SIXTY PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

NOV 15 1937

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

SIXTY PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 157. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905.✱SIXTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE TALBOT-IRVINE CASE.

Attorney Noble fails to keep his promise to reveal why signers of presentment repudiated their signatures.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Admiral Togo addresses the spirits of officers and men who fell in battle under him.

FOREIGN.

A state of anarchy is admitted by the Moroccan government to exist in the Tangier district.

The action of Paris newspapers in exploiting the Syveton case, in telling people how to poison themselves, is condemned.

DOMESTIC.

Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick arrives in New York and starts for Cleveland with the sheriff, without the formality of the warrant being served. Bondsmen have been secured for him at Cleveland. Pathetic scene on steamer's arrival.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt stole away from the White House unattended and took their first stroll down town without guards.

The two bankers of Conneaut, O., explain the cause of their arrest.

A sister of James Gillespie gives new testimony in the Indiana murder trial.

This is the day set for David B. Hill's retirement from political life.

Gov.-Elect Adams objects to standing half the expense of investigating Denver election frauds.

World-famous men discuss hope of peace for new year in the far east.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A handcar on which 29 men were riding near Erie was struck by a switch engine. Two persons were killed, two probably fatally hurt and others injured.

Judge J. Sharp Wilson signed a decree making the bridge between Rochester and Monaca free.

Senator Penrose declares there will be no legislative appointments until the state committees report.

LOCAL.

Supreme court decision gives Duquesne Hotel property to D. F. Henry.

Senators Woods and Goehring, elected on the Citizens-Democratic ticket, will take part in the Republican caucus.

Director Bigelow says Hall Light Company advocates led his common councilmen astray.

Interesting facts connected with the property disposed of by Bishop Phelan's will.

Pittsburgh councils will make two tax levies for 1905.

Rivermen did not get out half the coal owing to unfortunate conditions.

Judge Miller sustains the will of Peninah W. Komitz.

Highland Brewing Company's schedule shows its assets are double the liabilities.

Six Elliott councilmen to get seats in Pittsburgh common council and former officials to get jobs.

SPORTING.

By defeating the Wilkinsburg High school seven 3 to 0 the Pittsburgh High school hockey team takes the lead in the interscholastic race.

The Toronto University seven won the last game from Yale 7 to 3, making a clean sweep of the series.

Manager Clarke writes that he had a conference with McBride, the Pirates' new infielder, and is much impressed with the appearance of the player.

Local bowlers who rested during the holiday season will make things lively in the alleys this week.

There is little doing in the pugilistic line on the coast and the fighters will have a hard time finding matches that will prove drawing cards.

The club owners of the American league have notified their players of heavy reductions in salaries which will affect the men who had war time contracts.

FINANCIAL.

Stock markets were dull and heavy during the early part of the short session, but closed the old year with a fairly steady tone. New York bank loans decreased $9,271,000 for the week, cash reserves increased $319,600 and surplus reserve decreased $1,563,425. Wheat is stronger.

THE JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Editorial—Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives' Reciprocity.
Go A-Gossiping—Mistress Pepys.
New Year's Day at Washington, by Roberta V. Bradshaw.
"A Miracle at Coffee John's," a story by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin.
Idle Poems, No. 54, "The New Year Resolution."
"The Baby," a story, by H. B. Marriott Watson.
Women in Industry, by Esther Taber.
Formal Dinner and Reception Gowns, by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household Topics: Menus for the Week, Oyster Recipes.
Styles for Slender women, by Mme. Fullerton.
Lessons in Japanese Physical Culture, by Elizabeth Beveredge.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
Story Telling Time.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

History Made by the Year 1904, by Warwick James Price.
Wiggles, by O. Henry.
Two Giants in the Democratic Camp, by Col. A. K. McClure.
The New Year's Hope, by Julia Ward Howe.
Books and Bookmen, by George Seibel.
Plays and Players, by Charles M. Bregg.
The Quiet Observer, by Erasmus Wilson.
Financial Review, by John O. Baglin.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

King Felix and a New Year's Resolution.
Jimmy Sneeze and Betsy Bouncer.
Lazy Grandpa and Leander's Resolution.
Buster Brown in the Trunk Store.

When in New York stop at Gregorian Hotel, 35th street West, near 5th avenue.

Proverb Problem No. 22

ON PAGE 2, TODAY.

Enter Contest at Once. Back Numbers Can Be Supplied. See Second Page.

DEATH CLAIMS A LEGAL LIGHT

Marcus A. Woodward Dies of Pneumonia After Short Illness.

PRACTICED 40 YEARS

Engaged in Many Important Legal Contests and Was Very Successful.

HIS INTEREST IN POLITICS

Marcus A. Woodward, LL. D., for 40 years a member of the Pittsburgh bar and a prominent attorney in the civil courts, died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, Fifth and Aiken avenues, Shadyside, of pneumonia. Mr. Woodward had been ill since Monday evening, when a heavy cold from which he had been suffering developed into pneumonia. He had been in a semi-conscious condition for some time previous to his death.

Attorney Woodward was born near Waynesboro, Pa., March 28, 1836. On coming to Pittsburgh he became a member of the local bar and had practiced continuously since. His office was at 436 Diamond street for many years. About 36 years ago he married Miss Anna M. Stoner, daughter of Solomon Stoner, a former prominent merchant and banker of this city.

Mr. Woodward took a prominent part

Attorney Marcus A. Woodward.

in the Smoky island case and lent his aid as a citizen for the good of the community and without compensation.

Member of Municipal League.

He also took an active part in the affairs of the old Municipal league and made many speeches during the campaign made by that party in this city for control of the Pittsburgh government.

He was a member of the vestry of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church in the East End. He is survived by one daughter, Miss Anna; a son, Marcus A. Woodward, Jr.; a brother, who lives in the west, and a sister, who resides in New York. Mrs. Woodward died September a year ago.

Funeral services will be conducted over Mr. Woodward's remains at Calvary church at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which the rector, the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, will officiate. Interment will be made at Homewood cemetery.

Marcus A. Woodward was noted, not so much for the number of clients he had nor for the number of suits in which he was engaged, but for the importance of the causes he represented. He probably had as many cases involving important law and valuable property as any lawyer, with possibly one or two exceptions, at the Allegheny county bar. He was very successful in his causes and commanded large fees for his work.

Last Important Suit.

His last notable case was the Lappe will contest, in which he represented Mrs. Annie Gfeller, a step-daughter of Lappe. After much litigation he finally established the will of Mr. Lappe, securing for his client her share in the estate, although the case was bitterly fought and is still in litigation under a new issue.

Mr. Woodward was one of the trustees for Dr. Daly's estate, and with Judge Kennedy had charge of the funds which created the Daly Home for Working Girls. A contest also arose over this will, and it was finally decided in favor of the trust created by the will, and the trustees ordered to proceed with the incorporation and establishment of the charity.

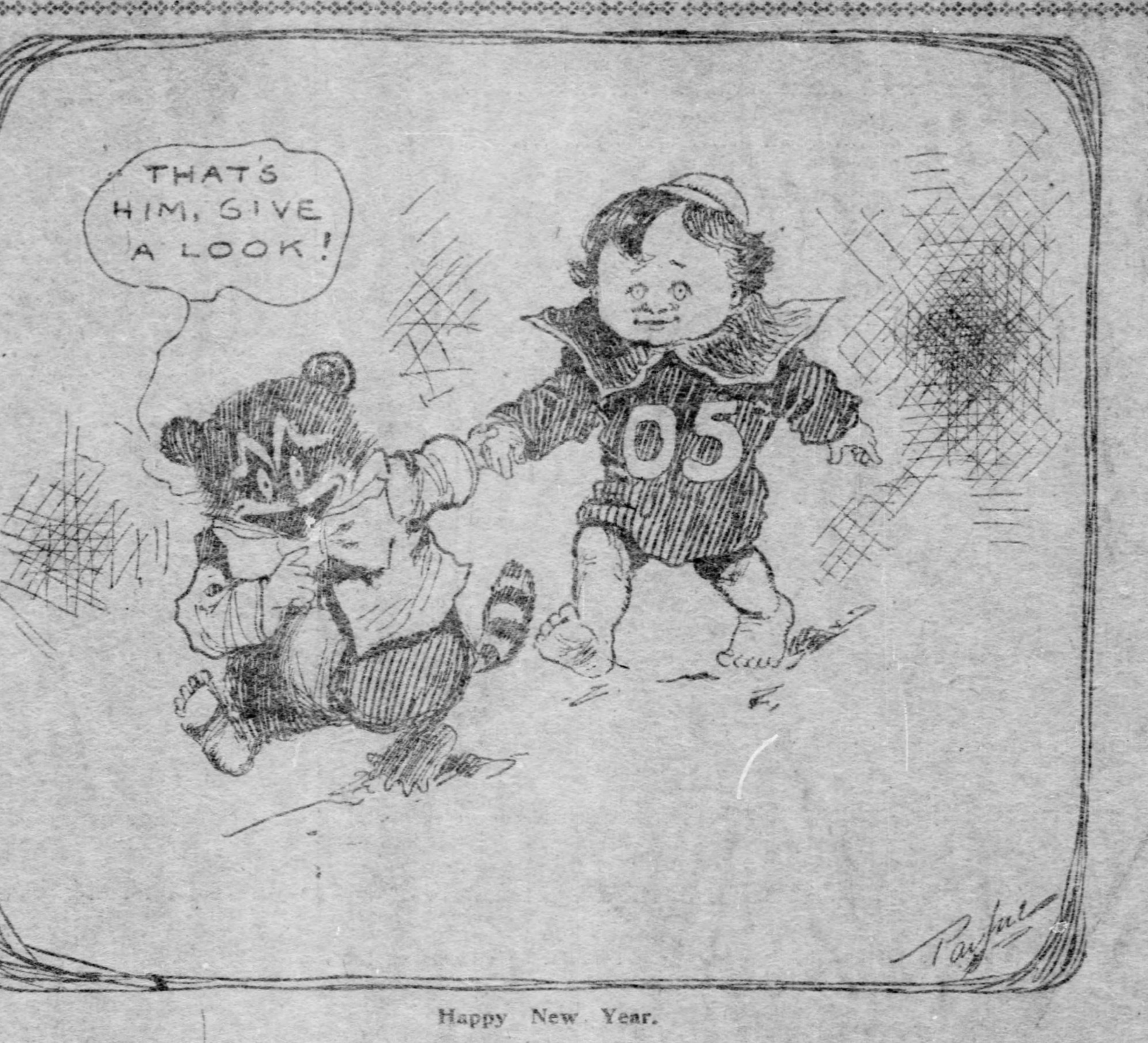
Mr. Woodward was prominently connected with almost every piece of litigation involving political contests in the courts, and was willing to give his services free to any movement which tended to defeat the ruling powers of the city and county. He was consulted by other attorneys on difficult questions of law, and many of his biggest cases came through other lawyers, who took him into their cases to secure the benefit of his expert legal training.

WABASH CONTRACTORS SUED BY B. & O. RAILROAD

CUMBERLAND, MD., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad today entered suit for $15,000 damages against McArthur Brothers and Mike Elmore, Wabash contractors. The ground for the suit is the explosion of a wagon load of dynamite, which was run into by a Baltimore & Ohio engine at North Branch a few months ago, causing the destruction of property and the loss of two lives.

Pittsburghers Sail for Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. May of Pittsburgh sailed today on the Cunard liner Campania for Liverpool.



Happy New Year.

ADAMS FIGURING ON THE EXPENSE

Doesn't Want to Stand Half the Cost of Investigating the Election Frauds.

WOULD DICKER WITH COURT

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

DENVER, COL., Dec. 31.—No modification of the supreme court's orders for a full investigation of the election in Denver on November 8 was sought today, as anticipated by counsel for Alva Adams, the Democratic candidate for governor, who petitioned for the investigation, but application will be made next Tuesday, it was announced, for some modification of that portion of the order stipulating that the expenses of the investigation shall be divided equally between the two parties.

"Under the order of the court there is no limit to the expenses," said Samuel W. Belford, one of the Democratic attorneys, today. "Gov. Adams is willing to stand the expenses within limitations, but the way matters stand the Republicans might hire a corps of 500 workers to go into the registration booths, and we would have to stand for half the aggregate expenses. We are willing to pay for the people we hire, and that is all."

Attorney James H. Brown for the Republicans is quoted as saying that the Republican party will pay the entire expenses of carrying out the investigation as ordered if necessary.

The supreme court today appointed two watchers on behalf of the Republican party to guard the registration booths of the city and county of Denver until after the investigation to be made under the court's order.

ADDRESS BY TOGO TO SPIRITS OF THE DEAD

It Is Delivered at Funeral of Officers and Men Who Fell While Fighting Under Him.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

TOKYO, Jan. 1.—(7 a. m.)—Sungshu mountain (Canonia hill) was stormed and captured yesterday (Saturday) by the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur.

TOKYO, Dec. 31.—At the funeral here today of several officers and men who were killed while fighting under him in attacks on the Port Arthur fleet and fortress, Vice Admiral Togo addressed their spirits in the following words:

"As I stand before your spirits, I can hardly express my feelings. Your personalities are fresh in my memory. Your corporeal existence has ceased, but your passing from this world has been in the gallant discharge of your duty, by virtue of which an enemy's fleet in this world has been completely disabled and our combined fleet holds undisputed command of the seas. I trust this will bring peace and rest to your spirits.

"It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of my presence in this city, whither I have been called by our emperor, to render a report of our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed their earthly existence in the attainment of so important a result as that above rendered.

"Most humbly me, in person,
"HEIHACHIRO TOGO,
"Admiral of the Combined Fleets."

Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Enjoined.

LORAIN, O., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Judge Washburn has granted a temporary injunction to the Nickel Plate railroad, which enjoins the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh railroad from constructing tracks over the Nickel Plate's right of way and tracks. Both roads seek to enter South Lorain at the tube mills.

Cancelled Excessive Sentences.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—Gov. Herrick today pardoned Harry Charles of Franklin county and Charles Ryan of Ashtabula county, the former convicted of the theft of a harness valued at $2.50, the latter convicted of stealing a chicken, and both sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

JEKYLL AND HYDE AT UNION DEPOT

Richard Mansfield Lets His Indignation at O'Shea Get Away With Him.

CRITICIZES THE OTHER ACTOR

"They have simply stolen my property, my dramatization, and are playing it very, very poorly, and by playing it poorly they are injuring my property. Now if it were yours, wouldn't you stop them from destroying your property?"

Throwing his muffler, overcoat and each of his gloves to as many valets, Richard Mansfield fell into a wicker arm chair in his private car in Union station last night and waited the reply of the reporter, which, of course, was in the affirmative.

The eminent tragedian had been asked if a telegraphic report from Philadelphia to the effect that he had demanded that Nixon and Zimmerman prevent Thomas F. Shea from presenting "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was true.

According to the telegraphic report, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & Janes, Mr. Mansfield's New York attorneys, had wired Nixon & Zimmerman as follows:

Threatened With an Injunction.

"Instructed by Richard Mansfield to notify you, dramatization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is his exclusive property. Unless you wire notice of withdrawal of play will apply for injunction."

Applying at the stage entrance of the Nixon theater, the representative of The Gazette was notified that "Mr. Mansfield is never interviewed—can't be interviewed—won't be interviewed."

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night a cab stopped in front of Union station. Two young women and a man carrying two dress suit cases alighted. Then there came a man in a long ulster. A gray muffler hid his face, leaving but two black, piercing eyes to glare through the folds of silk. It wasn't Sherlock Holmes, for William Gillette does not get here until next week. With long and rapid strides this Napoleonic figure strode across the floor of the station. He was stopped.

Mansfield as Mr. Hyde.

"Is this Mr. Mansfield?" was asked.

"Sir! How dare you? What do you mean? Am I your servant?"

He was informed to the contrary and when told the mission of the reporter, continued:

"Why don't you wait for me in my private car? Go forward! See me in my private car! How dare you accost me in a public place like this? Have you no manners?"

Walking along with the tragedian the reporter managed to inject enough apologies to spare his life, but, alas, when the private car was gained the man with the dress suit cases had the audacity to mount the steps behind Mr. Mansfield. The latter turned, and rising to his most eminent artistic declamatory height, exclaimed:

Back to the Ladies' Car.

"Take those back! Back! Back! Back to the ladies' car."

"Come in." (this to the reporter).

"Shut that door! Shut that door! For heaven's sake shut that door!" and a host of man servants sprang savagely at the door, while the orange plants in the private car quivered, either from the breezes within or without.

Tossing his clothes to a number of valets who caught them with a skill that would have filled Barney Dreyfuss with delight, Mr. Mansfield sank into the chair.

Instantly there was a relaxation of the dramatic expression which had engrossed his features. Even a smile stole upon his countenance. He brought forth a liberal-sized handkerchief—wiped the perspiration from his forehead and presto—he was again Mr. Jekyll!

"If you had been playing 'Ivan the Terrible' this afternoon and 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' this evening," he began, "you would be worn out, too. Look—the perspiration is still upon me. Now, sir, what do you want? be seated."

When shown the dispatch Mr. Mansfield admitted the truth as above stated, and continuing, said:

Mansfield Demands Protection.

"I have sent agents to see this man—I

Continued on Second Page.

TWENTY HURLED FROM HANDCAR

Train Strikes Party Hurrying Home to Spend New Year's Day.

TWO DEAD; 11 ARE INJURED

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ERIE, Dec. 31.—Twenty iron ore handlers, hurrying home from work at the Pittsburgh docks, this evening, in anticipation of spending a happy New Year's day, met death in their way, and two were stricken. A double handcar, on which they were riding, was struck by a switch engine and the 29 men were hurled in all directions. Two were killed outright, two will probably die, four were seriously hurt and several others injured.

THE DEAD:

D. J. LEONARD, aged 40, Erie.
ED JONES, aged 43, Erie.

THE INJURED:

WILLIAM BARTLEMAS, Erie; paralyzed in both extremities; will not survive.
CHARLES CLEADER, Erie; badly cut on head and internally injured, may die.
EARL BRUBAKER, Erie; cut in many places.
GEORGE KUEBLER, Erie; seriously cut and arms broken.
WILLIAM AUCHER, hurt internally.
CHARLES HUGABLOOM, legs broken.

Seven others were badly hurt. The rest escaped injury.

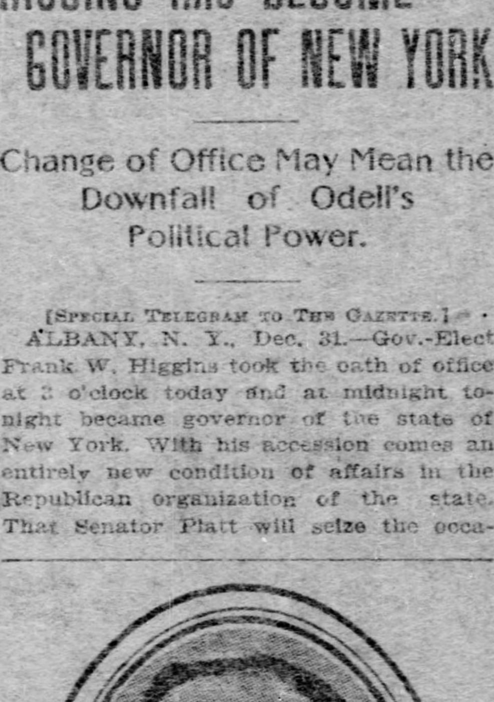
The six worst injured were brought to St. Vincent's hospital in this city. The rest were taken to their homes.

HIGGINS HAS BECOME GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

Change of Office May Mean the Downfall of Odell's Political Power.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gov.-Elect Frank W. Higgins took the oath of office at 3 o'clock today and at midnight tonight became governor of the state of New York. With his accession comes an entirely new condition of affairs in the Republican organization of the state. That Senator Platt will seize the occasion to attempt to regain his lost authority in the party and to depose Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is understood by every Republican leader.



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS.

Mr. Odell will remain chairman of the state committee, but he will be shorn of power to reward and punish, which the office of governor gave him during the last four years. The question is, can he maintain his position of authority in the organization against the assaults of the Platt men?

Probably the most serious menace to Mr. Odell's chances is to be found in the attitude of the friends of Frank S. Black. It was by their aid that the governor was able to have himself elected chairman of the state committee, and they stood by him loyally all through the fight for that position. They now assert that the governor tricked them and that at the last moment he broke his faith with them.

AN INDICTMENT FOR MITCHELL

U. S. Senator Enclosed Within Meshes of the Land Fraud Case.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

It Is Preferred Against Him and Congressman Binger Herrmann.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OUSTED

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PORTLAND, ORE., Dec. 31.—The land fraud cases were brought to a sensational climax today when United States Senator Mitchell and Congressman Binger Herrmann were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States government of public lands.

As if to intensify the local court's finding, word was received of the removal from office by President Roosevelt of United States District Attorney for Oregon John H. Hall, who had been the government's prosecuting officer in the fraud cases against Herrmann and Mitchell. His removal is the direct result of the land litigation.

George Sorenson, formerly a deputy sheriff, was also indicted for attempting to bribe Attorney Hall in an endeavor to have him quash the investigation and indictment of certain persons.

The indicted men are silent as to the result of the court's finding, but Attorney Hall made a stinging denunciation of those whom he thought had been instrumental in his removal. He made the following statement:

"If it is true that the president has removed me, I have no knowledge of what prompted him to take this action. I have not been advised of the nature of any charges against me. I intend to go to the bottom of this affair, and have no fear but that I can convince any fair man that I have never been guilty of any act while in office that would reflect any discredit upon me.

"I do not even know who has preferred the charges against me, but I am very much surprised that the president of the United States would so condemn an officer whom he had so recently appointed for meritorious service, without a hearing or without any chance having been afforded me to defend myself."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The news of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Herrmann for conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands had been fully expected for some time by those officials having to do with the case, and it came as no surprise. Secretary Hitchcock frankly stated that he had looked for the indictment at any time, while Attorney General Moody, who acted in conjunction with the interior department in bringing about the several indictments, declined to make any comment on the result of the grand jury's investigation, although it is believed here that he, too, was prepared for no other decision than the indictment of the two men.

Secretary Hitchcock consented to make a brief statement about the case. He said: "These land fraud indictments are the result of two years of the most searching investigation and are a part of the unalterable determination of the president to bring to justice all offenders of the law, be they high or low."

"These indictments," continued the secretary, "will not be the last. More are to follow, although I believe I can say that the investigation will involve no more officials as high in the public service as are these two members of congress. All the cases will be placed in the hands of the department of justice, and the prosecution will be vigorous. I cannot say just how many additional indictments will be returned in the various cases, but it is true that this is simply a beginning."

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS $460,296,980 IN 1904

Andrew Carnegie Gave Away $11,243,000, While John Rockefeller's Gifts Total $1,461,000.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Donations and bequests for 1904 total $460,296,980, as compared with $76,000,000 in 1903 and $123,000,000 in 1901, the record-breaking year. Andrew Carnegie has not given so much to public libraries and many multi-millionaires have decreased the amounts of their benefactions. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie has given $11,243,000, the big gifts being $5,000,000 for the hero fund and another $5,000,000 for the Pittsburgh Carnegie institute.

John D. Rockefeller's benefactions total $1,461,000, $1,000,000 of which was for charities. Dr. D. K. Pearson gave $235,000 to small colleges. Ninety-six colleges have been among the beneficiaries, getting $21,235,000 in the aggregate.

JAIL BLOWN UP IN OHIO.

Deed Believed to Have Been Result of Campaign Against Sunday Liquor Selling.

CONTINENTAL, O., Dec. 31.—The Oakwood lockup was blown to pieces yesterday and the ruins scattered all over town. The man who did it took the dynamite from a hardware store and left $1.50 to pay for it. The structure is a complete wreck.

There is no positive clue to the man who did it, but several men are under suspicion. The mayor and marshal have been conducting a crusade against saloon men who sold on Sunday and one of them, who had been fined $50, was to go to the lockup for non-payment.

Accused of Holding Up Town.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Today Constable Manning of Columbiana county, O., arrested John and George Shuster of South Beaver township, charging them with malicious mischief. They are accused of holding up the town of Negley, O.

DR. CHADWICK IS A VICTIM

All His Private Fortune Is Also Swept Away by His Wife.

DAUGHTER LOST, TOO

Physician Arrives on Steamship and Goes to Cleveland Without Being Arrested.

WAS DUPED BY THE WOMAN

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, and jointly accused with her by the grand jury of Cuyahoga county, O., with uttering the forged Carnegie notes for $5,000,000, alleged to be held for her, left for Cleveland accompanying Sheriff Barry at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon. He went voluntarily, no arrest being necessary.

Before he had left the city, despite Dr. Chadwick's caution about his utterances for publication, there came out a story from a first cabin passenger on the Pretoria that Dr. Chadwick had declared he and his daughter themselves had lost several hundred thousand dollars by the operations of his wife. It appeared from this account that Dr. Chadwick had talked freely during the voyage. The passenger declared:

"Dr. Chadwick told me that he had no idea until the exposure in the papers of his wife's operations. He said he had been duped by his wife. He had always trusted her, but was now anxious to get back and investigate.

Swindled Husband and Daughter.

"'She has not only swindled me out of $8,000 of my own,' he said, 'but has made away with several hundred thousand dollars of my daughter's, left to her in her own right. When we sailed for Europe, Mrs. Chadwick fitted out Mary with a large trousseau of expensive dresses. That is all she has now.'"

Mary Chadwick was quoted as saying:

"I have always been devoted to my stepmother. She was always so good to me in my home. When I started abroad my stepmother made very lavish preparation for my stay in Europe. I willingly made her guardian of all my money. She had bought me many expensive new gowns and lots of other things.

"We knew nothing or suspected nothing until remittances from home began to fall short. Now I have all my new gowns, but none of my money left. I don't know what it all means. I know that father isn't to blame. I think there has been some horrible mistake that we will be able to clear up when we get home. I hated to believe that my mother wrongfully used my money, although apparently it is all gone. We have nothing to fear in going back to Cleveland and facing whatever ordeal there may be waiting for us."

Miss Chadwick Will Go South.

Miss Chadwick, it is believed, will leave tonight for Florida, where she has relatives, and can live in seclusion—far removed from all noise of jails, Carnegie notes, broken banks and vanished fortunes.

Sheriff Barry failed to arrest Dr. Chadwick for forgery, because he could not. The famous extradition papers which for a week have been the talk of a continent, which have caused sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police and a governor to sit up and take notice, which have almost brought about strained relations between the great states of Ohio and New York—these famous papers were missing.

At 7:30 a. m., when the revenue cutter Hudson, loaded with customs officers, special treasury agents, lawyers, newspaper men and Sheriff Barry, left the battery and steamed down the bay in quest of the Pretoria and Dr. Chadwick, the extradition papers were said to be in the possession of a central office detective sergeant. His whereabouts was a mystery. Repeated attempts to connect with him from the barge office and from the Hoffman house were unavailing. So Sheriff Barry went forth to nab the husband of Mrs. Chadwick armed with nothing but nerve and a worthless Ohio warrant. Strategy and nerve were successful. After a half-hour's interview with Dr. Chadwick in his stateroom, the sheriff announced that the accused man would accompany him to Cleveland peaceably and without making any trouble.

Arrest Not Necessary.

"I have made no arrest and shall make none," said the sheriff when he came out of the Chadwick stateroom. "We are going to Cleveland together as two gentlemen—as two old friends. Isn't that right, doctor?"

"Yes, that's right, quite right," replied Mrs. Chadwick's husband, a thin, nervous man, with weak, watery eyes. "That's right—exactly as old friends."

Sheriff Barry, Dr. Chadwick and Miss Chadwick were among the first to leave the liner after she docked. The trio would have attracted little attention had not Hoboken detectives stepped forward as soon as they reached the pier and requested Dr. Chadwick to come to police headquarters.

Despite the protest of the Cleveland sheriff all three were forced to accompany the detectives, while a great crowd of the curious followed in their wake and jostled them about the sidewalk. Arrived at headquarters, the Hoboken sleuths admitted that they had not arrested the husband of the juggler of millions—they had merely taken charge of him in order that he might be protected. "We brought him here thinking he might be harmed," said one of them.

"The prosecuting attorney in Ohio told me not to arrest him unless it was absolutely necessary," Sheriff Barry explained. "I talked with Inspector McClusky in New York yesterday. He told me I would have to go through a lot of New York law if I took the doctor to

Central - Arvlt

...nation. If I took him to New Jersey ...ould be all right."

Pursued by Trouble.

"...e you arrested?" said the magistrate ... Chadwick.

"...ot that I ever heard of," said Dr. ...wick.

"Discharged," said the court.

Dr. Chadwick, Miss Chadwick and Sheriff Barry had a narrow escape from death shortly after leaving the police court, while being driven to Meyer's hotel. In turning the corner from Newark street into Park avenue, the near horse slipped on the icy crossing and fell, badly tangling itself in the harness. At the same time a large truck, which was following behind the carriage, came rushing down. The driver was unable to stop his horse.

Sheriff Barry, perceiving the danger, leaped out of the hack, and, grasping the truck horse by the bridle, pushed him onto the sidewalk, and he missed striking the hack by a few inches. Dr. Chadwick and his daughter were greatly frightened by the experience, and the doctor said:

"Trouble se... to be following me on every hand."

The Chad... placed in another carriage ... the hotel, where they me... and Mrs. Tibbetts of Clev... party had dinner in their ... lawyer tried to serve paper ... k in the Newton case, but ... ssful.

... ay in New York. Dr. C... ...ressibly shocked by the re... events. I am innocent of ... against me and can point with ... 35-year residence in Cleve... cannot believe that the dreadful ... printed by the papers are true. I ... rely without information as to the ... except what I read in the Paris pa...s and what you have been good enough to tell me. So I can say nothing of the awful charges against my wife.

"Oh, this is awful, awful, awful. My life the past few weeks has been a living death and I hope no man will ever go through what I have undergone. To think that my professional career, which had always been successful, should be blighted. My daughter Mary, poor little darling, I love her with my life. When I recovered from my illness in Paris my financial resources made it necessary for me to travel in the second cabin. I insisted that she go first, but the noble girl refused and has kept at my side, cheering me in my dark hour of trouble and proving to me more and more what a splendid woman she is. Oh, this is a dreadful calamity. I had no idea that such a fate was mine. I know little of Mrs. Chadwick's financial affairs and until I find out the details will say nothing. I am overwhelmed by the charges against her."

Doctor Was Overwhelmed.

...wick read the dispatch from ... Mrs. Chadwick had been ... Bertillon system. As ... he groaned aloud an... the correspondent, tears ... heeks. The doctor, already ... at heart, was completely over... by the revelation and the consequ... developments.

"That is the last straw," he said, "measuring her in that way. Oh, that I am brought to this. This is a different home-coming than I anticipated. I knew I should find troubles and breakers ahead, but I never for a moment anticipated arrest. Guilty? Of course I'm not guilty. I am absolutely innocent. And you say poor old Beckwith is very ill. Poor man. I knew him but little, but I am sure he is innocent."

The correspondent then told Dr. Chadwick of the statement that has been made that Mrs. Chadwick is believed to be Mme. Devere. The physician fell back as if stunned.

"Mme. Devere," he cried, "Oh, no, no, don't say that. That cannot be so. I do not believe that such a thing can be possible. If she is I have never suspected it and I cannot for a moment believe it."

"Do you think Mrs. Chadwick can be guilty as accused?" was asked.

"I cannot think her guilty of anything. I do not know the charges, but she cannot be guilty."

Says He Is Penniless.

When asked about the son, Emil Hoover Chadwick, the doctor said:

"Emil is one of the grandest boys I ever knew. I have never had to correct him and I love him as if he were my own. It is like him to stand by his mother so closely. I have been blessed by my daughter and stepson."

When asked about his financial resources, he said:

"If what the papers say is true I am a penniless pauper. You saw my beautiful home in Cleveland and you know how I have lived. Now see me, coming back in the second cabin, who have always traveled by the best ships and occupied the best cabins. But if all that has been said is true I am homeless and without a dollar. Ah, it is hard for one at my time of life, to come to this.

"You ask if I am guilty. I have said no, NO. To make my situation clear, I have in contemplation the writing of a book. I want physicians, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, business men, everybody to know where I stand. I have written the skeleton of the book already and hope to have time to write it. That will show the world everything. You say my wife is accused of being Mme. Devere. Did I look into her history? Think of my position. I was a widower with an invalid sister, my mother in bed with a fractured leg, my eight-year-old daughter motherless.

"Would I not be glad to know someone who would take an interest in my household and bring order out of chaos? No one on earth can know my feelings today and God help that blessed girl who has been helping me bear my burdens."

Believes Chadwick Innocent.

"There is not the slightest doubt of Dr. Chadwick's innocence in my mind," said Sheriff Barry. "No one in my city thinks he has done anything wrong. I expect bail will be furnished for him as soon as he reaches Cleveland and it is not unlikely that his friends will demand an immediate trial.

Miss Mary Chadwick is a diminutive little woman, pretty of face and dainty in manner. Throughout the long wait in the police station in Hoboken, while the police conferred, she sat in the police room and bore up under the strain with remarkable fortitude. On the long walk from the pier to the station she clung to Sheriff Barry's arm and shrank from the piercing gaze of the crowds which followed in the wake of the party.

On leaving the station Miss Chadwick affectionately patted her father's arm and as they got into the carriage she impressed a kiss upon his lips. "She is a woman among women. God bless her," was Dr. Chadwick's comment to Sheriff Barry. The girl was attired in a plain blue suit with hat to match and wore furs of squirrel skin.

Dr. Chadwick's cabin on the Pretoria was in decided contrast to the cabin he occupied on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., on which he sailed for Europe early in November. It was an inside room, about 8x6, with two narrow berths, one above the other and a bit of a settee. Conveniences were scanty and luxuries were out of the question. Dr. Chadwick spent most of his time on deck in pleasant weather with his daughter. He was moody and distraught and mingled little with his fellow passengers, most of whom were middle-class Germans. Miss Chadwick was ill a good deal, but the doctor was not affected by seasickness.

Miss Fanny Reed, a sister of Judge Reed of Sandusky, O., was a passenger on the steamer. She said:

"Of course, I knew of Dr. Chadwick's troubles because so much was printed in the continental papers. When he came aboard at Dover I introduced myself and cheered him all I could. He was quite without resources and told me he was traveling on the money his daughter had. He often came into the first cabin and my friends did what they could for him."

Baseball Team Will Meet.

The Olympia A. A. baseball team will hold an important meeting at their club room today at 2 p. m. All members are requested to be present as matters of importance will be discussed.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $75, $145
AT HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD.

We have two used upright pianos, exchanged in our holiday business, that we will dispose of at figures quoted. Both are reliable makes, one used less than a year, both in good condition. Time given at slight advance. A great chance for bargain hunters. Cut this out to locate place, 611-613 Smithfield st., 5 doors from 6th ave., Lewis block.

HARD PROVERB PICTURES.

Some of the proverb pictures seem to be hard to solve. This may be true, but the only way we can be of assistance to you is to mail you a proverb book. We will mail this book, containing about 4,000 of the "wise sayings," for 25c silver or 2c stamps. Call or address National Publishing Company, Room 306 Smith Block, Sixth and Liberty, Pittsburgh.

BAIL IS READY FOR DR. CHADWICK

Bondsmen Will Be at Jail When Physician Arrives at Cleveland.

HIS WIFE FALLS IN A FAINT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, in custody of Sheriff Barry, will arrive at the Union depot at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning over the Pennsylvania railroad. Dr. Chadwick will be taken at once to the county jail. There he will be met by Attorney Jay P. Dawley and bondsmen who have consented to sign the doctor's bond. Attorney Dawley stated tonight that everything was arranged and there would be no delay in obtaining bonds.

The bond was fixed at $10,000 by Judge Tildon and County Prosecutor Keeler in common pleas court today. The prosecutor suggested that the bond be fixed at $5,000, but Judge Tildon insisted that it be $10,000.

Arrangements have also been completed whereby Dr. Chadwick will be permitted to see his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is now in the jail. The meeting promises to be pathetic. The doctor, according to present arrangements, will not be placed behind the bars even for a minute. If there is any delay he will be kept in the sheriff's office until arrangements for bail are completed.

Mrs. Chadwick Shed Tears.

With tears streaming down her face and wringing her hands in nervous excitement, Mrs. Chadwick listened in the corridor of the county jail today to the reading of the dispatches telling of the scenes enacted on board the steamer Pretoria incidental to the taking into custody of her husband by Sheriff Barry. Mrs. Chadwick was unable to control her feelings and interrupted the reading of the dispatches at almost every word with some comment.

"Oh, my poor husband," she exclaimed between her sobs, "to think that he must be dragged into these terrible charges against me. He is as innocent of any wrongdoing as an unborn babe."

When the paragraph of the dispatch stating that Dr. Chadwick would travel to Cleveland, not as a prisoner, but as the guest of Sheriff Barry, Mrs. Chadwick exclaimed: "Thank God for that."

Referring to the doctor's expression in reference to his daughter, Mary, Mrs. Chadwick said: "Oh, the poor girl. How will she ever bear this frightful affliction?"

Woman Fell in a Faint.

Then, when the doctor's statement detailing the circumstances under which he had met and married his present wife was read Mrs. Chadwick sprang to her feet and, pacing up and down the jail corridor, shrieked in mental agony until her cries could be heard throughout the big building.

"It is not true," she cried. "I do not believe that the doctor ever said anything of the kind." For a moment the woman continued her rapid walk up and down the narrow confines of the corridor, then suddenly stopped; she tottered, and throwing up her arms, fell to the floor in a faint.

She was carried to a cot by the jail attendants and later became more calm. Mrs. Chadwick requested that her son, Emil, and her nurse, Freda, be sent for and they soon arrived and were admitted. Mrs. Chadwick expressed much gratification when she learned that bail would be ready for the doctor upon his arrival here.

OLD INJURY RESULTS IN INSANITY AND DEATH

Edward Zeigler Dies from Blow on the Head Received at Meeting of Miners.

Edward Ziegler, aged 27, a miner of Morgan, Pa., died at the hospital of the county home at Woodville yesterday from acute mania. His father says the son attended a meeting of miners on December 13, became engaged in a quarrel and was struck on the head. That night Ziegler became ill. The following day his mind seemed affected and the next day he became insane and remained so until he died.

Detectives Speer and Vick of Allegheny yesterday afternoon found the corpse of Mrs. Charlotte Chapman, aged 50, in her room, at 1238 Palo Alto street. Mrs. Chapman was a woman's tailor, and had not been seen since last Thursday afternoon. It was thought she was out, but when the door was forced yesterday the lifeless body was found in bed. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death. The dead woman has a niece, Annie H. Chapman, at 332 South Fifth street, Steubenville, O.

Five unclaimed bodies were buried from the morgue in the Potter's field in Highwood cemetery yesterday. They were Mrs. Annie Snitzer, aged 63, of 1114 Howard street; George Rods, aged 38, of Charleroi; an unknown white man, who was killed by a train; an unknown male infant, and an unknown man who was burned to death at Unity.

Samuel K. Strasser, an employe of a Fifth avenue store, died at the Homeopathic hospital yesterday from blood poisoning. He was 45 years old and his home was at Sykesville, Jefferson county.

Patrick McCarthy, aged 47, died at St. Joseph's hospital, South Side, yesterday, from being badly frozen in West Virginia, three weeks ago. His brother Joseph of 2510 Sidney street took charge of the body.

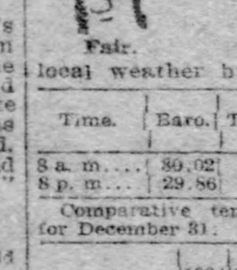
George Verner, aged 20, died at the South Side hospital yesterday from injuries received in Jones & Laughlin's plant Friday. He lived at 2609 Larkins alley.

James Morrison, aged 68, who was found in an unconscious condition at 320 Frankstown avenue last Thursday, died at the East End hospital yesterday from pneumonia.

Joseph Maches, aged 26, a miner, died at Mercy hospital yesterday from injuries received in a mine at Sygan last Thursday.

An unknown man died at the South Side hospital yesterday from injuries received while at work in Jones & Laughlin's mills, Friday.

THE WEATHER


Fair.

Fair weather for today and tomorrow are the predictions sent out by the observer at Washington for Pittsburgh and vicinity. The sun rose clear at 7:55 and set clear at 5:03 yesterday. The maximum temperature was 54 and the minimum 38 degrees. The daily report furnished by the local weather bureau follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.02	39	37	S.W.	Clear.
8 p. m.	29.86	49	39	S.W.	Clear.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for December 31:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum	54	29	Mean	46	22
Minimum	38	16	Precipitation	..	.01

Nor. temp. 31 yrs.. 32	Nor. precip. 31 yrs.. .10
Excess for day.... 14	Dfcy. since Dec. 1.. .54
Dfcy. since Dec. 1..121	Dfcy. since Jan. 1..8.02
Dfcy. since Jan. 1..609	

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh west winds.

West Virginia—Fair and Warmer Sunday and Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

St. Louis	58	Clear	Kansas City	52	Clear
Cairo	54	Clear	Cincinnati	50	Clear
Louisville	52	Clear	Oklahoma	56	Clear
Omaha	48	Clear	Washington	52	Clear
Wichita	54	Clear	Nashville	52	Clear
Atlanta	52	Clear	Parkersburg	50	Clear
Cheyenne	46	Clear	Grand Rapids	40	Clear
Santa Fe	32	Clear	Davenport	42	Clear
Salt Lake	38	Rain	New Orleans	54	Clear
Vicksburg	58	Clear	Galveston	56	Cloudy
Duluth	40	Clear	Montgomery	56	Clear

My Answer to No. 22 Proverb Picture is

....

....

....

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

Fill out this blank form. Hold it and send with others at close of the contest. Address to Manager Proverb Contest, The Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send as many answers to the same proverb as you please. Read conditions carefully.

WHAT PROVERB DOES THIS PICTURE REPRESENT?

ANOTHER PROVERB PROBLEM TOMORROW

$1,800.00 in Cash Prizes to be given for the correct, or nearest correct, answers to the series of Proverb Problems appearing in The Gazette.

ENTER THE CONTEST.

Any of the Proverb Problems that have been printed to date may be purchased at our Business Office, or will be mailed to any address in the United States (outside of Pittsburgh) on receipt of regular price of papers, 1c each for daily, 5c each for Sunday. First one of this series was printed Sunday, December, 11. Price for all problems to and including yesterday, 33 cents.

LIST OF PRIZES

Capital Prize	$500.00	10 Prizes, $10.00 each	100.00
Second Prize	300.00	30 Prizes, $5.00 each	150.00
Third Prize	200.00	75 Prizes, $2.00 each	150.00
Fourth Prize	100.00	100 Prizes, $1.00 each	100.00
2 Prizes, $50.00 each	100.00		
4 Prizes, $25.00 each	100.00	225 Prizes, aggregating	$1,800.00

READ CAREFULLY THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

The conditions governing this contest follow: No answer which does not exactly conform to them will be considered.

All answers must be upon GAZETTE blanks, which will be printed with each Proverb Picture. Only one answer will be allowed on each blank.

ANSWERS MUST NOT BE SENT IN UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE CONTEST. But all answers must be in The Gazette office within two weeks after the last Proverb Picture is printed.

The blank forms will be numbered and answers must be neatly arranged in numerical order by the contestants. At the close of the contest answers should be sent by mail, postpaid, addressed to Manager Proverb Contest, THE GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, PA., or they may be left in sealed envelopes at our Business Office, Wood Street and Oliver Avenue, addressed as above.

Do not send the pictures. SEND ONLY THE ANSWER BLANK. The blanks may be filled out in any legible way.

Contestants may send in as many sets of answers as they please, but each set must be in a different envelope. Each set will be treated separately, BUT NO CONTESTANT WILL BE AWARDED MORE THAN ONE PRIZE. Contestants may send in duplicate answers to the same Proverb Problem, but they must be on separate blanks; that is, they may fill out two or more No. 1s or 2s, etc. These duplicates must be kept together in making up the sets of answers.

Reasonable neatness will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

Contestants may secure assistance from any source. Everybody is eligible except employes of The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The manager of the Proverb Contest distinctly reserves the right to make any change in or addition to these conditions that he may deem necessary for properly conducting the contest.

The proverbs selected for this contest are those in common use and will not be hard to solve, but be careful to get the correct wording and punctuation, and see that each word is spelled correctly. You will find this contest an education for old and young. Enter it at once.

WILSON EXPLAINS BIG COTTON CROP

Secretary of Agricultural Says South Has Recovered from Drought of 1903.

OFFICIAL REPORT VALUABLE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Wilson, who called on the president today, reiterated his previous statement that this year's cotton crop would approximate 12,000,000 bales. He explained that there was an excellent reason for the heavy crop this year—a reason provided by nature itself which was not appreciated generally.

"Last year, you will recall," he said, "the cotton crop was short. That was due to the fact that a serious drought prevailed a part of the year over the greater portion of the cotton belt and much cotton did not mature. This shortage was accentuated, also, by the ravages of the boll weevil in some sections of the belt, particularly in Texas. The drought, however, was the most serious difficulty which confronted the planters. In so dry a season as that of last year was, the plant cannot mature properly, because the plant food in the soil cannot be taken up and assimilated by the plant unless the food is in solution.

"Last year, therefore, the plant food remained in the soil. It continued there until this season, meantime being added to by the provision of nature during the winter and spring. This has been a favorable season for the growth of cotton and as the plants had practically a double supply of food, the yield is enormous. Next year, in all probability, the supply of food in the soil will be about normal and, with a favorable season, we shall have, very likely, a normal crop."

Secretary Wilson was asked what he had heard about a report from New Orleans that the cotton crop in Louisiana and Mississippi would be affected to the extent of 500,000 bales by the refusal of negro hands to pick the cotton in the fields on account of the cold weather, and that the cotton was being destroyed in the bolls by the cold weather.

"Nothing of that kind could affect the crop to that extent, in my judgment," replied the secretary. "The great bulk of the cotton is picked now, but it would be necessary for the planters in such a contingency as you have suggested, merely to pay a little more than the usual prices for picking cotton. That is probably the only way in which they could be affected at this time by the weather. Of course, it seems preposterous that the aggregate crop in the two states could be cut down 500,000 bales at this time, by such a difficulty."

Further correspondence regarding governmental statistics of cotton was given out for publication today. Representative Burlesson of Teas, extended his inquiries to the agricultural department, and in a letter received by him today from John Hyde, chief of the bureau of statistics, figures are given showing the slight percentage of difference between the government's estimates and the actual commercial crops. The ginners' reports of the census bureau are referred to as of the utmost value, while the continuance of their publication is regarded as absolutely essential to a perfect cotton reporting system.

Arrested While Carrying Off Wire.

James Calemo of 325 Sixth avenue, Mike Cademo of 326 Sixth avenue, and Raphel and Frank Skipon, brothers, of 615 Webster avenue were arrested last night. The men are employes of the Pittsburgh Railways Company at the Second avenue car barns and were detected carrying away about 50 pounds of copper wire.

Automobiles Collide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—In a head-on collision between two large touring automobiles in Seventh avenue, this afternoon, Oliver H. Keep received a concussion of the brain and was taken to the New York hospital.

NAN PATTERSON IS DENIED BAIL

Actress Must Again Stand Trial for Murder of "Caesar" Young.

SAYS SHE IS PERSECUTED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Nan Patterson, the "Florodora" girl, accused of the murder of "Caesar" Young, will be tried again. She will not be admitted to bail, and while the second trial is being arranged she must remain a prisoner in the Tombs. That the woman was to go on trial again, and that no bail would be accepted for her, was made final by this declaration from District Attorney Jerome:

"You can state officially that no bail will be accepted for the woman and that she will be put on trial again."

This news was conveyed to Nan Patterson by her counsel, Abraham Levy, today. It is expected to have a bad effect on her already overwrought nerves. She has expected ever since the disagreement of the last jury that she would get bail and has been looking forward from day to day to being freed from prison.

The offer made by Col. Thomas Deveny, Edward Slack and H. J. Price of Fairmont, W. Va., who telegraphed here a few days ago that they were ready to go bail for her to the amount of $50,000, is now said to have been sent in a spirit of fun. Because it was accepted as seriously by Miss Patterson, however, the West Virginians have sent a second telegram saying that they will put up the money if it will be accepted by the district attorney.

Pending the second trial, detectives from Jerome's office are scouring the country for J. Morgan Smith, brother-in-law of the accused woman. Could he be found it is the opinion of the prosecutor that his case would be materially strengthened.

When Nan Patterson was informed today that District Attorney Jerome had said he would not accept bail for her pending a new trial, she is reported by her father and lawyers to have said:

"I have been friendless so long that I cannot understand why when people offer bail for me as high as $50,000 Mr. Jerome insists on persecuting me by keeping me in prison. What object would I have in running away, and where would I go to? My future lies in New York, where I expect to live and work and help support my parents, who have sacrificed what money they have saved for the costs of my trial and the few necessities which I feel I have to have, but which the prison authorities do not furnish free. I have spent all of my own money since I was first locked up, and I am obliged to look to my father for the small outlays absolutely necessary here. Rest assured, however, that I shall pay him back in good time."

Two offers of $50,000 bail had been made to Miss Patterson, one by May Irwin and another by three citizens of Fairmont, W. Va.

OPPOSE ANNEXATION.

Monessen Citizens Protest Against Adding Wireton to the Borough.

A. B. Scott, Charles Alcorn and W. P. Triggs who filed a bill of equity against Monessen council annexing Wireton to the borough, have retained attorneys in the case. The annexation project is said to be a political deal through which a few hope to gain control of the municipal government. It carries with an expenditure of $8,500 for sewers owned by a private corporation.

Citizens in the unimproved sections of Monessen claim that council should look after the interests of the town's taxpayers first. The annexation has aroused bitterness, and one of the hottest campaigns, in February, the town has ever witnessed will be waged.

NEW APPOINTEES NOT SELECTED

Senator Penrose Says Reports of Legislative Committees Will Be Awaited.

KNOX TO AID ORGANIZATION

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 31.

"The senate and house appointments will not be made until after the Republican state committees have been appointed and organized and the committees report. These committees will not report until January 17, when both bodies will meet for the election of a United States senator, and the real work of the legislative session."

With this statement Senator Penrose dismissed the report that Frank A. Judd of Beaver has been selected for chief clerk of the senate to succeed the late Edward W. Smiley of Franklin, and certain other persons have been selected for appointive places in the general assembly.

Mr. Penrose said that Mr. Judd was an applicant for chief clerk, when asked who would be given the position, and repeated his declaration that no appointments will be made before the state committees report. The senator reached here at 7 o'clock this evening from Philadelphia in company with Speaker Walton and Senator Keyser, who will take the place of ex-Senator Grady of Philadelphia, as the recognized Republican leader of the senate.

Mr. Penrose said that he came to Harrisburg to keep certain engagements with political friends throughout the state which he has made for tonight and tomorrow. He and his associates went direct from the railroad station to the Boas residence, in North Front street, near the executive mansion, which he has leased for the session.

Wesley R. Andrews, secretary of the Republican state committee, came up from Washington this evening with a corps of stenographers and typewriters and is also at the Boas residence. Senator Knox will arrive tomorrow afternoon and will be Penrose's guest during his visit, which will continue until after the organization of the legislature on Tuesday. Senator McNichol of Philadelphia, Insurance Commissioner Durham and other state leaders, will arrive during the next 24 hours to co-operate with Penrose in looking after the details of the organization of the assembly.

Richard R. Quay arrived here this evening from Pittsburgh in company with John A. Glenn, corporation deputy auditor general, whose guest he will be during his visit. Only a few legislators and politicians are here tonight and it is not expected the usual crowd of visitors will be here before Sunday night.

The Republican state committee of the senate, which was appointed at the close of the last legislative session, will meet on Monday to parcel out the appointive places in the senate. The Republican state committee of the house will be appointed on Monday night by the caucus for the election of a speaker.

Apparently the only obstacle in the way of Judd's appointment as chief clerk is Senator Samuel P. White, of the Beaver-Washington district, who is pledged to John M. Rhey of Carlisle. White will, however, not insist on Rhey's selection if the party leaders decide to give the place to his neighbor.

JEKYLL & HYDE AT DEPOT

Continued from First Page.

don't know his name, never heard of him—play this version of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.' It is my own, individual dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's work. The very same! And he plays it so very badly I am told. Now, I must be protected and will be protected. I can't afford to allow my work to be injured. If he'd only play it well I wouldn't care. It might be a credit to me, then. You see the characters in my play do not exactly conform to those in the novel. This man takes my complete version. Even uses the same names. The murder scene in the first act and everything else he appropriates. If he is a worthy and capable man, why does he not dramatize his own plays? Don't you think he should?

"I don't propose to allow this to continue. My rights are to be protected from those who dare to steal them outright. That's what they are doing. Stealing my dramatization!"

"Have a cigar?"

"Good night. Sorry I couldn't receive you under better circumstances—was a newspaper man once myself—know what it is."

SIKHS ARE CONDEMNED WHO SERVE RUSSIA

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.—A mass meeting of sikhs at Patiala, today adopted a resolution disapproving of the action of any sikhs who have served the Russian government in Manchuria or elsewhere. The resolution will be widely circulated in the sikhs community. This action is consequent on a report printed in London newspapers that sikhs are serving with the Russians in Manchuria.

Will Serve Special Dinner.

All the leading hotels in the city make a specialty of giving a reduced table de'hote dinner either Christmas or on New Year's day. The Hotel Henry gives its special service tomorrow evening. The spacious dining room has been profusely decorated with Japanese lanterns, illuminated with electric lights.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, December 31.

New York—Philadelphia, Southampton; Bordeaux, Havre; Pretoria, Hamburg.
Queenstown—Umbria, New York.
Havre—La Gascogne, New York.
Cherbourg—Moltke, New York.
Gibraltar—Republic, Naples, etc., for New York.
Rotterdam—Amsterdam, New York.
Rotterdam—Rotterdam, New York.
Plymouth—St. Paul, New York, for Cherbourg and Southampton.
Hongkong—Korea, San Francisco via Yokohama, etc.
London—Manitou, New York.

Sailed, December 31.

New York—St. Louis, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton; Campania, Liverpool; Vaderland, Antwerp via Dover; Perugia, Naples, Genoa and Leghorn; Main, Baltimore; Ethiopia, Glasgow; Minnetonka, London; Patricia, Hamburg via Dover.
Rotterdam—Amsterdam, New York.

Passed, December 31.

Brow Head—Bovic, New York, for Liverpool.

NOBLE DID NOT KEEP HIS WORD

Failed to Explain Repudiation of Signatures to the Talbot Presentment.

VESTRYMAN MILLER TALKS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The formal statement which Herbert Noble, senior counsel for the presenters in the Irvine-Talbot controversy, said yesterday he would probably make today, giving all the facts in connection with the repudiation by two of the signers of the presentment of their signatures, was not forthcoming.

Mr. Noble spent almost the entire day and evening in conference with his associate counsel. Tonight he refused to give the names of those with whom he had conferred during the day, but admitted that he and those associated with him were preparing their case for the board of inquiry.

"People may rest assured," said Mr. Noble, "there has been no fraud relative to the signatures. The gentlemen who are making the presentment against Bishop Talbot only desire to do justice, and they will come into the courts absolutely free from any suggestion of wrong doing."

HUNTINGDON, PA., Dec. 31.—W. G. Miller, the vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church, who secured the signatures of the Huntingdon men to the presentment against Bishop Talbot, said today:

The paper which my brother vestrymen, Messrs. Langdon, Denithorn, Jackson and the others, signed, was a petition addressed to Bishop Tuttle, praying that the controversy between Bishop Talbot and Dr. Irvine be permanently settled. It was not a presentment in any sense, for I have in my possession a copy of the paper. There were two separate parts to it, one containing the petition itself and the other a blank paper, both of which were attached. I received the papers from the Rev. Dr. Irvine, at whose request I secured the vestrymen's signatures and to whom I afterward returned the papers.

Mr. Langdon and Mr. Denithorn both signed the paper about the middle of November. All the vestrymen seemed to comprehend the purport of the petition and said it was a good move. I secured, also, their signatures to the blank which was attached, after stating to them that this precaution would be advisable in the event the original petition should become lost.

I signed only what I believed to be a simple petition and not a presentment to have Bishop Talbot's official acts investigated. The others, I believe, acted similarly. If our names are attached to the presentment and the signatures are genuine there must have been some fraudulent manipulation of the blank paper which contained them.

When Mr. Miller was asked why he and Mr. Hillier, both of whom are said to be unfriendly to Bishop Talbot, refused to speak of signing the papers when first approached, he answered: "Because I thought it was none of the public's business, and only concerned the church affairs proper. I considered it would be time enough to speak when the court of inquiry would convene."

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot refuses to break the silence he has thus far maintained during the imbroglio with the unfrocked preacher, Dr. I. N. W. Irvine.

The bishop returned to his home in Delaware avenue here late this afternoon. He came from Harrisburg, where he spent last night, although early last evening he was in Sunbury, where he had a long consultation with his lawyer, Mr. Clement. The latter advised Bishop Talbot to make no statement, for the present. But one will be made, probably within a week. It will make public many matters that have never been alluded to in this remarkable case.

Dr. Irvine arrived here tonight from Philadelphia and at once sought seclusion in the home of Vestryman W. F. Hillier, a warm personal friend.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Dec. 31.—Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, bishop of Quincy, Illinois, did not die 15 years ago, as has been stated by attorneys and others since the recent proceedings were begun against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Central Pennsylvania. According to records here, Bishop Burgess died at his old home in St. Albans, October 8, 1901. In the letter alleged to have been written by Bishop Talbot to Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn of Philadelphia, on which the charges are based, reference was made to a deathbed letter said to have been written by Bishop Burgess concerning the career of Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine in his diocese. Nothing is known here of Bishop Burgess' letter.

HOW TO SELECT A PIANO.

Experience Unnecessary.

Pittsburgh, December 31.—Few people realize the importance in the selection of a piano for their home. It means a companion for a lifetime. If it becomes harsh and "tinpanny" in tone you will always be dissatisfied. If you select a world-renowned make, like the genuine Chickering or the old reliable Hardman or Kroeger pianos you are sure to have a standard make, with a sweet, singing, poetic and mellow tone that will last a lifetime. These pianos are sold only by W. F. Frederick, the reliable piano dealer, 633 Smithfield street; also 10 other reliable makes. Our reasonable prices and easy terms, if wanted, make piano buying easy at this store. Art catalogue free. Entire building. Remember the genuine Chickering, Hardman, Strich & Zeidler, Kroeger, McPhail, Schubert, Haines Bros., Price & Teeple pianos and Chase and Baker and Hardman piano players are sold only by W. F. Frederick, G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs. Largest dealers between New York and Chicago.

Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Used uprights, reliable makes, $100. Terms, $15.00 down, $7.00 per month. Bargains in used Chickering, Hardman, Steinway and Kroeger pianos. Uprights and grands.

CORRECT TAILORING AT POPULAR PRICES.

Beautiful line of new suitings to choose from. Style and fit guaranteed.

Dickson, The Tailor,
241-3 Fifth Ave. Second Floor.

Secure Holiday Scholarships on Easy Terms With Special Discounts at the

Actual Business College

No. 310 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Ten-Cent Store Building.

Management—Responsible Pittsburgh Educators and Authors.
Faculty—Efficient Teachers of Mature Age and Wide Experience.
Foundation—Truth, Honesty and Merit.
Departments—Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English.
Positions—Free Employment Bureau—'Phone, 2250 Court.
Methods of Instruction—Examined, Tested and Commended by Competent Judges.
Stability—Established Twenty-Five Years.
Winter Term—Day and night school, Begins Jan. 5th, 1905.
Avoid Catchpenny Concerns Conducted by Expert Humbugs and Common Scolds.

POINT IS SCORED BY PROSECUTION

Sister of James Gillespie ... New Testimony at Murder Trial.

HAD TIME TO CLEAN HIS ...

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

RISING SUN, IND., Dec. 31.—The testimony of Mrs. Belle Seward differed materially today from that given in a former trial of her brother James Gillespie, on trial charged with the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth, given ... May. Mrs. Seward was kept under a merciless and rapid fire of questions by Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Harry McMullen all the morning and up to the time court adjourned.

This witness made quick replies to each question asked, and during the trying ordeal she appeared calm and collected. Her testimony as to the time that she saw her brother James after the fatal shot was fired that killed Elizabeth leaves a space intervening for more than 10 minutes.

The state was quick to take advantage along this line of testimony, and the witness stated that after leaving the house of Jane Boyle after hearing the shot that killed her sister, she made the trip to her own home, to the lattice door at the back of the house, to the front gate and waited some time on the cement walk before any one appeared. Mrs. Carrie Barbour came first and then Myron Barbour came calling for his wife. It was two minutes, witness said, before she saw James after Barbour came.

Myron Barbour testified that it was eight minutes after hearing the shot that he went to the home of Belle Seward. The prosecutors are jubilant and the defense much chagrined over the outcome of the testimony of this witness.

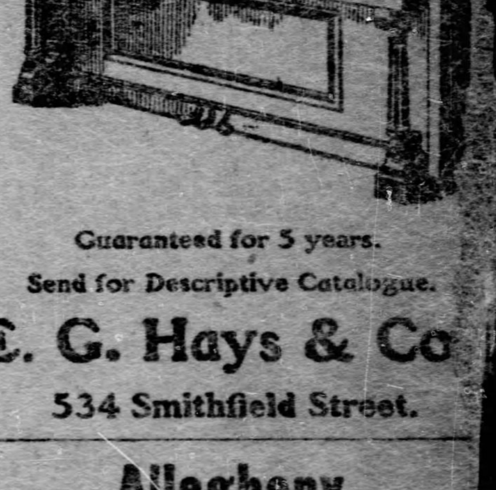
In the 10 minutes' time that Mrs. Seward says James was not upon the scene he could have cleaned the gun with which he killed his sister and have been prepared to meet the city officials if suspicions should have pointed directly to him at that time and they should have gone to arrest him.

Although more than a year since the crime was committed, the feeling of the citizens of this county is as bitter as it was on the day the grand jury returned the indictment. The county is more than $61,000 in debt and the expense of the trial is enormous, yet it is the will of the people that justice shall be done, no matter what the cost.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

E. G. HAYS & CO
PIANOS

This Beautiful Piano Only
$165.00
$10 Down $1.50 a Week.



Guaranteed for 5 years.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
E. G. Hays & Co
534 Smithfield Street.

Allegheny Transfer & Storage Co.
Moving. Storage.
Packing. General hauling.
Separate apartments for furniture.
Lowest prices. Best service.
840 WEST NORTH AVE., ALLEGHENY.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Call's College
244 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.
THE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING CONDUCTED BY EXPERTS.

OUR HOLIDAY VACATION ends today, and school will open Monday. Have you decided to enroll with us? Can you tell how soon you will be called upon to fill a higher position than the one you now occupy? Be sure you are in the right school before paying your money. This institution does not prepare students for other colleges, but prepares them for office work and places them in the salaried positions.

Remember, this is the only school of higher grade work in the state, conducted by experienced bookkeepers right from the desk. We admit beginners in both bookkeeping and shorthand, as well as the graduates of business colleges and shorthand schools and young people working at the desk who are seeking an advance in salary.

ENROLL ON MONDAY NEXT.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SHADYSIDE APARTMENTS—Located in the most aristocratic part of Shadyside district, near Shadyside station; steam heat, hot water and janitor service; only a few left. Four and six rooms, with bath and maid's room. Reasonable rent. CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

MARKET ST.—Entire brick building, three floors and basement; $1,200 per annum. CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

CHURCH ESTATE WORTH MILLIONS

Interesting Facts Connected With Property Left to Bishop Canevin by Predecessor.

SMALL CLAUSE SAVES TROUBLE

Within a week a certified copy of the late Bishop Richard Phelan's will will be filed in the court houses of the 10 counties of which the Pittsburgh Roman Catholic diocese is composed. The will makes Bishop Phelan's successor, Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, his heir, both to the late bishop's private possessions and those of which he was trustee.

Bishop Phelan was trustee for an enormous amount of property. This lies in the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, Westmoreland and Greene. A list of the parish churches there shows that 220 congregations have their own churches and that there are 30 mission churches, small churches, of which two or more may be served by one priest. To every one of the parish churches a schoolhouse is attached and Bishop Canevin is now trustee of that property, as he is of the parsonages and of the houses in which the sisters, the parochial school teachers, live. He is trustee of the St. Paul's orphan asylum at Idlewood and is, or by the law of the church in the United States ought to be, trustee of all other Catholic orphan asylums and institutions not owned by the religious orders.

Property Owned by Orders.

Property owned by religious orders is not included in the Episcopal trusteeship, but there are not many religious orders in the diocese who own their own lands and houses. Among these few are the Sisters of Mercy, who own their two mother houses, the one in Webster avenue and the other at Beatty; the Passionists, who own the monastery property on Mt. Oliver, including the monastery church, which is not a parish church, while St. Michael's church and school house and orphan asylum, managed by the Passionists and a sisterhood, are the property of a congregation and therefore are held in trust by the bishop; the fathers of the Holy Ghost order, who own Pittsburgh college; the Benedictines, who own St. Vincent's abbey at Beatty; the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have a boys' school at Baden. The Carmelites own their property in Thirty-seventh street, but even that is held by the bishop as trustee. Where priests who are members of religious orders are pastors of churches there is usually a house of the order attached, but in these cases, in the Pittsburgh diocese, the houses are merely parsonages owned by the congregation and held in trust by the bishop. In fact, in all cases of church property of which the bishop is trustee the congregations, in the case of parish churches, parsonages and school houses, a corporation, in the case of some orphan asylums, are the real owners. Catholic hospitals in this diocese are owned by corporations and may not have been transferred to the bishop as trustee.

To Prevent Future Trouble.

Some persons have not understood the clause by which Bishop Phelan leaves to Bishop Canevin property which he held in "fee simple, as bishop," they understanding that as bishop the testator held everything in trust. That the bishop of the diocese holds congregational property in trust is true, but in many cases deeds are made by the attorneys to whom congregations entrust the making of deeds, and property is given to the bishop in fee simple, instead of as trustee. Now, while in such cases Bishop Phelan had the deed corrected at the earliest possible moment, yet as he might have died before the correction could be made, the clause was inserted in his will, as otherwise it would be possible for his heirs to make trouble. Of course even in such cases the congregations affected, by proving the circumstances, would retain ownership, but the clause saves them the expense of defending their title against legal heirs of the bishop's.

The Johnstown congregation, which owned the church which was destroyed at the time of the flood in Johnstown, recently learned something which might have caused trouble had not such a clause been inserted in a deed made by a bishop. Practically all the property has been sold since the flood to various purchasers, and only when the last piece was disposed of was it found that the church property had been deeded by mistake to the late Bishop Domenec in fee simple. Bishop Phelan had made deeds as trustee, none of the title examiners having discovered that he was the owner in fee simple, as the legatee of Bishop Domenec, who left to Bishop Phelan, just as Bishop Phelan left to Bishop Canevin, all the property which he held as trustee or in fee simple.

Might Have Caused Litigation.

Had the "fee simple" clause not been included in Bishop Domenec's will Bishop Phelan would have sold the property anyhow, under the supposition that Bishop Domenec held it in trust and had left it to him in trust, and Bishop Domenec's heirs in Spain might now come forward and by claiming the property create endless litigation. Even as it stands now, a decree of court may have to be secured, correcting the title, so that the record may be clear.

It is impossible to make an exact estimate of the value of the property left by Bishop Phelan. The new cathedral and the Epiphany church property is worth more than $2,000,000, and in Pittsburgh and Allegheny there is a score and more of congregations, the value of whose property ranges each from $100,000 to $300,000 and more in value. There are valuable church properties in McKeesport, Braddock, Johnstown, Beaver, Rochester, Butler, Connellsville, Uniontown, New Castle Washington and Greensburg. It would be a conservative estimate to place a value of $20,000,000 upon all the church, school, parsonage and institutional property held by Bishop Phelan in the 10 counties included in the Pittsburgh diocese.

Gas Company's Charter Filed.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The charter for the Citizens Gas Company of Monongahela, which was granted by the state, was today filed in the recorder's office. The company, composed principally of Washington county capitalists, will operate in Carroll, Fallowfield, Somerset and Union townships and Monongahela, Washington county and Forward township, Allegheny county. The directors are W. S. Shepler, C. M. Murphy, John Zeh, S. M. Downer and James C. Corrin, all of Monongahela.

Son of a Legislator Killed.

BRISTOL, Dec. 31.—Wayne Edwards, son of Capt. Frank G. Edwards of this city, was killed today on the Pennsylvania railroad near this place. With his elder brother he was walking along the railroad tracks and the suction of a passing train drew him under the cars and he was run over and killed. His father is a member of the state legislature.

Pig Iron Agreement in England.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The pig iron merchants of Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby in their new contracts certain specified brands of American pig iron will be tenderable against speculative contracts in the United Kingdom. Fourteen American brands are listed of which 10 are from Alabama, and four from Tennessee. The new arrangement will allow the delivery of American brands instead of British in the event of any attempt to establish a corner in the latter.

Shanghai Customs Revenue.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—The Shanghai customs revenue for the fiscal year amounts to over one and one-half million pounds sterling.

Going to Harrisburg for Opening.

A large party of McKeesport politicians and business men headed by Mayor Falkenau will go to Harrisburg to witness the opening of the state legislature.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

TWO TAX LEVIES BY CITY IN 1905

Annexation of Elliott Compels Division of System of Taxation.

DEBTS MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE

Tax levies will be made by Pittsburgh councils for 1905, one to meet the general expenses of the city government and the other for the annual payment of principal and interest on the bonded debt of the city. Heretofore a combined levy has been made for both purposes. The change has been made necessary by the admission of Elliott borough into Pittsburgh.

Under the Greater Pittsburgh law, enacted by the last legislature, annexed territory and the city must pay their own indebtedness previously contracted, and separate levies must be made for this purpose by Pittsburgh and Elliott, the latter now being the Thirty-ninth ward. Previous to the act of the last legislature the bonded debts of annexed territory and the city were adjusted by a commission appointed by court.

To pay the annual installment on its bonded debt, including the $5,000,000 loan for filtration, by an appropriation to the sinking fund and also to pay the interest on the city's bonds there must be appropriated by Pittsburgh councils for 1905, $2,113,709. Instead of being included in the general appropriations of the city, this amount must be appropriated this time in a separate ordinance, and a special tax levy made to raise the amount.

Six-Mill Tax to Pay Debt.

Assistant Controller Morrow said yesterday that it would require a levy of 6 mills to raise this amount. The separation of this amount from the other appropriations will reduce the general levy just 6 mills, but it will not reduce the taxes, because the taxpayers will pay taxes on two levies instead of one levy, as heretofore.

Mayor Hays said yesterday, after receiving Director Bigelow's estimates, which are $75,000 less than appropriated for his department this year, that a total levy of 12½ mills looked possible. If the total levy does not exceed 12½ mills, which is the present levy, this will mean a levy of 6 mills for the sinking fund and interest on bonds, and another levy of 6½ mills to meet the general expenses of the city government.

If the total levy should reach 15 mills, as predicted by Chairman Helmold of the sub-committee on appropriations, there would be a levy of 6 mills for the sinking fund and interest on bonds, and a levy of 9 mills for the general expenses of the government.

Only the general levy can be laid by the city upon the property of Elliott or the Thirty-ninth ward. If the total levy of the city is 12½ mills, Elliott will have to pay a city tax of 6½ mills besides the special tax which the new ward will pay on its bonded indebtedness, which is estimated at $52,000.

Burgess Calls on Controller.

While the balance of the city will be paying a total tax of 12½ or 15 mills, the property owners of Elliott, or the Thirty-ninth ward, will be paying only a 6½ or 9-mill tax besides its special tax, which will hardly exceed one or two mills.

The burgess and a member of the Elliott council called upon Controller Larkin yesterday to discuss the matter, and the above plan was decided upon. The controller said two levies will have to be made by Pittsburgh until the entire indebtedness of the city is obliterated, which means that this method will continue indefinitely in order to keep separate the indebtedness of the city and the indebtedness of any boroughs, townships and towns that may hereafter be annexed to the city.

Elliott will require a special levy only so long as its debt lasts, which will probably be paid off in a few years. It will be exempted from paying any part of the indebtedness contracted by Pittsburgh prior to its annexation, but will bear its part of any future indebtedness that may be contracted by the city. This will practically perpetuate separate levies by the city.

This will double the work of the assessors' office, because it is the duty of the assessors to prepare the levies for collection by the city treasurer. The work of the city treasurer's and city controller's office will also be increased correspondingly.

THE CONNEAUT BANKERS EXPLAIN THEIR ARREST

Figures Were Juggled to Cover Up a Deficit of Years' Standing in Ohio Institution.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CONNEAUT, O., Dec. 31.—President Travers and Cashier Lillie of the defunct Conneaut First National bank, who were arrested and taken to Cleveland last night on the charge of violating the national banking laws, have returned here after giving bond for their appearance before the federal court. Both men declare that they will be able to prove their innocence.

According to the statement of the officials the wrongful entry made by Cashier Lillie, showing the bills receivable to be $10,000 less than they were, was made for the purpose of covering up a deficit of years standing, before Lillie had any connection with the bank. The entry was made, it is claimed, to avoid trouble for the bank.

Travers' act, on which the charge of embezzlement is based, consisted of renewing a note for $5,000 held against him by the bank. As president he extended the time on the note which recently became due.

HEROISM OF A MOTHER.

Quenched Fire That Was Roasting Her to Death, Then Rushed Back to House and Saved Children.

ELGIN, NEB., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Joseph Reuss was so badly burned today in a fire which threatened the lives of her children and the destruction of her home that she died shortly after she had extinguished the fire and had taken her children to a place of safety.

The woman's clothing caught fire, but she jumped into a tank of water in the yard, quenched the fire that was roasting her to death, then went back into the house and completed her work of rescue before she succumbed.

Pittsburgher Going to Kansas City.

H. J. Curl, who for nearly 15 years has been identified with the Bell Telephone Company and the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, operating the long-distance telephone service in Pittsburgh, has severed that connection to accept the office of general contract agent for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, with headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Curl will leave for his new field in a few days.

Pittsburgh Eagles to Banquet.

Pittsburgh aerie No. 76, Fraternal Order of Eagles, will hold a banquet at the Monongahela house on Wednesday evening, January 11. President Roosevelt has been extended an invitation to be present. Grand Worthy President Pelleter, Congressmen Timothy D. Sullivan, William Sulzer and A. J. Barchfeld; Senator Thomas F. Grady, Col. M. C. Padden of the Sixty-ninth regiment, New York; Judge Greevay of Altoona; Jesse Hedrick of Harrisburg, and many others have signified their intention to be present.

Athens Rioters Fined.

ATHENS, O., Dec. 31.—Today seven members of the Fourteenth field battery, United States army, were fined $500 and 30 days in jail for their part in the Athens riot during the guard maneuvers last summer, when W. H. Ohl, Ohio National Guard, Lieutenant, was killed. John L. Lott, found guilty of rioting, will receive his sentence later.

Bringing Alleged Thief from England.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sailed for New York today, took among her passengers Sheriff Penglase, of Marquette, Mich., and James Wallace, alias James Wilson, who was arrested at Liverpool November 24, charged with stealing stock certificates to the value of $30,000 from Edward Breitun, a banker of Marquette.

Modern Poo Bah of Haysville Borough to Resign Many Jobs

BURGESS CHARLES C. COATES, who also held other positions.

Haysville borough is about to lose almost every vestige of official representation. Burgess Charles C. Coates is to move out of the borough and locate in Washington county. Mr. Coates, aside from being burgess, also holds the following offices: Member and secretary of the borough school board, chairman of the borough Republican committee, member of the Republican county committee, vice president of the school directors' association and many lesser elective and appointive positions, all of which he will be compelled to relinquish.

Burgess Coates was boomed for the legislature last November, but withdrew with the understanding that he would be given the nomination two years hence. Had he remained in the borough he would have, no doubt, gone to the legislature in 1906. Mr. Coates is leaving for two reasons, viz., the location of the borough on the Ohio river and the prevailing dampness, which has undermined the health of Mrs. Coates, and on account of the recent death of Mr. Coates' brother, Joseph L., a New York jewelry manufacturer, the closing up of whose estate will take Burgess Coates east for a time. It is believed by his friends that when he takes permanent citizenship in Washington county a new illuminary will appear on the political horizon of that county.

FORTIFYING FOR LAWSON'S RAID

Managers of the System Will Try to Discredit Him by Preventing Break.

MARKET STIRRED YESTERDAY

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Thomas W. Lawson's announcement today that he would attack the Standard Oil party in Wall street next Tuesday stirred the stock market today as it has seldom been stirred before. Usually attacks on the stock market are made without warning and this public announcement of his proposed raid took the breath away from veteran operators.

Evident proof that Lawson is feared as a dangerous enemy was seen in the way "the system" rushed to the support of Amalgamated, which, it is believed, will be the center of his attack. United States Steel and Rock Island were understood to be danger points and the financiers responsible for the marketing of those stocks were planning all day to repel the attack of Tuesday.

Millions of Standard Oil money were poured into the market to buy Amalgamated. There was an early break to 69, but a desperate rally sent it back to 71 and closed it there. This is the closing price of Friday. The plan of campaign at No. 26 Broadway is to discredit Lawson by preventing a break Tuesday when he raids the market. J. P. Morgan & Co. have planned to protect steel shares and the First National bank will try to hold Rock Island steady. Flower & Co. will do the buying of Amalgamated. A. A. Housman of steel and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of Rock Island. It is believed by the managers of "the system" that if these three stocks are held firm the general list cannot be broken. The daring frankness of Lawson, however, has called the whole fraternity of traders to his side, and they stand ready to jump on the market and help Lawson at the first sign of distress among the pool managers. Hundreds got entirely out of the market and thanked Lawson for the warning.

An hour before the close of the market it was reported that Lawson had made application in Newark for a receiver for the Amalgamated Copper Company before United States Judge Lanning. The fact that Judge Lanning was in conference at that hour and remained closeted with lawyers for some time gave some color to the report. After the close of the conference Judge Lanning denied that Lawson or any lawyer or person representing him had made any application in connection with anything. He denied that Amalgamated Copper was in any way involved in the matter discussed at the conference.

GOULD WILL OPEN UP AN ISOLATED COUNTRY

Proposes to Build Trolley System Costing $5,000,000 in Remote Parts of Northeast Virginia.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 31.—Frank Jay Gould has decided to add about $5,000,000 more to his already heavy investments in Virginia. He now controls the entire railway and lighting properties in Richmond and Petersburg, and the interurban line between the cities.

His new investment will be the building of a trolley line from Richmond to Ashland, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, and thence through the fertile and remote territory to the northeast, stretching to Chesapeake. He will have two terminals on Chesapeake bay.

Two hundred miles will cover this system, and it will bring a practically hidden country into touch with all the cities of the east.

HELD WIFE ON THE TRACK WHILE TRAIN KILLS THEM

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. 31.—A. R. Hemphill and wife were killed four miles north of this city by a fast passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad. Hemphill had been drinking heavily and had started for this city. Mrs. Hemphill was endeavoring to induce him to return when he threw her to the track and held her there while the train passed over them.

Brokers Held for a Hearing.

W. T. Yarlott and W. J. Hall of the Union Brokerage Commission Company, who were arrested on a charge of conspiracy made by S. R. Watson of Beaver, were yesterday held in $500 bail each for a hearing before Magistrate Stewart next Saturday. Watson alleges he bought stocks from the company and placed his margins with a Beaver bank and the company closed him out last week. Watson claims $700 is due him.

American's Chauffeur Punished.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—During a summer tour in an automobile Clarence Gray Dinsmore, a prominent member of the American colony and a member of the American Automobile association, overturned a peasant's cart, injuring the owner. The provincial court has just condemned Mr. Dinsmore's chauffeur to 15 days' imprisonment and $56 damages.

Ex-Congressman Deuster Dead.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 31.—Former Congressman P. V. Deuster died today after a lingering illness. He was 73 years old and had served three terms in congress and was consul to Crefeld, Germany, under President Cleveland. He was publisher of the Seebote, a German daily newspaper in this city, and conducted several other publications.

McKeesport Bank Buys Properly.

The new Union National bank of McKeesport yesterday signed the final papers in the purchase of a large piece of property at Fifth avenue and Tube Works alley, the consideration being nearly $45,000. Temporary quarters have been opened by the bank in Locust street.

Treaty With Spain Is Signed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Mr. Ojeda, the Spanish minister, today signed with Secretary Hay an arbitration treaty between Spain and the United States, similar to those already signed with other nations.

A number of well-known Pittsburghers will participate in an interesting tour by special train to Old Mexico leaving Pittsburgh January 20.

NATION'S FUTURE IN TRADE ASSURED

A Baltimore Banker Predicts Great Prosperity for the United States.

STEEL MARKET A BAROMETER

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—In reply to questions concerning the outlook for the banking business for 1905, John B. Ramsey, president of the National Mechanics bank of Baltimore says:

"The general position of banks in this section is strong. The extent of this strength is evidenced by the fact that in no instance has there been a decrease in the dividend rate, but in every case dividends have been sustained. This strength is further pronounced by a gain in surplus over the condition of one year ago.

"The chief element and strength in this section is doubtless the conservatism of our bank management. Probably no other section of the country more tenaciously adheres to conservative management than the banks of Baltimore. This must always be reckoned as our chief element of strength.

"The encouraging feature of the situation is the enthusiastic purpose of our people to embrace the business opportunities now presented to them. The progress of the past nine months in rebuilding the burned district and rehabilitating our city has been marvelous, and the amount accomplished almost incredible. This great result has filled our people with civic pride, and inspires them with hope in the future. No people ever made a greater record for courage and self-reliance. This enthusiasm is seen in the unanimity of our people in movements looking to the ratification of loans for dock and harbor improvements. These improvements will add much that will ever remain permanent in the business of our city.

"While in my opinion there will be lean and fat years, I look for a period of business prosperity for several years to come. The present prosperous condition of the country is not due to a stock boom, or to any peculiar condition arising after a war, or a reaction from a depression, but is due to the expansion of legitimate trade. Crop conditions are favorable. Iron and steel were never in such demand as now. This demand is not so much from abroad but arises largely from home consumption. The iron and steel trade constitutes a safe barometer by which to judge a nation's business. The expansion of western rail systems will continue this demand. All the events now transpiring in the east affecting our trade relations, and the completion of the great waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Panama canal, indicate beyond a peradventure such growth of this nation's business as will add to our substantial profit and prosperity."

NEW FOSSIL SPECIMEN FOUND IN CALIFORNIA

In Size It Was as Large as an Elk but Its Form Resembled That of a Sheep—Had Enormous Horns.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BERKELEY, CAL., Dec. 31.—Important discoveries in western fossil beds were announced by Prof. John C. Merriam, of the University of California, before the Cordilleran section of the Geological Society of America in the sixth annual meeting of that organization. A remarkable specimen of the very early ichthyosaurus was unearthed in Nevada, after being chiseled out of the hard limestone matrix in which the bones were embedded.

Another important find was that made in the Samuel cave in Shasta county. The specimen was a new sheeplike form, of enormous size, hitherto unknown to science. It consisted of the greater part of the skeleton of an animal as large as an elk, but with distinctly sheep and goat affinities. The most noticeable feature of the fossil is the horns, which are large and magnificently formed. The skeleton of this beast will soon be set up in the museum at Berkeley.

BISHOP ON TEMPERANCE.

The Rt. Rev. F. Regis Canevin to Make an Address.

The Rt. Rev. F. Regis Canevin, bishop of Pittsburgh, will deliver an address on "Total Abstinence" in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Epiphany Total Abstinence society. Bishop Canevin has been a consistent total abstainer all his life. He has made a deep study of the subject and is expected to deliver an entertaining and instructive address.

Pledge cards and temperance literature will be distributed by the local societies during the meeting, and the fact of it being the first day of the year is counted upon as being a good time to look for a large accession to the ranks of the total abstainers.

CARGO OF OIL RAN INTO OLD OCEAN

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 31.—The stranded steamer Northeastern, bound from Port Arthur, Tex., to New York, which went ashore on Diamond shoals, broke completely in two today and the full cargo of Texas oil ran into the ocean.

Bonfire Becomes Forest Fire.

A bonfire built by boys in Reserve township, on the outskirts of Millvale yesterday afternoon, burned seven acres of woodland and underbrush. The fire spread out over the woods, and if the wind had changed and blown toward Millvale, the town would have been endangered. The fire was practically out last night.

New Year's Gift to Manager.

The employes of the clothing department of K. Solomon & Co. last evening presented the manager, Mr. S. O. Waxman, with a handsome silver smoking set as a New Year's gift, being a token of their esteem and good will.

Pin Scratch Was Fatal.

Mrs. Henry Bingman, aged 58, of East McKeesport, died yesterday at her home of blood poisoning, as the result of a pin scratch. She was born in England and came to this country about 35 years ago.

CITY MAY SECURE SCHENLEY TRACT

Bigelow Discussed Eleven-Acre Plot With Carnegie on Recent Visit.

WANTED FOR PARK ENTRANCE

Director Bigelow is sanguine that the city will obtain as a free gift from the Schenley estate the 11-acre plot of ground at the entrance to Schenley park, extending to the corner of Boquet and Forbes streets. This was one of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of Director Bigelow with Andrew Carnegie on the director's trip to New York, just before Christmas.

Mr. Carnegie is one of the executors of the Schenley estate, and more than a year ago suggested that if the city would erect a memorial to Mrs. Schenley that he could probably persuade the Schenley heirs to donate the 11-acre plot to the city for an addition to Schenley park. The Orphans were then in control of the finance committee of councils and in making up the appropriations for the year they did not appear to be deeply impressed with Mr. Carnegie's suggestion conveyed through Director Bigelow. The committee refused to make an appropriation to build the memorial, the cost of which was estimated at $100,000.

A couple of weeks ago when Chairman Helmold, of the sub-committee on appropriations, made an attack on the appropriation for Carnegie library others followed in a like vein, including Director Bigelow. The director decided on a trip to New York and it was also stated that he had received an invitation through a friend of Mr. Carnegie in Pittsburgh to call upon the steel master. The director called as arranged and it is understood that he and Mr. Carnegie reached an amicable understanding regarding the Carnegie library appropriation.

It is also stated that the director carried back to Pittsburgh assurances that the 11-acre tract, which he has long coveted for an addition to Schenley park, would soon be in the city's hands. The other day the director denied the report, which has been in circulation in real estate circles, that the plot was to be put on the market for sale and he strongly intimated that before long it would be the principal entrance to Schenley park, for the improvement of which the director is said to be preparing extensive plans. The director has his estimates for next year completed and in them he has asked for a liberal appropriation for Schenley park. It is reported in municipal circles that when Director Bigelow presents his estimates for councils that he will make an announcement of deep interest in relation to the 11-acre plot. It is believed that this is the "Christmas gift" which Mr. Bigelow said Mr. Carnegie gave him while in New York.

RUSSIA MAY ACCEPT OUR PASSPORT PROPOSAL

Jews Likely to Be Given Same Freedom as Those of Other Sects.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—It is now apparently certain that victory will crown the efforts of the United States to secure recognition of American passports without distinction of religion. The passport commission which this week has been considering the whole subject of Jewish passports has decided to recommend placing all foreign passports on an equality so that the Russian consuls abroad will only refuse a vise where special reasons like a decree of banishment exist for excluding the applicant from Russia. The commission will also recommend that Jews be allowed complete freedom of travel and residence in their zone without passports, which will only be required when traveling over other parts of Russia.

In considering the question of passports of foreign Jews the commission had before it Secretary Hay's note, the arguments contained therein being the chief factor in its decision.

GIFT TO UNITED STATES.

American Residents Plan Presenting a Handsome Residence to the Nation for an Embassy.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A project is afoot among the American residents here to subscribe a considerable sum to purchase the handsome residence of the duchess of Gramont in the Avenue Hoche, and present it to the United States government for the use of the American embassy. It is understood that the projectors broached the movement to Washington, where it was favorably considered.

The duchess is one of the Rothschilds and her residence is among the handsomest in Paris. It was occupied by Whitelaw Reid while he was minister to France.

BIOLOGISTS TO MEET.

Members of Academy of Science and Art to Hear Addresses and Elect Vice President.

The biological section of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh will meet in monthly session in the chorus room of Carnegie institute Tuesday evening. A vice president will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city of Prof. Ridgley.

Two illustrated lectures will be given. Dr. Arnold E. Ortman of the Carnegie museum will speak on "The Cray Fish of Western Pennsylvania," and Percy E. Raymond will talk on "Geology of the Lake Champlain Region." On January 19 Dr. H. H. Rusby of Columbia university will address the regular meeting on "The Utilization of Plant Products."

SLOCUM'S PROPRIETORS PLEADED NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Pleas of not guilty were entered today by President Barnaby, Secretary Atkinson and Commodore Pease of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, owners of the steamer General Slocum, and Capt. Van-Schaick, commander of the Slocum, when they were arraigned in the United States circuit court on indictments charging them with criminal responsibility in connection with the Slocum disaster.

GOTHAM'S HOMICIDAL DEATHS NUMBERED 331

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Three hundred and thirty-one violent deaths classed by the police as homicides, were reported during the year just closing in New York county. The number of indictments filed in all these cases was only 61, and 18 of these indicted persons are still in the Tombs prison awaiting trial. Six policemen were arrested during the year, charged with homicide.

President Loubet Honors Cambon.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—President Loubet today received Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Spain and formerly ambassador at Washington, and personally presented him with the insignia of grand officer of the Legion of Honor, which is the highest rank of the order. This was due partly to M. Cambon's notable services in negotiating the terms of peace between Spain and the United States.

"77" Cures Colds and GRIP

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medical Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

UNION TRUST EARNED 302 PER CENT IN 1904

Big Bank Pays 66 Per Cent Dividends and Raises Surplus to $20,000,000.

Earnings exceeding those ever shown by any Pittsburgh bank were reported at the meeting of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company yesterday. On a capitalization of $1,500,000 the company earned $4,527,530 during the year just ended. This is 302 per cent. The earnings in 1903 were $1,917,843 09, or 127.8 per cent.

By the action of the board yesterday $4,000,000 was placed to the credit of the surplus account, making the total surplus of the concern now $20,000,000.

The usual dividend of 15 per cent for the quarter was declared. This, with the other quarterly dividends of the same size and the special 6 per cent Christmas dividend brings the total dividend payments for the year to 66 per cent, or $990,000. In 1903 the total dividends were 60 per cent.

Figured on the report of yesterday the book value of the Union Trust Company stock of $100 par is $1,433. There is a ready market for the stock at $2,500, as shown by the recent dealings on the local stock exchange. The last statement of the company, made November 15, showed deposits of $32,129,129 41.

The Union Trust Company is 15 years old. It is the leading member of the Frick-Mellon banks of Pittsburgh, the others being the Mellon National and Union Savings. The officers of the bank are: President, H. C. McEldowney; vice presidents, A. W. Mellon and J. M. Schoonmaker; treasurer and assistant to the president, H. W. Gleffer; secretary, Scott Hayes; assistant treasurer, J. S. Carr; assistant secretaries, J. H. Evans and W. W. Smith. The directors are H. C. Frick, P. C. Knox, W. N. Frew, D. E. Park, J. B. Finley, H. C. Fownes, R. B. Mellon, H. C. McEldowney, J. M. Schoonmaker, William B. Schiller, B. F. Jones, Jr., James H. Lockhart, George I. Whitney, James H. Hyde, A. W. Mellon, George E. Shaw, Charles Lockhart, Henry Phipps, E. C. Converse, Thomas Morrison and William G. Park.

Martial Law Declared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The state department has been advised by Minister Russel at Bogota, that martial law has been declared in the departments of Cundinamarca and Stantander. The decree states that this action was rendered necessary by the activity of the revolutionists in Venezuela.

PHIPPS CONSERVATORY WAS FORMALLY OPENED

Prisoners at Riverside Penitentiary Enjoy an Afternoon of Music and Speeches.

The conservatory presented to the Western penitentiary by Henry Phipps was formally opened yesterday afternoon. Invitations to the affair were sent out last week and a large number of guests was present. Warden William McJohnston presided at the exercises in the prison chapel.

Despite the fact that there were outsiders invited, the opening of the new greenhouse was distinctly a festival for the 900 inmates of the institution. It was by their hands that the entire building was constructed, and those to whom this work fell have a certain feeling of proprietorship in the place. Mr. Phipps gave the board of prison inspectors $3,000 to cover the cost of the buildings, but it was the men who put it up.

Warden Johnston took this view of the case, and had most of the men assembled in the dining room earlier yesterday than is usual. After being fed they were taken through the conservatory and allowed to linger each for a moment to look at the flowers. Then they gathered in the prison chapel and the exercises were started. The prison orchestra rendered an opening piece and the Rev. J. L. Milligan offered a prayer. Then, led by the orchestra, the 900 men sang "Beulah Land," the old hymn known to most of them. Prof. W. G. Means of the Allegheny public schools sang "Whisper Your Mother's Name," and, looking over the cropped heads of almost 1,000 men, those on the platform could see many a tear started in eyes that a moment before had been hard and unfeeling in their expression.

Former Warden E. S. Wright spoke on prison government. Addresses were made by David B. Oliver, president of the board of inspectors; ex-Mayor William J. Diehl, Capt. Jas. R. Reed, John S. Slagle.

Presented With Silver Service.

Employes of the Rankin works of the American Steel and Wire Company presented Assistant Superintendent Frank H. Nuilmeyer with a silver service last night on his leaving to assume a similar position at the works at Donora, Pa. The presentation was made by Richard Hurrel, one of the foremen, while Mr. Nuilmeyer accepted the gift with gratitude. He was formerly assistant mechanical engineer of the Pittsburgh district and has been with the company since it was formed.

PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE

Opens Feb. 1st.

The new White Bros. Co. store is located on Fifth avenue and Stevenson street—just six squares, or eight minutes' walk, from the Court House.

It is "up-town"—out of the "high rent" district.

The "up-town" location will save the new store over $25,000 a year in rent and expense. It will, in turn, save its customers that much.

Wait for the opening day before buying any furniture or carpets.

The new store will sell for cash or on credit.

WHITE BROS. CO.

COR. FIFTH AVE. & STEVENSON ST.

(1344-1346 FIFTH AVE.)

WHISKEY FREE

We propose giving Twelve Full Quarts of Whiskey FREE, in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship—but before making our liberal offer we deem it necessary for you to study the following truthful facts:

THINK ABOUT THIS! Some whiskey houses talk about the trusts simply because they are not distillers and must purchase from the combine. No trust will ever be strong enough to Control the North Carolina Distillers. No trust will ever make a Carolinian Demand Two Prices for His Whiskey. OVER 100 YEARS AGO the old time distillers made pure whiskey here in the mountains and the same methods are employed today! When it comes to making good whiskey, North Carolina folks stand at their best and will not experiment. They are satisfied with their grandfather's record—their chivalry—their proud old ancestry!

Cooper's Whiskey Made by Honest North Carolina People—who wouldn't adulterate if they knew how, TOKI ARE TOO MUCH AT STAKE—is going regularly into the homes of more than 200,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by frail children, invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health? Do you know that pure whiskey—old time North Carolina aged whiskey produced here in our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world? We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina the Largest Malt Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying a 5 story concrete building—the entire city block—and last but not least—we have a capital of HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

By the aid of ample money, we are proud to announce, that today we control all the surplus whiskey held in this section of North Carolina and have decided to thwart unreliable competitors by offering sample shipments of our 10 Year Old Hand Made Sweet Mash Whiskey at the following remarkable prices:

10 FULL QUARTS $5.50; 20 FULL QUARTS $10.00
40 FULL QUARTS $20.00, 100 FULL QUARTS $50.00

All Charges Prepaid. Shipped in Plain Boxes with No Marks.

Our bottles measure 28 ounces and are full quarts. They nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an established concern and refer by permission to Peoples National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

If you prefer, we can ship either Rye, Corn, Bourbon, Apple Brandy or Assorted.

As long as you live no other reliable firm can anywhere will ever offer pure and wholesome whiskey at such figures. We wish to add 100,000 new customers to our list at once and can afford to be liberal. To avoid delay, send full amount with order (or we do not ship C. O. D.) and address plainly:

COUPON 2248
Get your friends to club with you.

Cut this out and return it. If you send us a $5.50 order you will receive FREE one full quart of whiskey—or if order amounts to $10.00 we will send FREE three full quarts of our old whiskey, or for a $20.00 order we will send FREE 4 full quarts of 10 year old whiskey.

The Casper Co., Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Offices and Warehouses 119-121 Casper Building. Largest and Lowest Priced Mail Order Whiskey House.

☞ The above liberal offer made by The Casper Co., Inc., may not appear again. We urge subscribers to send their order at once and do not fail to mention this paper.—Editor.

GEO. B. BARRETT CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Everything for Retail Jewelers.
Especially
Diamonds and Watches
347 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor. OPEN EVENINGS.

They act like Exercise.
Cascarets
-for the Bowels
Ten Cents
All Druggists

KOUNTZ WILL IS SUSTAINED

Judge Miller Decides Testatrix Did Not Transgress the Rule Against Perpetuities.

BREWING CO. FILES SCHEDULE

A number of interesting law points were decided by Judge Miller yesterday in an opinion in the matter of the estate of the late Penelope W. Kountz. The main question raised by the will is whether the trust estate, the personalty alone amounting to over $111,000, created by the testatrix, transgressed the rule against perpetuities, or can be sustained in whole or in part.

The decedent says in the fifth clause of her will: "The rest of my estate I give to my husband for my children and grandchildren." The trust was questioned owing to the section which reads: "After the decease of the last of my immediate children and the lapse of 10 years from the date when the youngest grandchild shall have become of age, the principal of the whole estate shall be equally divided among my grandchildren."

When she made the will the testatrix had a son, William J. Kountz, Jr., who died prior to his mother, unmarried. Her husband, William J. Kountz, her executor, died April 14, and his will appoints executors to take charge of his stocks and securities and divide the proceeds among his children.

The court says the adjudication depends upon whether the estate in the grandchildren vested within the period fixed by the rule—a life or lives in being and 21 years and 9 months thereafter. The court holds that the devises vested in the grandchildren as a class upon the death of the testatrix, the principal of the estate and that the division of the principal is postponed only after the death of the last tenant and as it terminates within the life or lives in being, it falls far short of violating the rule of perpetuities and must be sustained.

The schedule of liabilities and assets of the Highland Brewing Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed, were presented. The liabilities are $88,172 61, and the assets $156,203 72. The largest creditors are: William A. Hoeveler, two mortgages, $24,-900 72; Concrete Construction Company, $9,000; John V. Kuoth, Pittsburgh, $8,700; John Eichleay, Jr., Company, Pittsburgh, $8,619 59; W. N. Sauer Company, Allegheny, $7,505; Scott A. White, Pittsburgh, $7,725; H. Murphy Mill and Lumber Company, $3,427 80; E. C. Wilcox, Pittsburgh, $7,310; John H. Ward & Sons Company, Wilkinsburg, $2,804 13; George S. Fleming, $1,000.

The assets of the bankrupt company are as follows: The uncompleted brewery of the company, in Richland avenue, Twenty-first ward, $123,000; three lots of brick and lumber to be used in the completion of the building, $20,000; unpaid subscriptions for capital stock, $10,000, and other small property such as office furnishings and supplies.

Large Claim for Commissions.

Damages in $56,000 were assessed by the prothonotary in the foreign attachment proceedings of James F. Mulvehill against John P. Persch. The proceedings were begun returnable at the June term of common pleas court No. 1. Mulvehill sets forth in his statement that on July 1, 1903, he was employed by Persch to secure exclusive options on breweries. He alleges that he secured options as follows: New Kensington Brewing Company, $300,000; Anchor Brewing Company, $325,000; Anderton Brewing Company, $220,000, and the Union Brewing Company, $275,000. He says he was to receive 5 per cent and turned the options over to Persch when he had finished his work. Persch entered no appearance to the suit and a rule was taken on him for judgment for want of appearance, and under the rules of court judgment was assessed by the prothonotary.

Francis James Bruecker filed a suit in divorce against Essie Shick Bruecker on the ground that their marriage had never been confirmed or consummated by living together, and was procured by fraud on the part of his wife. He alleges that he is 18 years old and his wife 22. He says they were married on September 17, 1904, but have never lived together as man and wife.

Libels were filed by Levina Lomax against Morris Lomax, alleging indignities and cruelties; Mary Sutton vs. Charles Sutton, indignities; Ernest Arthur Trico against Mamie Trico, infidelity; Giuseppe Geannaliossi against Charles Geannaliossio, indignities; Andor Wenbauer against Margaret Wenbauer, cruelty; William Ziegler against Anna Ziegler, infidelity; Albert Denkeeha against Della Denkeeha, infidelity; Edward McQuillan vs. Mary McQuillan, infidelity; Elizabeth Eggerton vs. William Eggerton, desertion.

Want Share of Oil Profits.

A bill in equity was filed against Mark K. Gregg by John J. Donaldson, asking for an accounting for the oil rights in a farm in Findley township. The farm was owned by John Gregg and the defendant, who was a son of John Gregg. Upon the death of the father the property went to the widow and eight children, who conveyed their interests to the defendant, excepting, it is alleged, the oil and gas rights. The oil rights the defendant is said to have leased and is securing royalties, for which the accounting is asked.

In the United States circuit court two suits in assumpsit were filed by William Kenefick of Missouri and by William Kenefick and Frank W. Hunt as partners in the firm of Kenefick & Hunt of Maryland, against the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company. The summons only was filed, no statement of the suits accompanying it.

A batch of affidavits of defense were filed in the suits brought by the International Savings and Trust Company, receiver for the Duquesne Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company, against policy holders of that company to recover on an assessment made to liquidate the liabilities of the concern. The affidavits are practically the same in the majority of the cases, the claim being set up that the action brought is contrary to and without authority of law and the amounts sued for cannot be collected. In a few cases the defense maintain that the defendants were not policy holders in the concern since 1902, their policies being lapsed according to the contract and agreement written in the policies, through nonpayment of assessments.

Contractor Sues the City.

Evan Jones, a contractor, for use, of the Western Savings and Deposit bank, entered suit against the city of Pittsburgh for $4,619 16, with interest from date. He claims the amount is due on a contract for the grading and paving of Moultrie street.

Applications were made for charters for the North Side Beneficial association and the Home Beneficial association.

A bill in equity was filed against the Eclipse Manufacturing Company by Levi Sparr, asking that the defendant be required to produce and exhibit certain letters and writings evidencing a contract, which are alleged to be in the company's possession. The plaintiff also asks the court to decree the specific performance of the contract by the company for the leasing of a stone quarry on the Sparr farm in Blair county.

Elizabeth Huhn of Aspinwall, by her will, disposed of a $2,400 estate as follows: $100 to be paid the rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Sharpsburg, for masses for herself and deceased husband; $200 for a tombstone over their graves and the residue of the estate to be equally divided among the decedent's daughter and son and the children of the testatrix' deceased son, Henry J. Huhn.

Executions issued: John Nock vs. Fred Huett, $121; G. H. King vs. Gouker Art Company, $1,117; St. Louis Dressed Beef and Packing Company vs. P. J. Gordon, $245; Sarah A. Wall vs. C. H. Arnold, $218.

An application was filed for permission to amend the name of the Uncondition Republican club, for which a petition for a charter is now pending, to Unconditional club.

KAUFFMAN APPEAL LOST.

Supreme Court Reaffirms Two Decisions of Lower Court on Wabash Property.

Two of the right-of-way cases of the Wabash extension to Pittsburgh were decided by the supreme court yesterday. One was the suit carried to the supreme court by William G. Kauffman concerning the price to be paid for a property 53 by 300 feet in Carson street. The decision of the lower court awarding $32,500 was confirmed. The property involved is the site of the pier at the south end of the great Monongahela bridge.

The second Wabash case is that involving the Reed dwelling house at Bridgeville. This was appealed by the railroad company, the lower court having granted $6,000. The lower court was sustained.

Glad McCormick Is to Stay.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Washington announcement that Ambassador McCormick is to remain at St. Petersburg during the coming administration, has been received with general satisfaction here. Despite the difficulties of his position during the past year, attributable both to the feeling that popular sentiment in the United States was hostile to Russia and because he was acting for Japan, Mr. McCormick has preserved good relations with the authorities and has been able to accomplish much for the United States.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

RIVERMEN WERE DISAPPOINTED

Not More Than Half the Coal Went Out Owing to the Adverse Conditions.

CAPT. DRAVO ON SITUATION

All coal shipments on the present rise have ended and there will be no more fuel sent south until another rain brings more water into the rivers. Hope of such a rise beat high in the breasts of the rivermen yesterday when the warmer weather appeared and the forecast of the weather bureau announced cloudy weather. They believe that another good rain is not far off and they are all whistling for it.

Not in the history of the rivers have conditions been more tantalizing than they were on this rise. With the water just the right depth for heavy boats to go out, the weather conditions became such that it was impossible to move a tow. The high wind of Wednesday stopped all shipments and caused the loss of a day just when the river was at its best. The following day, just when the wind had abated and everything seemed favorable for navigation, the wreck of the Jutte coal boats at Merriman filled the channel to such an extent that scarcely any coal could be got by the obstruction. No sooner was this wreck cleared away than the Clyde Coal Company sunk a boat in the same spot, and again blocked that channel. That ended all hope of getting out more coal on this rise, as the river is now falling so fast as to make navigation dangerous.

Fleet Making Good Progress.

The fleet which got away the first of the week is proceeding at a good pace toward Cincinnati and is meeting with great success. No accidents have been reported as yet and no delays beyond the day lost by being windbound. In all it is thought between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bushels of coal were started to the south. Of this the River Coal Company shipped about 3,000,000 bushels, and the other companies sent out about as much. The River Coal people were particularly fortunate in getting all their tows out in safety. The Jutte company lost about 150,000 bushels and the Clyde company about 30,000. The United Coal Company also lost about 10,000 bushels and it is thought nearly 200,000 bushels of fuel were lost between this city and Merriman.

The river at Merriman is a veritable trap and rivermen will rejoice when the dam at that place is completed and all the obstructions are removed. This has always been a bad spot in the upper Ohio, and the bones of many coal boats and barges, as well as steamboats, have found a resting place there. It is probable that at least another year will have passed before the dam at that point is completed, when all the dangers to navigation will be removed.

Will Dredge Out the Bars.

The intention then is to dredge out the bad bars and make that one of the best pieces of navigation on the river.

In spite of the fact that not half the coal was got out which the different shippers would like to have sent south, they are all well satisfied anyhow. The necessities of the people at Cincinnati and points below will be relieved and the coal which has been sent down will keep them in fuel for a couple of months. In the meantime it is safe to predict there will be other rises in plenty.

Packet navigation between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati will be resumed regularly next week. The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line has ordered out all its boats. The Virginia will leave the Ohio town next Tuesday and arrive in Pittsburgh Friday evening. The Keystone State will follow Thursday and the Queen City Saturday. Shippers are inquiring by the dozens every day for boats, and the indications are that the first trip down will be a big one. In fact the promises of business have never been better than they are for the coming season and the company is earnestly hoping for a favorable stage of the river from now until spring.

Suggestions from Capt. Dravo.

Regarding river shipping conditions, Capt. John F. Dravo writes The Gazette as follows:

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Your brief but suggestive editorial in Thursday's issue touching river shipping conditions in connection with enforced shipments of fuel and other supplies so much needed throughout the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, sums up the conditions as they now exist, and have existed for al the years past, in some form or other. It is pertinent to keep in mind what our river trade represents. Consider the enormous capital invested in coal lands, mines and their equipments, coal and iron crafts, including steamers. Thousands of miners and other employes, boat builders, steamboat crews, merchants and manufacturers who furnish supplies aggregating vast capital and a vast army of workers all interested in transportation, dependent upon the intermittent conditions of the Ohio river, sometimes at flood height and in a brief period a mere rivulet.

The waste and loss under such conditions of a trade so important is beyond computation. Fortunes are lost in a single day and inconvenience to multitudes of trade interests follows. A long period of low water prevails on the Ohio river and all river activity is at a standstill. Miners and dependent employes, mines and steamers idle, all idle. The vast invested capital, non-productive, then comes, as during the last few days, a sudden rise, a boating stage followed by a rush to make shipments regardless of ice, wind and fog, hence necessarily large losses follow, in the hurry and scramble to make shipments.

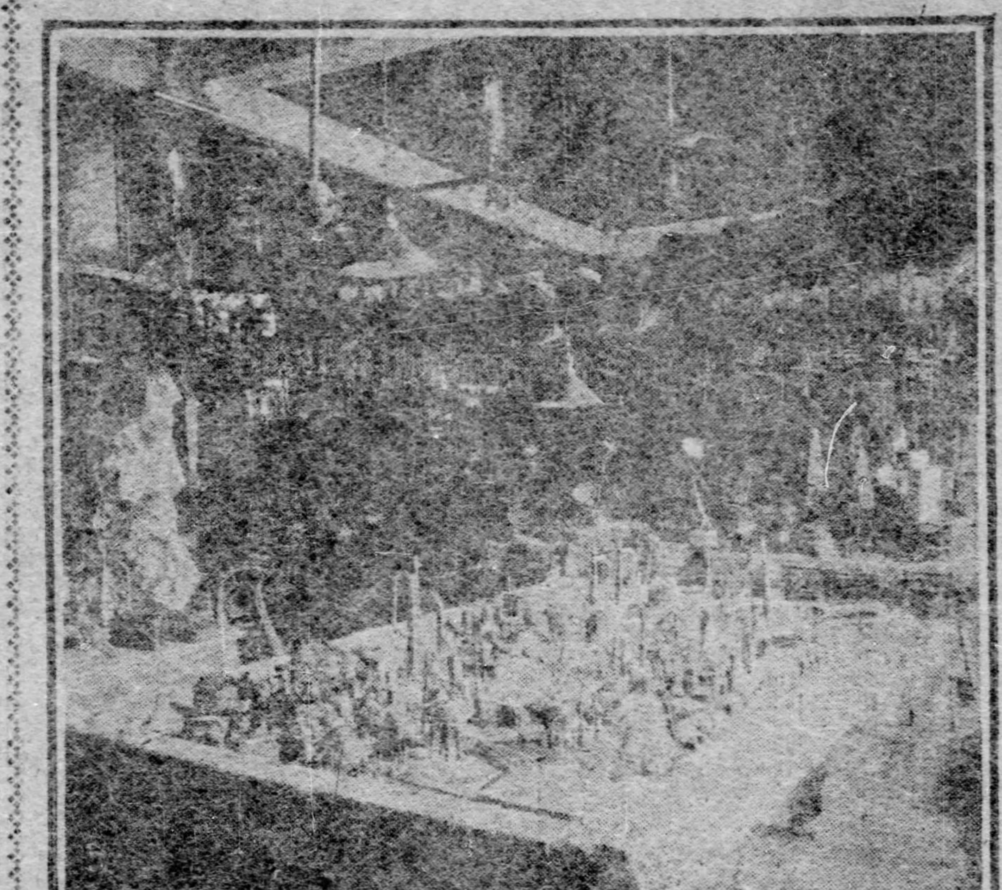
Plea for Better Conditions.

A continuous navigable condition would avoid these long periods of idleness and make unnecessary any haste or rush of enforced shipments to meet the wants of consumers, and do away with all dreaded suspension of home labor. Such a uniform navigable condition can be secured by a reasonable expenditure of money, reasonable in comparison with the results which would be realized.

The nation has and is expending enormous sums in the interest of a foreign people, savage and half civilized, who ambush and assassinate our soldiers, while the wants of our home people are neglected. Additional vast sums are expended in building war vessels which in all probability will be out of date before there is any necessity for their use.

No complaint is made against the cost of freeing Cuba or the Philippines. No complaint of any reasonable haste in the construction of war vessels. The complaint is that in contrast with the expenditures of so many millions of the people's money for the purposes named the people of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys are subjected to bankrupting losses and insufferable inconveniences on account of unreliable and insufficient shipping facilities which the expenditure of a few millions would remedy.

Elks Remember the Needy



—Photo by Seavy.

Presents Ready for Poor Children.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Santa Claus came to more than 1,000 poor and needy children of this city Christmas morning through the kindness of the members of New Castle lodge, No. 69, B. P. O. Elks, whose 475 members had prepared in an elaborate manner to make the needy ones happy. Dozens of overcoats and suits were quietly sent around to homes where they were needed, with scores of good, stout shoes, while well-filled baskets of provisions were also dispatched. More than 1,500 pounds of candy and even a greater number of toys were given away to the children, with oranges and other fruit, in addition to dozens of pairs of mittens, stockings, caps and useful articles. The Elks held open house Christmas eve, when their grown-up friends saw the carloads of presents, ready for issuance the next morning. The morning following the street before the Elks' club was blockaded for over two hours by the children on hand to receive presents, and none were turned away dissatisfied.

PAWNED GOODS MAKE TROUBLE

Police Do Not Always Compel Brokers to Return Articles Which Were Stolen.

HOW THE SYSTEM IS OPERATED

Superintendent McQuaide of the bureau of detectives is a busy man at times explaining the relations between the officers of his department and pawn brokers. Owners of stolen jewelry are of the opinion officers have only to demand the return of the stolen article and it will be forthcoming. That is a mistake. If such were the case the pawn broker would be a victim of conspiracy every day. Pawn brokers have a city and state license. They are permitted to advance money on articles submitted to them. If the articles are stolen goods and they had no means of knowing it the broker is not compelled to return the article at request of the police. Under those conditions the only means for the owner is to seek the courts for the return of his valuables. If the pawn broker has guilty knowledge, the articles pledged with him were stolen, the detectives will then prosecute him.

All pawn brokers are required by the city ordinance to make a report to the detective bureau of jewelry pledged with them each day. The reports are carefully read by the officers. The broker gives the discription of the article as well as a discription of the man who pledged it. The height, weight, age, color of hair, of eyes and manner of dress is taken of every person who applies for a loan on jewelry.

Last week a woman reported the loss of a watch to Superintendent McQuaide. The watch was pawned with a reliable broker, who had made a record of it on his daily report to the detectives. Superintendent McQuaide made an investigation and learned the article had been pledged for $20, and was unable to get any information concerning the identity of the thief.

The woman was notified and sent to the pawn broker. The latter demanded the amount pledged on the watch, but the woman refused to pay for it, claiming it was stolen from her and that she should not be compelled to make the payment.

She again sought Superintendent McQuaide and was surprised when informed he was unable to assist her, as the broker had accepted the watch in the regular manner and had no knowledge it was stolen. He explained that it would be unfair to compel the broker to return the watch without getting the amount he loaned on it. McQuaide then made the following explanation to her:

"A and B are roommates and C is a pawn broker. A and B are without money, but B has a watch. A suggests that B pawn it with C, the broker. B objects, saying he would only have to pay interest on the money when he redeemed it. A suggested that B could avoid this by letting him pawn it for B and then B could go to the police and complain his watch had been stolen and pawned with C, and the police would make the broker return the jewel.

"Now, madam," concluded the superintendent, "if we detectives had the power to compel brokers to return stolen jewelry in that manner the brokers would be victims of conspiracy every day."

The woman returned to the broker and gave him $20 for her watch.

Dutch Warships to Sail.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—The Netherlands battleship De Ruyter has been ordered to be placed in readiness to sail for the Dutch East Indian ports during the war between Russia and Japan.

MANY IMITATORS OF PEEPING TOM

Chance for a Sly Glance Is Life of Penny-in-the-Slot Machine.

PICTURES USUALLY ARE TAME

It is something over 1,000 years since Peeping Tom of Coventry was stricken with blindness for stealing a glance at the bewitching Lady Godiva as she rode through the streets of Leofric's city without much on. In that time, however, Tom's imitators have increased to a surprising extent. In these days of delinquent tax collectors there are, of course, no Lady Godivas to volunteer to ride through the city in the common people's behalf, but there are other means of stealing a sly peep at seemingly forbidden things, and the penny-in-the-slot man is happy in consequence.

In Pittsburgh there are a score of places where a man can see naughty pictures by simply spending a cent. The pictures are harmless, so the district attorney says, and if they were spread out on a table there are few people who would waste the time to look at them. The fact, though, that they are hidden in a box and a penny is required to turn on the light to illuminate them, causes hundreds every day to part with their coin in order to get a peep. They are animated by the same impulses that caused Peeping Tom to meet with his untimely misfortune.

Anybody can play Peeping Tom in the "automatic amusement arcades" which abound in Pittsburgh. There are machines that show pictures, machines that play the "latest popular air," machines that tell fortunes, machines that show kinetoscope pictures, machines that test your weight or strength, machines that gauge your wind capacity, and machines that imitate metropolitan opera. You can have a whole vaudeville performance for a penny.

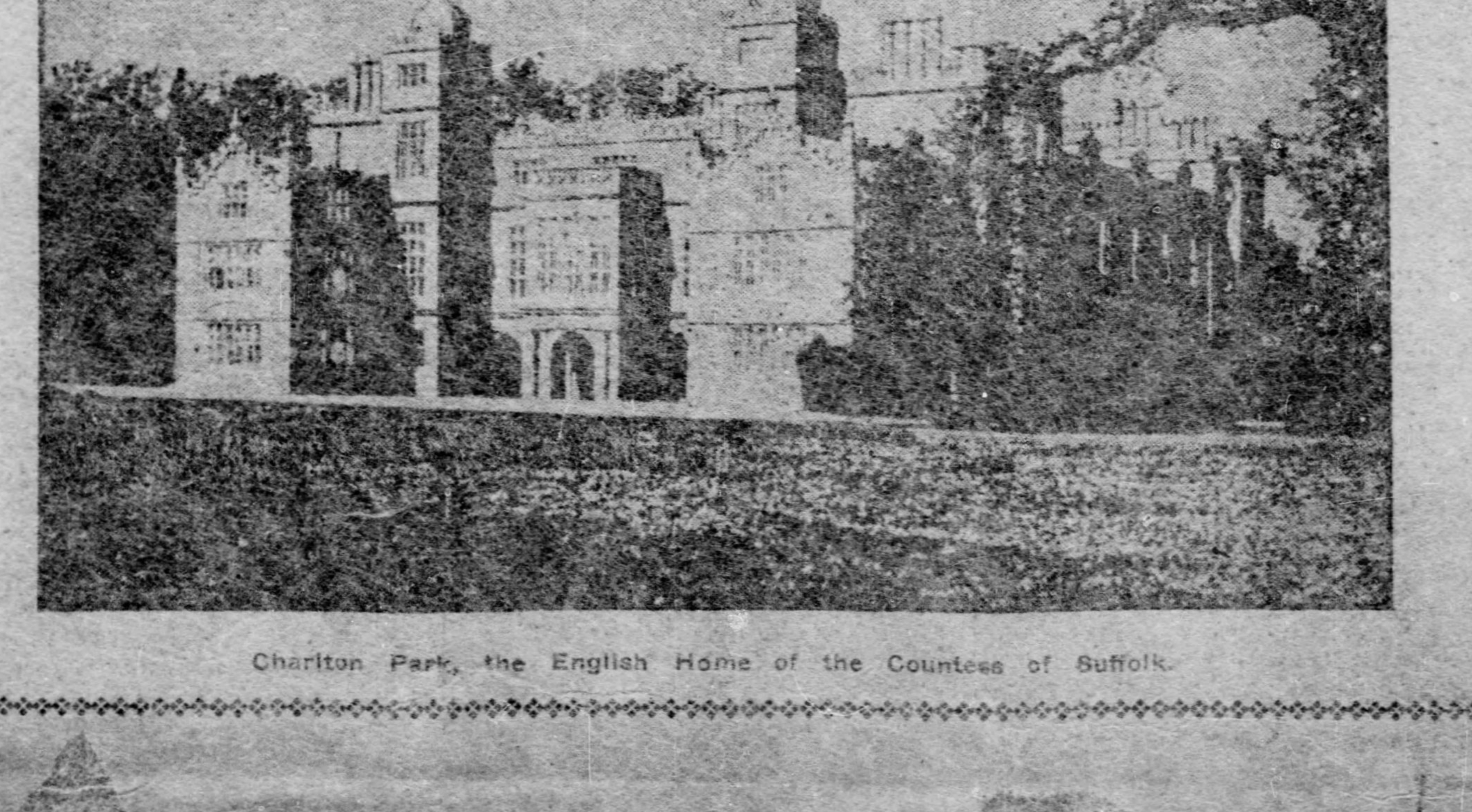
The pictures are the most popular and it is amusing to watch the crowds that read the signs over the machines and then take a view of one picture free and promptly change their cash into coppers and see all that is to be seen. "Artist's models from Paris" will lure many on. "A Peep Into the Sultan's Harem" will cause many a stray penny to drop into the pan. "Behind the Scenes in a Burlesque Theater" allows few to pass.

The pictures are mediocre. Women are posed in all sorts of attitudes and occasionally with gowns cut rather decollete, but they usually are quiet in the extreme. This may be so because the county detective takes a look into the machines once in a while and exercises his eagle eyes over automatic vaudeville.

"A Peep Into the Sultan's Harem" in the first picture shows an oriental damsel wrapped in a generous lace curtain with a Turkish pipe in the background. The second picture shows her in another attitude but wrapped in the same lace curtain. The third shows a view of the Alps and the fourth reveals the midday beauties of Pike's peak. After this the man who yields up his penny generally leaves disappointed and tries another machine, which proves equally disappointing. While the modern Peeping Tom escapes the penalty of blindness, he gets little reward for his inquisitiveness.

No Court at Erie.

The regular term of the United States district court at Erie, which was called for Monday, January 10, will not be held. Judge Buffington having issued an order to that effect yesterday. The cases set down for trial will be continued until the May term of this court. The jurors and witnesses who have been summoned will be notified by the United States marshal not to appear. The May term of court will be held in Pittsburgh.



Charlton Park, the English Home of the Countess of Suffolk.

A HERMIT'S LAND IS OLD KENTUCKY

It Rivals the Famous Rhine Country in Its Legends of Weird Doings.

BOSTONIAN WAS SILENCED

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM JOHN P. COWAN, Staff Correspondent.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., Dec. 31.—Because old Daniel Boone spent several lonely years in the solitudes of the Kentucky wilderness, this enchanted land until the end of time will be looked upon as the abode of hermits and a fitting scene for the fanciful legends which have been handed down from Indian lore.

A college professor over in Lexington speaks of these local romances as constituting "Kentucky mythology" and alludes to it as the foundation of that pious patriotism which makes the "colonel" conspicuous as a lover of his native state. Librarian Anderson H. Hopkins who is going to the Carnegie Institute early next week, called the attention of The Gazette correspondent to the "Kentuckyana" recently collected and which is declared to be the most complete mass of historical papers possessed by any commonwealth west of the Alleghanies.

The best stories, however, are those which seldom get into print and which are handed down from generation to generation—tales which belong to that interesting folk-gossip which evades the historian who is contented to dig through the dry bones of official documents and accumulate cobwebs on his wits by lingering too long around a dreary library. Down here among the blue grass meadows of Jassamine county the people have simple faith in some of the legends and relate them in an intensely interesting fashion with homely eloquence enthused by the truly inspiring effect of peach brandy and honey.

A Bostonian Called.

One day last week The Gazette correspondent sat in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car on a flying Chesapeake and Ohio express train with an unsophisticated Bostonian, and waggish Louisville lawyer. The train was speeding through the richest agricultural region of Kentucky, and the sere landscape that lay in the unwonted grasp of winter was cheered by a flood of golden sunshine. It was an unusual scene to the northern visitor who imagines the Bourbon state as the perennial land of the waving meadow and pasture. The mocking bird was gone and the voice of the lark was silent, but here and there on the naked branches of gnarled oaks and on the black fence stakes the red bird, brilliant in his winter plumage, nodded his head as the train passed.

For an hour the Bostonian talked like a phonograph and everybody was bored to the point of going to sleep, when the Louisville lawyer took up the case. He interrupted about the point where the man from the east was boasting of the romantic country in Massachusetts, which, he declared, was wrapped up in traditions as beautiful as those told of the ruined castles on the Rhine. The Kentuckian repeated a number of stories more or less familiar to all persons who have traveled through Central Kentucky and added to these the yarn of the one-legged hero of the battle of Perrysville who, he declared, refused to leave the battlefield and abided there 20 years subsisting on the alms of farmers who lived in the neighborhood.

Rivalry of Legends.

"That is doubtless a most remarkable instance of filial and patriotic devotion," observed the Bostonian.

A wink went around which the passenger with the windy vocabulary did not catch. The Louisville man took a fresh cigar and looked eagerly out of the window. The train had passed Frankfort and was crossing the picturesque Kentucky river where lofty rocks jut out 100 feet above the smooth bosom of the stream.

"Look out there," said the Kentuckian. "You have told us about the Merrimac, the Hoosatonic and the palisades of the Hudson. There is the real Rhine of America. Did you ever hear of the hermit who lived on the bank of this stream?"

"I fear that I have not," pleaded the man from Boston.

"When he was a child the Indians murdered all the other members of his family and he was reared by an old squaw. When she died at great age she was buried in a deep recess in the rocks and he remained there 75 years guarding her grave."

"Re-markable!" exclaimed the Bostonian.

"I should say so," resumed the storyteller, "he lived there three-quarters of a century after the old squaw died and kept constant vigil beside her tomb. For a long time people wondered how he managed to get his food. He always seemed to be well fed and nobody was seen to bring him anything. When asked how he got his dinner he would point mysteriously toward the sky or to a rocky thicket down the river. Credulous people believed that he was given divine care. But in fact it was all very simple. At the same time on the other side of the river lived a hermitess——"

How Hermit Turned Trick.

The Bostonian's eyes were growing large.

"And everybody wondered how she managed to exist. One night we found out. A party went out to the bank of the river and watched the hermit's cave. Up from the rocks came a big black object that crept stealthily toward the cave. In the darkness the black object looked like a giant with bewhiskered face and immense shoulders. They held a conference a moment and then the strange-looking thing leaped down the rocks and plunged into the stream. It swam to the opposite shore and ran down the bank to the cabin where the hermitess lived. She was given something and made a fire for the cooking. After a time the black giant returned by swimming across the river and clambering up the rocks to the hermit's cave."

"Remarkable!" exclaimed the Bostonian.

"Yes," replied the Louisville man, as he rose to return to his seat in the other end of the car, "it was discovered that the hermit had hired a big bear to forage for him and take the plunder down for the hermitess to do the cooking. These are wise hermits, sir, in Kentucky."

FOOTBALL SCRIMMAGE WOUND UP OLD YEAR

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The old year was ushered out with the usual hilarious program on the Merchants exchange today. At the close of the trading session the throwing of giant torpedoes, flour, bran and confetti was indulged in. The fun wound up with a football scrimmage, in which all the members, clerks and messenger boys on the floor and 24 footballs figured.

GRINDING FLOUR FOR PASSOVER

Pittsburgh Jews Preparing for the Annual Feast of the Unleavened Bread.

HOW THE LOAVES ARE MADE

In one busy mill down in Columbiana, O., is being ground all the flour that will be used by the 6,000 orthodox Jews of Pittsburgh at the feast of the passover next spring. While the rolls are going and while the wheat is being unpacked, the mill will be under guard. Not for a moment will the guardianship of the precious powder be relaxed until the thousands of thin loaves of unleavened bread are served among the faithful in Pittsburgh.

The making of the matzas is an important function of the orthodox Jews. Two weeks ago Rabbi M. S. Sivitz of Franklin street, and two officials of his congregation, visited three mills of Teiss Bros. in Columbiana, and left minute directions as to the making and preparation of the flour. The wheat was selected with the greatest care and every precaution was taken to see that the cereals should not be steamed. In case this should occur the whole shipment would be rendered useless for the making of passover bread, because the Jews hold that the smallest quantity of steam would leaven the grain and consequently spoil the flour. The guard will remain constantly with the millers until 1,000 barrels of flour have been manufactured. The shipment to Pittsburgh will be made in special cars to save the flour from dampness and the same precautions will be made in storing the product until ready for the bakers.

The feast of the passover this year will fall on the evening of April 19 and will continue until the evening of April 26, this being the 14th day of Nisan in the Jewish calendar. The unleavened bread will be baked by an experienced baker and will be made into thin loaves from the simple mixture of flour and water without even the admixture of salt. It is stipulated that no other bread or pastry shall be allowed in the oven while the passover bread is being made.

The divine command for Jews to eat only unleavened bread during the passover season is associated with interesting legends. Because the Israelites in their haste to flee from Egypt had no time to bake bread after the usual fashion, they were obliged to eat that which was hurriedly prepared by mixing flour and water. In Exodus xii:17-19, is this injunction:

And ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in the selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt; therefore shall ye observe this day in your generations by an ordinance forever.

In the first month on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.

Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses; for whosoever eateth that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he be a stranger or born in the land.

The unleavened loaf looks like a soda cracker and is of the same thickness. It tastes not unlike hardtack, except that it has no trace of salt.

HEAVY RUSH OF ORDERS KEEPS PLANTS BOOMING

For First Time in Years Braddock Plants Will Run Full on Sunday.

For the first time in many years the rail, converting and bloom mills of the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock run in full all last night, and will continue today. This unusual activity is caused by the rush of orders for rails. Heretofore the mills shut down at noon Saturday, only the blast furnaces being kept in operation on Sunday. The employes were notified Friday that the mills would be operated this week without interruption during Saturday and Sunday at least, possibly longer.

Many orders for steel rails have been booked by the company during the past two months, and many others are coming in almost daily. But one day was allowed the men at the plant for Christmas vacation, and New Years will not be observed at all except to give the men a longer dinner hour.

The converting mill and the 28 and 38-inch mills at the Homestead steel works, which have been idle for the past two weeks, will resume this evening. The converting mill has only worked at irregular periods during the past summer, as there was but small demand for Bessemer steel. All the other mills and departments at the Homestead mills are running full.

GLASS PRICES RAISED.

American Window Glass Company Announces a Higher Scale.

The American Window Glass Company has advanced prices 5 per cent. It is possible that another advance will be made in February. The American's quotations now are 90 and 15 on the first three brackets single, and 90 and 5 on all double and above third bracket glass. On O. B. glass the quotation is 90 and 10, less 10 cents a box.

It is expected that at a meeting of the Manufacturers and Jobbers Window Glass Company this week there will be an advance in the minimum price at which glass may pass from the manufacturer to the jobber.

INDIAN CREEK PLAN AGAIN.

Reports from Connellsville state that a $1,000,000 syndicate, financed by New York and Philadelphia capitalists, is preparing surveys and ground leases to offer to Pittsburgh and other Western Pennsylvania towns a water supply from the Indian creek watershed.

The company is called the Mountain Water Supply Company. It has under option 1,000 acres, and 600 acres have been purchased outright. The reservoir or basin will cover the 600 acres, it is stated.

PRESIDENT TOOK NEW YEAR LARK

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Strolled Downtown Unaccompanied and Unguarded.

STOLE OUT OF WHITE HOUSE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Room 10, Postal Building. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, when President Roosevelt had finished his breakfast and had glanced over the morning papers, he proposed a lark to Mrs. Roosevelt. It wasn't such an escapade, viewed from the standpoint of the average man, but for the president it was real mischievous. Mrs. Roosevelt assented. She hastily donned her wraps and the president slid into his overcoat. Stealing quietly to the door, with all the caution of a pair of elopers bound for Gretna Green, they looked carefully about and finding the coast clear, started down the drive to the street. No one knew whither they were bound and only the usher at the door saw them depart.

The sun was shining brightly, the air was cold and brisk and it was an ideal morning for a stroll. President and Mrs. Roosevelt walked down Pennsylvania avenue, smiling and chatting, and returning the bows with which they were greeted by the people who recognized them on the street. They were unaccompanied and unguarded; not a policeman or attendant about them, and both seemed to enjoy the situation as much as a schoolboy playing hookey. It was the first time since President Roosevelt has been in the White House that he walked down on the avenue unattended, for it is considered that his personal safety and the interests of state demand that guards constantly dog his footsteps and watch over him when he is mingling with the populace. But this morning he laughed as he thought how he had fooled them all and this fact added zest to the enterprise.

There was excitement among the secret service men at the White House when the president's absence was discovered. They hurriedly inquired where he had gone, but none of the servants could tell them. He and Mrs. Roosevelt had walked down the drive together and that was the last seen of them. Excitement grew more intense and a general alarm was sounded. Men hastened in various directions and it was with great relief that the president and his wife were finally discovered in Pennsylvania avenue, walking briskly along and enjoying the exercise, apparently oblivious of the stir their disappearance had caused. The sleuths fell in behind and trailed them about the streets until they returned to the White House. Then the president walked over to the executive office and went to work.

On Sundays the president always walks to church, and it is no uncommon sight to see Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt riding along the roads outside the city. But this was the first time they ever walked down into the business part of the city together without the usual guard.

L. W. STRAYER.

CITY HAS BEEN HEALTHY.

Typhoid and Other Contagious Diseases Have Been Decreased to a Large Extent.

The city has been in excellent condition from a sanitary point of view during the past year, according to figures compiled at the office of the city bureau of health. The decrease in the number of contagious diseases reported, as compared with 1903, was 2,201.

During 1903 there were 869 cases of scarlet fever, 1,225 cases of diphtheria, 3,277 cases of typhoid fever and 1,612 cases of smallpox. Last year there were but 683 cases of scarlet fever, 1,098 cases of diphtheria and 2,067 cases of typhoid fever and only 124 cases of smallpox. The smallpox cases were all reported before last July, and there have been no new cases since that month.

B. A. Booth has noted in the report that a majority of the typhoid fever cases are reported each year just after the freshets in the Allegheny river. At this time the banks of the stream are drained of impurities and the users of river water feel the effects of the contagion shortly afterward. He said this shows conclusively that the water is responsible for the typhoid fever. He noted that there was a large decrease in the fever cases this year, and said it was probably due to the few freshets and the constant low condition of the water.

MR. MERCHANT! LISTEN!

If you can increase your profits largely for 1905 without increasing your investments or expense, would you be interested?

UNDOUBTEDLY!

Well, then, just write us about our system of

SELLING CARPETS BY SAMPLE

You carry no stock—run no risk—sell before you buy—have no remnants—

CURTAINS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS

The same way.

You require no extra room—any storekeeper can add largely to his profits. Write or call.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

627-629 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Year.

If you resolve to get your teeth fixed by Urling Bros.—and do it—you'll be glad.

Fillings, 50c and up.

Our famous Corrugated Suction Plate with extracting, $10 (per set). Made only by us and stick up fast.

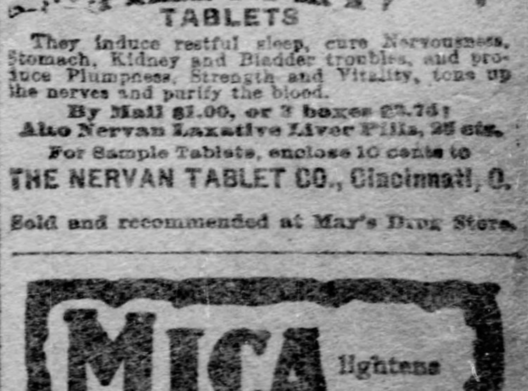
Gold Crown or Bridge Work, $5 (per tooth).

Extracting Painless.

Born Here and Established 18 Years.

URLING BROS.

Reliable Dentists,
204 SIXTH STREET,
Corner Penn Avenue.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue.
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.
Arrange for night appointments.



They induce restful sleep, cure Nervousness, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder troubles, and produce Plumpness, Strength and Vitality, tone up the nerves and purify the blood.

By Mail $1.00, or 3 boxes $2.75!
Also Nervan Laxative Liver Pills, 25 cts.
For Sample Tablets, enclose 10 cents to
THE NERVAN TABLET CO., Cincinnati, O.

Sold and recommended at May's Drug Store.

MICA AXLE GREASE

lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

SEND GREETINGS TO THE NATION

Happy Wishes for New Year Come from Representatives of Foreign Lands.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS A WORD

New Year's greetings to the nation were sent by many men of prominence today. The chief nations of the earth are represented in those which follow:

I came here in 1900, so, roughly speaking, I have had five years' service in this country, and every year I am happy to be able to say I find the happy relations not only existing between the two countries, but increasing. Owing to the easier facilities of communication I find that people better understand one another and as a result of these circumstances not only are there closer relations between Japan and the United States, but between the United States and the far east. As the far east more and more advances the people of the orient will no doubt be pleased to find in America a friend whose interests are mutually served by closest intercourse.
MR. TAKAHIRA,
Japanese Minister.

The feeling existing between France and the United States is too obvious to need expression. The relations of the present year are so favorable that we can do nothing but make the wishes for another and for many similar years. France has always been the friend of the United States and this year has seen the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to which France was happy to adhere first of all nations, and has seen too the signing of the new arbitration treaties, first in date being the French one.
J. J. JUSSERAND,
French Ambassador.

I hope the coming year may be for the United States the inauguration of an era of ever increasing prosperity and strength, for with that hope are bound up the best interests of the world.
SIR H. M. DURAND,
British Ambassador.

I only hope the great friendship existing between my country and yours will become stronger with each coming year. I think this new year will see the beginning of a decrease of Italian immigration. The tide of emigration from Italy has turned away from these shores and is in the direction of South America, and I think it will eventually turn to that country almost entirely, for there the people are more like my countrymen, their customs are more like their own and also their language.

For those who continue to come here, I say as I have already said, I am in hopes they will turn their faces toward the great west and the south, where they can earn their living in agricultural pursuits; where they can settle as owners of the land and become valuable citizens. I would not have them work with or under the negroes, they must be their own masters, owning their own lands.

For the world in general in this new year I quote our old Italian saying from Dante of Petrarch, "Io vo gridando—pace, pace, pace." ("I go crying peace, peace, peace.")
BARON MAYER DES PLANCHES,
Italian Ambassador.

My sentiment is "The Philippines for the Filipinos." I say this because it is what we promised. It will be the best for them and the best for us. Our duty and our gain lie along the same line.
WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

We are steadily upbuilding the navy and the country is naturally in this splendid defense. I believe our ships, officers and men will compare favorably with any in the world. The officers and men are active and zealous in the performance of their duty and are ever ready to make effective response to whatever call for service may be made upon them.
GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral of the Navy.

New Year's day finds the army in good condition, devoted to its duties, always ready for the service deemed for it by the constituted authorities of the government.
LIEUT.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

BIG YEAR FOR PENSIONS.

In Last Twelve Months $7,000,000 Were Paid Out Here.

About 50,000 pensioners are now on the roll of the local United States pension office. The total amount paid to them during the year was approximately $7,000,000. The rulings and laws affecting pensions have been so changed from time to time that the total this year exceeds that for seven years past at this office.

The office of the internal revenue collector here has also done a larger business than last year, it is stated. The increase is expected to amount to about 12 per cent.

Lamp Company Gives Dinner.

The third annual convention of the district sales managers of the Nernst Lamp Company was held last evening at the Colonial hotel. About 50 were present. H. F. J. Porter officiated as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers, who gave a review of the workings of the company since it was organized.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN MOROCCO

Government Admits Inability to Control Situation—British Minister's House Looted.

FRANCE SHOULD TAKE ACTION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

TANGIER, MOROCCO, Dec. 31.—Complete anarchy reigns in the Tangier district and the country generally. This is conclusively shown by the reports from different points during last week. The British consul requested that all British subjects living in the outskirts of Tangier move into the town as the government was unable to be responsible for the safety of life or property. A number of outrages have occurred within a two-mile radius of Tangier. A house belonging to the late Sir John Drummond Hay, who was a British minister to Morocco has been completely looted notwithstanding the presence of a guard. The family was absent and mountaineers entered Tangier heavily armed in defiance of the governor's order that no arms were to be carried in the town.

The Moorish government admits its inability to control the situation and the British and other foreign residents freely express the opinion that France should take immediate action to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficulty or that some other government should undertake the task. The trade of Tangier is paralyzed.

THE THREE RIVERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—At 6 p. m. today the Ohio river was 14.3 feet and rising. The crest of the Pittsburgh rise reached here early this morning and caused a rise of nearly 10 feet in the local harbor. The rise is not predicted by the weather bureau to go above the 16-foot mark, so that there is no chance of a flood, which would by force have to reach the 55-foot mark. Capt. J. F. Ellison, superintendent of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh packet line, has decided to send the Virginia from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh on Tuesday at 5 p. m. In the future all the boats of this line will leave from the Broadway wharf at the foot of Broadway. The Virginia will be followed by the Keystone State on Thursday and the Queen City on Saturday. Until there is a lack of water all of these boats will leave three times a week for Pittsburgh and way points. Clear and warmer.

MARIETTA—River 14 feet and falling. Clear. Down with coal, J. B. Williams, John A. Wood, Josh Cook and Crescent, 10 a. m. Kanawha due up Sunday morning.

LOUISVILLE—River rising; in canal, 3.5; on falls, 1.7; below locks, 5.5. Clear and warm.

GALLIPOLIS—River 16 feet 6 inches and falling. The Pittsburgh coal fleet all passed here last night in good shap. Clear and cool.

OIL CITY—River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Clear and mild.

WARREN—River 3 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear and mild.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet 10 inches and falling. Clear.

PARKERSBURG—River 14 feet 5-10 and falling. Clear and warm. The Valley Belle left at noon for Middleport. Kanawha is due up for Pittsburgh tonight. Down with coal: Harvester, G. W. Thomas, Josh Cook, J. B. Williams, Enterprise, W. H. Flint, Andrew Axtom, Ranger, John A. Wood and Rival.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 8-10 and falling. Fair and cold. Hite up Sunday and down Monday.

STEUBENVILLE—River 12 feet 3 inches and falling. Clear and cold. Down: Tornado, Helmet, Elenora, Sam Clark, Jim Wood, Volunteer, Clyde. Up: Ranger, Rival and Tom Dodsworth.

WHEELING—River 12 feet and falling. Clear and not so cold. No packet departures. H. K. Bedford held up by ice below; arrived at 7 p. m.

RIVERMEN ARE JUBILANT.

The Monongahela levee is lined with workers looking for jobs. Women seem almost as plentiful as the men, and the wharfboats and shipping offices are crowded with applicants for positions as chambermaids, cooks and the various other positions on a steamboat which the women can fill. The warm weather of yesterday brought out the deckhands and other workers, who lined the wharf from Ferry to Smithfield street. They were all in good humor and talked cheerfully over the improved situation.

The U. M. Pate of the Cumberland & Tennessee Transportation Company, came up yesterday from Marietta, O. She has just been completed at the boat yards of J. M. Hammitt in that city and is a handsome sternwheeler, 165 feet long. Capt. Samuel Walker of Nashville, Tenn., is in command. The Pate came to this city for nine new barges which were built at the works of the McKeesport Sawmill Company, and which are lying at the Smithfield street bridge. They will be taken down empty. The Pate is one of the handsomest boats on the river and her graceful lines attracted a great deal of attention from rivermen yesterday. Capt. Walker stated that this section was the favorite resort of all steamboatmen for barges. While the white pine holds out in this section, he stated, it will continue to be popular. After that they will probably be built at points down the river.

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 2 o'clock last night was 7.9 feet and the river was stationary.

HOW TO SECURE PEACE FOR THE WORLD'S NEW YEAR

Famous Men, Including Hiram Maxim, Maker of Guns, Discuss Hope of Ending the War in the Far East.

In response to a request for an expression of opinion as to how the war in the east may best be brought to an end, and the New Year be marked by the restoration of the peace of the world, the following replies from world-famous men have been received:

By Lucien Millevoye, the nationalist leader, member for Paris of the chamber of deputies:

All generous hearts ardently wish to see peace re-established, for if the heroism of the combatants fills the world with admiration, the horror of the carnage touches them with pity. And yet I fear the hour for hope of peace has not yet struck. What is more, all demonstrations in favor of arbitration must be preserved from appearing as summons which might wound the patriotism and irritate the national pride of either belligerent.

The Russians do not reject the decisions of The Hague conference, but they postpone their reply. It would be unseemly and even dangerous to do violence to these resolutions. France, Russia's ally, could follow no initiative which did not meet with Russia's complete approval.

By C. T. Ritchie, party councillor of England.

No one is more horrified at the awful carnage that is going on in the far east than I am. It is a disgrace to civilization, but I see no means at present of usefully intervening between the combatants.

By Ian Maclaren, the novelist:

The war in the far east is the most horrible event in recent history and the civilized world will not endure its continuance, with the slaughter of last summer repeated. The one power which, from its neutral position, can act as mediator, is the United States, and if that power can at the proper time make an honorable peace between the brave nations it will earn the gratitude of christendom.

By Lord Avebury, (Sir John Lubbock).

I need hardly say that in my judgment neutral nations should do everything in their power to terminate this terrible war. both Russia and Japan are well aware that we would gladly mediate if it were their wish. At present, however, it would seem something but the intervention of the civilized world—or say, at any rate, of France, Germany and the United States, with England—could avail to restore peace.

By Gen. De Galliffet, ex-minister of war, of France:

If the population of the two belligerent powers be taken into account, one is brought to the conclusion that the territorial extent of Russia is four times too great, while that of Japan is four times too restrained. Therefore, from its own point of view, Japan is compelled to seek elbow room. Having thus acknowledged the part of reason, pure and simple, I express the hearty wish that the war may end.

By Hiram Maxim, manufacturer of guns:

Although I am a manufacturer of guns, I deeply sympathize with the movement which is now taking place in the United States for inducing the powers at a suitable time to bring a satisfactory end to the terrible loss of life which is now taking place in the far east. All fairminded men must not only deeply deplore the awful loss of life, but also the terrible sufferings brought upon hundreds of thousands of mankind who are in no way responsible for the tragedy which is now taking place.

By Dr. Max Nordau, author of "Degeneration:"

There are no means for acting directly upon either Russians or Japanese. The eagerness for revenge of the one and the exalted patriotism of the other would heed no reason, but indirect action can be found by starting a wave of public opinion against those who lend money to the belligerents or sell them the necessary provisions for their armies. Those who for the lust of lucre furnish to the Japanese or to the Russians, or to both funds, arms, ammunitions, coal or clothing are those most responsible for the prolongation of the massacres. Stop credits and supplies and the war will come to a speedy end.

From Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States:

I wish for the New Year a satisfactory end of the war for my country, and for the future a durable peace for the world.

DYSPEPSIA

RADWAY & CO., New York:

Gentlemen—In regard to "Radway's Pills," I wish to say that I have never found any remedy that can equal them.

For the past two years I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and constipation. After eating I would have a sensation of heaviness in the stomach, feel like vomiting, pain and dizziness in the head, and then I would become nervous. I tried everything that was recommended to me. My physician told me I had chronic constipation and sour stomach. He could relieve me somewhat, but still did not cure me. I was almost in despair. At last a friend persuaded me to try "Radway's Pills," which I did. And I am glad to say that they not only relieved me, but positively cured me. Even after taking them only a few days, a regularity of the bowels was established and the dyspeptic symptoms have already disappeared. Now I feel like a new person.

May God bless you and your wonderful remedy. I remain, yours for health,
B. S. TREXLER,
Allentown, Pa.

Radway's Pills

cure all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm street, New York.

THE GREATEST EVENT THE NEW YEAR WILL USHER IN:

WHITE'S WHITE TAG SALE!

Marvelously successful since their inception, White's semi-annual White Tag sales will, beginning Tuesday, the first business day of the New Year, add another page to their history of remarkable triumphs.

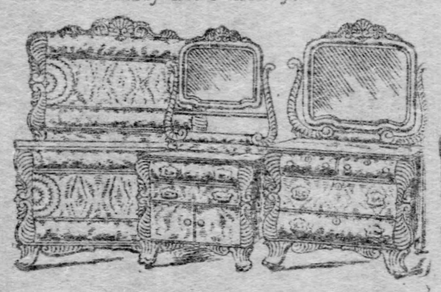
A clear cut of FORTY PER CENT has been made FROM REGULAR PRICES on the grandest varieties of furniture ever presented at any sale. These stocks represent the natural accumulation from our immense business since early Fall, and some of the most successful purchases we have ever made, negotiated at a time when manufacturers were willing to sell at almost any price so that they would be able to go about their Spring production unhampered by surplus lines.

EVERYTHING IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. A PEN LINE HAS BEEN DRAWN THROUGH THE REAL VALUE AND THE SALE PRICE SUBSTITUTED DIRECTLY BENEATH. You can read the wonderful saving at a glance.

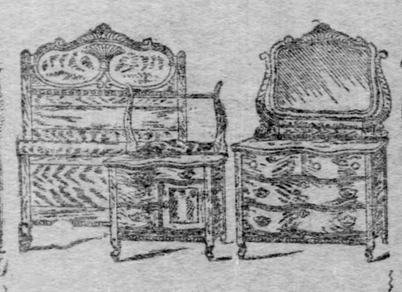
The following list can give, of course, but an idea of the sale's great scope. Just remember that about $85,000 worth of furniture is comprised; all to be cleared out before our annual inventory, the latter part of January.

CREDIT WILL BE CHEERFULLY EXTENDED, AND PURCHASES WILL BE STORED, FREE, TO BE DELIVERED AT ANY TIME UP TO APRIL 1st.

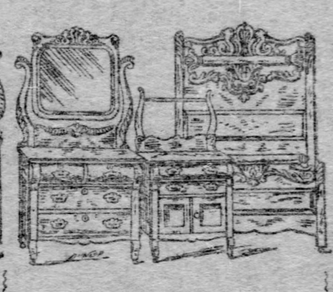
The opportunity is a golden one, especially for young married folks about going to housekeeping. At the grand White Tag prices an entire home can be furnished for remarkably little money.



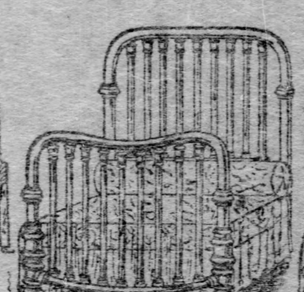
Bedroom Suit—in quartered golden oak or solid mahogany—mirrored toilet on washstand—highest grade material and workmanship, drawers lined with birdseye maple. Former price $180. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$108**



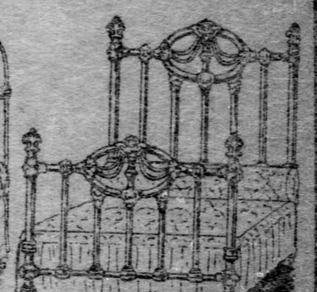
Bedroom Suit—a very massive production in quartered golden oak. Former price $56.00. White Tag Sale Price $40 per cent less, or..... **$33.60**



Bedroom Suit—handsome pattern in solid oak, nicely polished Former price $33. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less. or..... **$19.80**



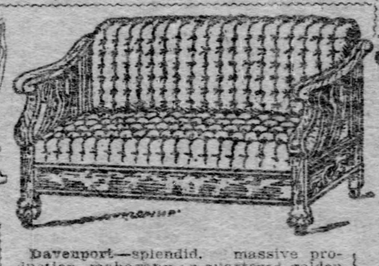
Brass Bed—beautiful new pattern—3-ply golden lacquer—will never tarnish. Former price $55.00. White Tag Sale price 40 per cent less, or..... **$33.00**



Iron Bed—malleable iron construction—handsomely made, choice of colors. Former price $8.75. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$5.25**

5-Piece Parlor Suit—splendid mahogany frame, beautifully upholstered in latest patterns of veronas. Former price $58.00. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$34.80**

3-Piece Parlor Suit—mahogany frame, substantially and handsomely constructed—beautiful verona upholstering. Former price $32. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$19.20**

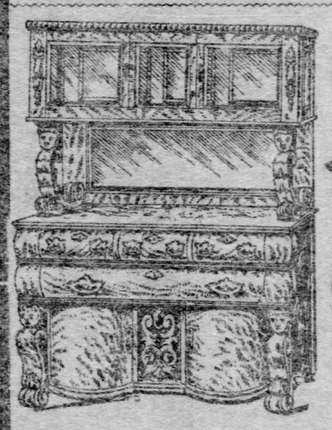


Davenport—splendid, massive production—mahogany or quartered golden oak. Former price $50.00. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$30.00**

Extension Table—solid oak, strongly constructed and nicely finished. Former price $10.75. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$6.45**

Extension Table—pillar style—very highest grade material and workmanship. Former price $33. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$22.80**

Other round top Extension Tables as low as $16 and as high as $85, all reduced 40 per cent



Sideboard—very massive, elaborate pattern—positively very highest grade workmanship—mirrored cabinet top. Former price $190. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$114**

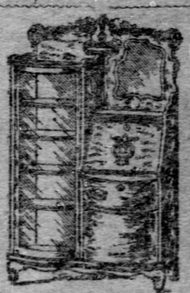
Sideboard—solid polished oak—as handsome a pattern as you'll find in the medium priced boards. Former price $28. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less or..... **$16.80**

Buffet—fine quartered golden oak production. Former price $32.00. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$19.20**

China Closet—quartered golden oak with bent glass sides and door. Former price $31. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or **$18.60**

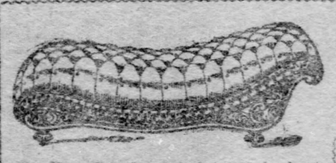
Dining-Room Chair—genuine leather box seat. Former price $4.50. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$2.70**

Wardrobe—finely polished golden oak production; large and roomy. Former price $22.00. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or **$13.20**



Combination Bookcase—handsome conception in golden oak finish. Former price $23.50. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or **$13.50**

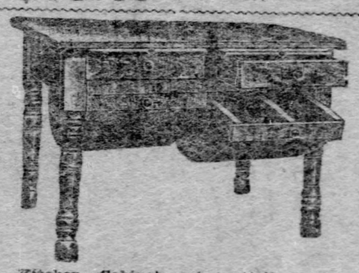
Hall Rack—golden oak. Former price $19. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or **$11.40**



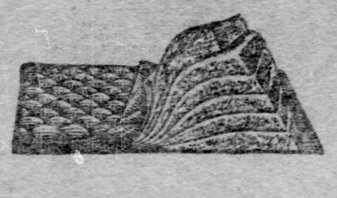
Leather Couch—upholstered in best grade genuine leather—8 rows of tufting—steel constructed springs. Former price $45. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$27**

Parlor Gas Heaters—half off regular prices on entire line—$8 Heaters for $4; $6 Heaters for $3; $5 Heaters for $2.50.

Combination Folding Bed—Bed, Wardrobe or Bookcase and Writing Desk and Chiffonier combined—quartered golden oak. Former price $90. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or. **$54**



Kitchen Cabinet—substantially constructed—with 2 bins, worth $4.20; with 1 bin, worth $4.50, at White Tag Sale for..... **$2.70**



Mattress—60 best electric felt Mattresses—all sizes, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6; 4 ft. 6. Former price $12.75. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$7.65**

Morris Chair—quartered golden oak frame, upholstered in latest patterns of verona. Former price $11. White Tag Sale Price 40 per cent less, or..... **$6.60**

Continuation Great Alex. Smith Auction Purchase Sale Carpets & Rugs!

400 more rolls of carpets, including all grades, and an almost equal number of room-size rugs having arrived yesterday from our famous $123,000 auction purchase, the great sale will be continued Tuesday morning with the sensational one-third off prices.

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price 90c a yard. Will be sold during this sale for..... **63c**

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price $1.05 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for..... **74c**

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price $1.20 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for..... **83c**

Smith's French Wiltons—regular retail price $1.55 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for..... **$1.10**

Smith's Best Axminsters—regular retail price $1.65 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for..... **$1.17**

Smith's BB Brussels Rugs—9 feet by 12 feet—regular retail price $19.00. Will be sold during this sale for..... **$13.50**

SMITH'S COLONIAL RUG—all one piece—9 feet by 12 feet—positively worth $32.00—one of the greatest rug values ever offered, during this sale for... **$21**

Inlaid Linoleum—regular $1.40 a yard grade. During this sale for..... **$1.05**

A BEAUTIFUL RUG FREE WITH EVERY CARPET OR ROOM SIZE RUG!

CARPETS MADE, LAID AND LINED FREE.

JUDGES OF WHITE'S FREE HOUSE CONTEST STILL AWAITING FIGURE OF OFFICIAL VOTE.

Credit Free To All

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210 OHIO ST. Cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

HOTEL DUQUESNE GOES TO HENRY

Decree of Supreme Court Reversed the Original Decision Favoring Mellons.

BLOCKS SKYSCRAPER PROJECT

By a decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, handed down in Philadelphia yesterday, D. F. Henry's purchase of the Hotel Duquesne property, some 18 months ago, was practically declared valid. A. W. Mellon, who contested Mr. Henry's right to acquire the property at the time of the deal, will have to buy it from the new owner as the case now stands. The decision ends probably the most interesting real estate suit ever started in this city, and may have a most important bearing on the future of downtown Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1903 Robert J. Coyle, Jr., of the Union Realty Company, secured a 60-days option on the Hotel Duquesne property from the owner, Mrs. Sarah L. Black of Swissvale. The price named in the option was $800,000, and it was understood that the property was to be sold to the Mellons. When approached on the deal A. W. Mellon thought the price too high. After considerable delay he finally offered $700,000. More delay followed, Mr. Coyle trying meanwhile to get the seller and prospective buyer together. In this he failed, as Mr. Mellon would not raise his figure.

On May 28 John K. Ewing, also of the Union Realty Company, presented the property to D. F. Henry, and on June 1 Mr. Henry signed an agreement for its purchase, paying $5,000 down as hand money. By the terms of the option, which was made out to Mr Coyle, the buyer was to pay $25,000 down on delivery of the deed and give a mortgage of $775,000 running at four per cent.

Refuses to Sanction Sale.

Mr. Mellon was in New York on his way to Europe at this time. When he heard of the Henry deal he hastened home. Mrs. Black refused to sanction the sale to Mr. Henry, urging that when she gave the option to Mr. Coyle it was for Mr. Mellon's benefit. To enforce his claim Mr. Henry asked an injunction forbidding the delivery of the property to any one but himself. In this action he was supported by the Union Realty Company, which claimed that as Mr. Coyle was in their employ the option belonged to them and they could sell to whoever could make satisfactory payment. Mr. Coyle would not give up his option and Judge John D. Shafer, before whom the case was tried in common pleas court No. 2, refused to grant Mr. Henry's injunction.

Subsequently the case was heard several times in local courts. Mrs. Black at length filed a demurrer to Mr. Henry's bill of complaint, alleging that Mr. Henry's points were not sufficient to entitle him to a verdict. Mr. Henry carried the case up to the supreme court, urging specific performance of contract. He was represented in this case, as well as in the former hearings, by ex-Gov. William A. Stone. The case was heard in the October term of court in this city, Mrs. Black contending that Mr. Henry had no contract, as she had given the option to Mr. Coyle for Mr. Mellon.

Under the decision of the lower court here Mr. Mellon had previously got possession of the property. The decree of the supreme court yesterday reversed the decision of the lower court, and virtually gives Mr. Henry the privilege of "making good" on his original purchase.

The full text of the decision will not be known until Tuesday when it will be filed in this city. Mr. Henry declined to make any statement last night, saying that he preferred to wait until he has seen the full decision. The decree of the supreme court is, however, regarded as final. There is a possibility that the case will go back to the lower court for a rehearing, but no change in the result is anticipated.

The Hotel Duquesne lot is in two parts, one having a frontage of 44 feet in Smithfield street, at the corner of Oliver avenue, with a depth of 60 feet, and the other making an L to this lot, fronting 60 feet in Oliver avenue and running back 84 feet toward Fifth avenue. At $800,000, the price which Mr. Henry will have to pay for the property, it figures at $104 17 a square foot.

Block's Building Prospects.

The building is a six-story brick structure erected about 18 years ago. A five-foot alley separates it from the Hotel Henry. It was Mr. Henry's intention when he bargained for the property to tear down the present hotel as soon as the old lease expired, April 1, 1904, and erect in its stead a modern 10-story hotel to cost $500,000. In October, 1903, soon after Mr. Mellon got possession of the property, he re-leased the hotel to William Witherow for a term of 10 years dating from last April. Mr. Witherow had previously been proprietor of the hotel 17 years.

The blocking of the Mellon purchase by the present decision puts a big impediment in the way of the Mellons building their proposed skyscraper at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. It was their announced intention to have this building extend from Fifth avenue to Oliver avenue, and all but one of the remaining properties in the plot were secured months ago.

Mr. Mellon was asked last night if any further action would be taken in the matter to prevent Mr. Henry from buying the property. "I don't know anything about it," he replied, "and have not seen the decision."

BANK'S TITLE TO VALUABLE PROPERTY IS CLEARED

Supreme Court Decided John Long Had Perfect Right to Dispose of His Estate.

In the case of Gilkinson against Thompson, et al., the decree of common pleas No. 3 was affirmed by the supreme court in Philadelphia yesterday. This suit grew out of the contest over the will of John Long, aged 91 years, who left a will disposing of his property to Mrs. Euphremia Thompson and her daughter, Blanche, who had kept house for him for years. The decision of the lower court was against Gilkinson and in favor of the will, which was later again affirmed by the orphans court, which declared Long had testamentary capacity. The will was drawn by Attorney A. G. Smith, and Patterson, Sterrett & Acheson represented the defendants in the suit. The supreme court affirmed the action of the heirs.

During the lifetime of Long he sold his farm, taking a mortgage for $80,000, which he assigned during his lifetime to the Thompsons, who in turn, during Mr. Long's lifetime, assigned it to the Mt. Washington Trust Company. The trust company foreclosed on the mortgage after Mr. Long's death, and Findlay Gilkinson, who is a cousin of Long's, attempted through a bill in equity, to prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage and to have it cancelled or reaffirmed, alleging that the will, mortgage, etc., was procured by undue influence.

He also attempted to break the will in orphans court on the ground of testamentary incapacity. The lower court affirmed Long's acts and decided that Gilkinson had no right to interfere. The supreme court's decision affirms the lower court and the decision clears the title and establishes the bank's right to the property, which it secured by the foreclosure proceedings. The orphans court later declared the will valid and the decisions ends the controversy.

MISS NATTIE M'LEAN HAS WON HER CLAIM ON STOCKS

Supreme Court Awards One-Half Interest on Colonial Shares of the Late Recorder Brown.

Miss Nattie McLean has won her claim to a half interest in 88 shares of Colonial Trust Company stock belonging to the estate of the late Recorder J. O. Brown. The last bid on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for Colonial was $360 a share, so that the claim involves about $31,680.

The orphans court of this county, by Judge Hawkins, decided against Miss McLean's claim. Attorney Clarence Burleigh was her representative and carried the case to the supreme court, which in Philadelphia yesterday announced the reversal of the lower court.

In another suit, that of Bessie Craft of New York against the Brown estate for $2,000, the decision of the lower court granting the claim was reaffirmed by the supreme court.

ARBITRATION IS NOT FINAL

Werneberg, Sheehan & Co. Get New Trial in Boulevard Suit Against the City.

JURY MUST DECIDE THE CASE

In the suit of Werneberg, Sheehan & Co. for use of several Pittsburgh banks to whom the contracting company had assigned its contracts for the erection of the Grant boulevard against the city of Pittsburgh, the supreme court in Philadelphia yesterday set aside the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial. The decision favors Werenberg, Sheehan & Co. and is important because it settles the legal controversy over the question of whether or not the decision of an arbitrator under a contract between city and contracting firms is final.

Werneberg, Sheehan & Co. were the contractors for the Grant boulevard and after that expensive piece of work was finished the firm handed in a bill to the city for nearly $400,000 for extra stone work and excavating. Under its contract it was provided that the director of the department of public works, E. M. Bigelow, was to be the arbitrator, and his decision was to be final. The matter was referred to Mr. Bigelow, who awarded the company in the neighborhood of $30,000. It refused to accept the amount and entered suit. After a long trial a jury awarded the company $160,000, subject to a question of law reserved. The court finally decided against the company and in favor of the city, setting aside the verdict of the jury. The supreme court now reverses the judgment and provides for a new trial.

ELIZABETH SCOVEL GETS THE MOORHEAD PROPERTY

Supreme Court Reverses Lower Tribunal and Turns Big Estate Over to Beneficiaries Under the Will.

Elizabeth Scovel et al. are victors in the contest involving the valuable estate of Mrs. Mary Moorhead, who during her lifetime devoted her money to the maintenance of the Bethany home, in Center avenue. When Mrs. Moorhead died she left a will making Elizabeth Scovel her sole heir, with the idea that her property would be used to further the work begun during Mrs Moorhead's life. On her deathbed, it was alleged, Mrs. Moorhead transferred all her property to Miss Scovel, worth about $200,000, for the same purpose, although the new owner was not compelled to account for the trust.

After Mrs. Moorhead's death, her brother, W. J. Moorhead, and sisters commenced proceedings to break the will on the grounds of undue influence and lack of testamentary capacity; they also filed a bill in equity asking the court to declare the transfer of the property null and void for the same reasons, and to grant an injunction against Miss Scovel, restraining her from transferring the Center avenue real estate, on which the old Gen. Moorhead mansion stands, and which was then used as the Bethany Home for Girls, and farms in Butler county and Tennessee. Miss Scovel denied that any undue influence had been used, and alleged Mrs. Moorhead was in full possession of her mental faculties when she made the deed and transferred her property to the defendant.

The lower court heard the evidence and found in favor of Mr. Moorhead and his sisters, declaring the transfer void. Miss Scovel then appealed to the supreme court and the lower court has been reversed and the transfer declared to be valid and legal. This will probably end the will contest in orphans court.

SHERMAN ACT DOES NOT APPLY IN THIS CASE

Ten-Year Trade Agreement in Consolidations Is Upheld by the Supreme Court.

In the case of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company against Jutte, the decree of court of common pleas No. 2 upholding a trade agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant at the time he sold his interests to the coal company, the lower court was affirmed by the supreme court in Philadelphia yesterday.

Jutte had agreed not to start in the same business in the territory covered by the coal company for 10 years after he sold out, and afterwards, it was alleged, became interested in a new company. The coal company filed an equity suit to restrain him from selling coal in the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in an answer he alleged the contract was null and void because it was in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman act.

The lower court refused to sustain Jutte's argument and granted the injunction as prayed for by the coal company. Jutte appealed and the supreme court upholds the decision of the lower court restraining Jutte from engaging in the coal business and establishing a precedent for trade agreements of the character entered into.

TUTTLE LOSES THE CASES.

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the River Coal Company.

The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company won its cases in the supreme court against the old Jutte coal interest. Under the terms of the contract which the river company made with Jutte when it bought out that interest, Jutte should not engage in the coal business in Pennsylvania for 10 years from the date of the contract.

It was claimed by the river company that Jutte had violated this agreement. The river company won in the lower courts and the decree is confirmed by the supreme court.

Braddock High School Boys at West Point and Annapolis

CADET PAUL SPEICHER. At the Annapolis Naval Academy.

CADET JESSE DRAIN. At the West Point Military Academy.

Braddock is represented in the two great training schools for army and navy men in America—West Point and Annapolis—both representatives being from the Braddock High school. Jesse Drain, son of Henry Drain, won the competitive examination for West Point two years ago by the highest average ever made by a candidate for that institution from this vicinity. Many complimentary letters have been received by the faculty of the Braddock schools from West Point, praising young Drain's work. Paul Speicher, son of the late Joseph Speicher of Fifth street, Braddock, is a student at Annapolis and making advancement in the art of naval warfare. Speicher entered the Naval academy last year from the Braddock High school. His class in the Braddock school will be graduated next June.

DETECTIVES ON IRVINE'S TRAIL

They Follow the Deposed Rector on His Trip to Huntingdon.

ESCAPES TO FRIEND'S HOUSE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

HUNTINGDON, PA., Dec. 31.—With detectives dogging his footsteps, the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, accuser of the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, slipped quietly into this place on a Pennsylvania train from Philadelphia at 6:30 this evening. His presence in Huntingdon at this time was wholly unexpected and dumbfounded his few followers who were apprised of his arrival.

Dr. Irvine was recognized by a resident of Huntingdon who was a passenger on the same train, and who hurried outside and told of the presence of the unfrocked rector. The crowd at the depot surged around Irvine, whose familiar countenance they recognized at a glance, and jostled him about the platform in such rough fashion that he was compelled to retreat to a carriage, which was apparently in waiting, and which was driven swiftly toward the western part of the city.

Baffled only momentarily, private detectives dashed down a dark street in pursuit of Irvine's conveyance. The latter's driver lashed his horses without mercy and after a chase of half a dozen blocks, the carriage disappeared from view.

Irvine was located half an hour later at the home of W. F. Hillier, named as one of the presenters against Bishop Talbot. The Hillier home is located in one of the most remote sections of the city. The road thither was ankle-deep in mud and the course was obstructed by stumps, over which half a score of newspaper men stumbled to the Hillier home. Hillier answered a knock at the front of his home.

After appeals had been vainly made to see Dr. Irvine, Hillier drove his questioners off his porch by threatening prosecution for trespass. While Hillier was fuming on the front porch, Dr. Irvine was seen through a window, nervously pacing the floor.

It is evident Irvine jumped from his carriage after he escaped the detectives, for he stopped for a brief interview at the home of Mrs. Leanor Jackson, mother of M. S. Jackson and A. T. Jackson. The Jackson home is in Church street, several blocks from the Hillier home, to which Irvine must have gone on foot through the mud. When Dr. Irvine's ring of the doorbell was answered by Mrs. Jackson she recognized Dr. Irvine.

"Dr. Irvine," said she, "why are you in Huntingdon? Have you come back to settle this matter?"

"Yes, Mrs. Jackson, I hope to," he replied.

"You are brave. I trust you will soon be over your troubles."

At this juncture M. S. Jackson entered the house. There was only a polite exchange of courtesies between the two men, Dr. Irvine offered the youthful presenter no explanation as to why his or his brother's names had been used without their knowledge on the presentment.

Later in the evening, Hillier called at W. Graffius Miller's cigar store and invited him to the house to see Dr. Irvine. After a whispered consultation Miller was heard to say, "No, I can't go."

Asked if there was an attitude of resentment on his part toward Dr. Irvine, M. S. Jackson said:

"Well, I did not throw my arms around his neck and kiss him."

When told of Dr. Irvine's presence here and asked if he had been communicated by telephone with the ex-rector, John Langdon said:

"Don't be alarmed. Dr. Irvine will not call me up or call at my home. The doors there are closed to him."

Tonight it is rumored that Dr. Irvine will attempt to get an audience before the congregation in St. John's church at the morning prayer tomorrow, in an effort to explain his position in the church muddle.

SHIFTS BLAME UPON WATCHMAN

Grant, Discharged Foreman, Says Inexperienced Employe Caused the Shortage.

APPOINTED BY MR. BIGELOW

Samuel Grant, foreman in the city water bureau, who was discharged because of the shortage in the downtown water supply on Christmas eve, gave his version last night of the accident and asserted that he had been made to suffer for the fault of an inexperienced watchman appointed by Director Bigelow.

Grant declared that if this watchman had obeyed instructions he had given him the accident would not have occurred. He made the bold charge that there are a large number of green hands employed in the water bureau who are liable to cause a serious accident, such as occurred at the Butler street gates, at any time.

The accident occurred at the Butler street valve-house, at Morningside avenue, some distance above Baker street, where a 42-inch main from the Highland reservoir No. 2 is connected with the 36-inch Butler main. The Butler main is again connected with the Baker street main by a 36-inch pipe from the valve-house. As Grant explains, during the day the downtown water supply goes through both the Butler and Baker street mains, but at night the gates of the Butler street main is closed because of the decrease in the consumption downtown at night.

Ordered to Keep Gates Open.

But at all times the watchman at Butler street valve-house has orders not to let the pressure get below 40 pounds, as shown by a gauge. On the day before Christmas Grant was supervising repairs to a break in the Baker street main near Butler street, and the supply from this main was shut off, leaving the downtown to get its entire supply from Butler street. The repairs had not been completed Christmas eve, and the water from the Baker street main was still shut off at night.

Grant then gave orders to Frank Crawley, the day watchman, not to let the Butler gates down as usual, unless he received orders to do so from Grant. Grant says he also told Crawley to notify the night watchman, James Kilgallion, who succeeded Crawley at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and worked until 11 at night.

Tony Lakos of East Pittsburgh was arrested at the Union station last night and lodged in jail on a charge of false pretense, made by John Measer & Son. Lakos had a ticket purchased and was going east. A few days ago Lakos sold his store in East Pittsburgh to the prosecutors, and, it is said, it was soon discovered that the goods in the store were not paid for.

Crawley forgot to tell Killgallion, and the latter closed down the gates at 10 o'clock that night as usual. He failed to notice the water gauge and did not observe the pressure until it had run down to zero point. Grant says the watchman lost his head, and instead of trying to raise the gates by opening the by-passes he called Grant up by telephone at his home.

Watchman Lost His Head.

"It was 10:15 when I got word over the 'phone at my home in Hamilton avenue and Enterprise street, in the Twenty-first ward," said Grant, "and I was at the valve house at 10:50. I worked hard, but the backwater from the Baker street main, which always equalized the pressure back of the gates, was shut off owing to repairs to the main, and it was not until the by-passes had been opened and the Smith gates in front of the hydraulic gates were closed and the pressure thus equalized on both sides that the hydraulic gates could be lifted. The gates were open again and the water supply for the downtown was released at 12:40 o'clock.

"I have received notice from Director Bigelow, through Supt. Shepherd, that my services are no longer required, although through no fault of mine. I do not care because I have lost my position so much as that the blame has been put upon me."

Grant was foreman of the pipe line in the East End district and received a salary of $125 a month. The two watchmen, who have also been discharged, each got $55 a month.

Grant says that Crawley was employed in the water bureau only a month or two and was put in charge of the water gates as soon as he entered the service of the bureau.

USED FIVE BULLETS IN ATTEMPT TO END LIFE

Railroad Man Locked Himself in Room at Hotel and Shots Will Terminate Fatally.

J. W. Rogers, aged 48, a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon in his room at the Merchants' hotel, Water street. He put five 32-caliber bullets in his head and is now at the Homeopathic hospital, dying.

Rogers is married and has two daughters and a son in Chicago Junction. He makes the run from that place to this city every day. He arrived here yesterday morning at the usual time and went to the hotel. At noon he went out, saying he had some business to transact. He returned in an hour and at 5 o'clock the maid went to his room to call him to get ready for his evening trip.

She was unable to get into the room and summoned the clerk and proprietor. The door was forced and Rogers was found lying on the bed, bleeding and unconscious. He shot himself three times above the left ear and twice in the left side of his neck. The bullets around his ear did not penetrate the skull, but the shots in his neck were traced toward his brain. Rogers was a councilman at Chicago Junction and his brother, also a railroad man, committed suicide by shooting himself a year ago.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

Sewickley Man Celebrates His Seventieth Birthday

Mr. and Mrs. John Patton.

A family reunion marked the seventieth birthday anniversary of John Patton at his home, 521 Hill street, Sewickley, on Monday last, at which nearly all members of the Patton family attended. Forty covers were laid. The decorations were elaborate and consisted of holly, laurel, liberty roses, and Roman hyacinths, while the illumination was by candles supported in silver candelabra.

Mr. Patton was born in Pittsburgh and was one of the founders of the firm of Patton & Tate, plumbing contractors. When the firm dissolved he entered the same business in Sewickley, which he has conducted for 32 years. He has three brothers, the Rev. Alexander Patton, of Camden, N. J., and two residing in Pittsburgh; one sister, Mrs. William Howe of Nashville, and nine children: Walter, James and Frank, of Sewickley; Samuel of Sheraden; Charles of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Alexander McKee of Leetsdale; Mrs. Edgar Day, Mrs. Madison Wolfe and Mrs. William Burns, of Sew[illegible] grandchildren the majority were present, three generations being [illegible] festive board.

BIG CROWD SEES NEW YEAR ARRIVE

Pittsburgh's Downtown Streets Are Filled With a Merry Throng.

THE NOISE IS EARSPLITTING

A temperature which resembled that early September formed a first rate basis for a large crowd on the downtown streets to bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new last night. The crowd kept growing and growing as the theaters turned loose their audiences, nearly all of whom remained downtown until the magic hour arrived. The crowd was further augmented with the arrival of each car from the outlying sections of the city.

Long before midnight the whistles of the river boats began their noisy salute of farewell and welcome. The little hoisting engine at the new building construction for the editorial and mechanical rooms of The Gazette at Wood street and Oliver avenue, cut loose with its whistle and its efforts were rewarded with a cheer from the passersby.

In Fifth avenue could be seen the greater part of the celebration. All the instruments of torture known to the chronic celebrators of the Fourth of July and Hallowe'en were on hand. The blank cartridge was exploded at the feet of many of those crowding the sidewalks, scattering the crowds. Cheers, rattles, cowbells, whistles and flutes all helped to swell the volume of the noise. Every few seconds a new whistle from the river took up the strain and when midnight did arrive it found Pittsburgh's downtown section as noisy as a boiler factory.

The streets were filled also with mirth, the kind which requires anywhere from a few minutes to several hours to cultivate, according to the experience of the individuals and the bottles. Their combined sentiments were expressed by one gentleman with a battered hat, a blackened eye and an unsteady hold on a trolley pole at Fifth avenue and Wood street, who remarked: "I shertinly did shelebate New Year's."

Although the gentleman's words told the story of the manner in which many of those downtown had spent the evening, his remarks did not characterize the whole crowd. There were many women on the street and a large number of small boys. The sportive youth was there in all his glory and with the flaunted disregard for the conventional which marks his age and the occasion.

The best of good humor pervaded the throng and told in its way the story of the going of a year which has not been to Pittsburgh unmarked with misfortune, and the coming of another which holds out many fair promises.

THREE THEATER PANICS OCCUR IN CHICAGO

That at McVicker's Threatened Another Iroquois Horror, but Actor Saved the Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—On the day following the anniversary of the Iroquois theater disaster three theater panics happened in Chicago today. The first was at the Columbus theater in the afternoon, which started when Fire Marshal Burroughs, on a tour of inspection, entered to prevent the overcrowding of the playhouse.

The other two happened simultaneously, in Sam T. Jack's and McVicker's, and both were occasioned by a fire in a wooden structure in an alley adjoining McVicker's. The audience in Jack's was dismissed hastily without knowing the occasion for the alarm.

The panic in McVicker's, for just three minutes, threatened to be the opening scene of another Iroquois horror. The situation was the same, except that the house was not so crowded.

Rapley Holmes, leading man of "In Old Kentucky," was the hero of the night. The third act was in progress. When the smoke began pouring into the theater a young boy, wild-eyed and shrieking, jumped up, ran into the aisle of the upper gallery and stood shrieking "Fire! Fire!"

People rose from their seats everywhere. Holmes quietly stepped to the front of the stage.

"Keep your seats, everybody," he said. "There is a fire in the alley. It is not in the theater and there is no danger. It amounts to nothing."

Then, as if unconcerned, he resumed his part in the play. His coolness quieted the panic and the people returned to their seats.

HUG INJURES AGED WOMAN.

Youthful Admirer Too Affectionate With Old Lady and Breaks Her Collarbone.

NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Mrs. Amelia Hinkle, aged 82, is suffering from a broken collarbone, the result of a hug. It was supposed until today that Mrs. Hinkle had received the injury through a fall.

It develops that a young man, who is a favorite of the aged woman, called at her home several days ago and laughingly embracing her, hugged her so vigorously that the collarbone snapped. Mrs. Hinkle is rapidly recovering from the injury.

Brothers Drowned While Skating.

ALLIANCE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Clifford Kelly, aged 16, and Zan Kelly, aged 24, brothers, were drowned in the Mahoning river while skating this afternoon. A third brother, Scott Kelly, aged 17, was rescued by companions. Bystanders held another brother, John, to prevent him from leaping into the icy water to get his brothers' bodies. The boys were sons of Jacob Kelly.

TRINITY'S CHIMES RING IN NEW YEAR

Gotham Ushers Old Year Out in Usual Pandemoniac Fashion.

BROADWAY WAS HUMAN JAM

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—New York rendered its customary pandemoniac greeting to the new year tonight, with more variety and amplitude of cacophony, if possible, than ever before. This was due to an almost balmy evening that invited additional thousands to join in the multitude of celebrants that streamed up and down Broadway for at least two hours before midnight.

Toward Old Trinity, ever the central point of the New Year's festival, the mob of downtown revellers moved. Here horns hooted the old year out, while the chimes, which for years have rung the half hour before the dying year's last midnight, sang their happy omen of the incoming season.

The subway and the elevated and surface roads were crowded to their utmost capacity tonight with parties bound to get as near to Trinity as they could. The Brooklyn bridge and all the downtown ferries added their quotas, until by 11 o'clock Broadway was completely jammed from the city hall down to the battery. The streets running to the ferries were lined all day with venders who drove a roaring trade in tin horns, rattles, whistles and other ear-splitting devices.

The din that rose high above the multitude on Broadway slackened for a few moments when at 11:45 the solemn chimes of Trinity pealed forth their parting to the old year, followed by the bells of nearly every church in the city. Almost instantly the tumult of horns and whistles recommenced, growing every minute in volume, until as the midnight hour struck, the whistles of a thousand steamers, tugs and ferryboats swelled with their hoarse blasts the mighty diapason of welcome to the New Year.

WRESTLERS SECURED FOR NAVAL ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Two Japanese instructors have been engaged by Secretary Morton to give the instruction in the Japanese system of wrestling at the naval academy, and the course will be started as soon as the assistant instructor can reach here from Japan. Secretary Morton presented the chief instructor, Mr. Yamashita, to the president today.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thompson E. Duffield	Allegheny
Mae Caldwell	Unity
Karl Botetz	Turtle Creek
Mary Schmidt	Turtle Creek
C. E. Bowser	Pittsburgh
Florence O'Brien	Pittsburgh
Albert E. Pifer	Pittsburgh
Josie Kohler	Pittsburgh
Ervin Hammill	Sheraden
Elsie Harrington	Allegheny
Maurice J. Ives	Pittsburgh
Sarah Braverman	Pittsburgh
Archibald J. Caldwell	McKees Rocks
Anna M. Shepherd	Mt. Pleasant
Mike Rogena	Export
Annie Medwed	Export
J. Fred Stone	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Grace G. Wheaton	Pittsburgh

The Death Roll.

W. W. Young.

W. W. Young died yesterday at the family home, 708 Clyde street. Mr. Young was the son of William and Frances Young. He was born in Diamond street, January 30, 1832. His father was one of the incorporators of the Farmers bank, now the Farmers Deposit National. The son was educated at Eldersridge academy, and after his graduation entered the bank with his father as a teller. Later he left the bank and engaged in the foundry business with his father. The old foundry has since grown into the Phoenix roll works, one of the most substantial industries in Lawrenceville. Mr. Young was married in 1861 to Miss Eliza Moody, who died in 1888. During the civil war he was a member of the Pittsburgh subsistence committee. He was one of the incorporators and a life member of the West Penn hospital association, and was the last of the original incorporators of the institution. He was a charter member of the Duquesne club, and for many years was a member of the house committee of that organization. He was also a member of the Third Presbyterian church. He is survived by five children: Mrs. W. L. Clements, Mrs. J. B. Laughlin, Miss Edna L., Nelson, E. and Arthur M. Young. Funeral services will be held at the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Alfred M. Bryan.

Alfred M. Bryan, aged 70, a pioneer resident of Braddock and one of the original employes at the Edgar Thomson steel works, died at Cleveland late Friday night. Mr. Bryan moved to Cleveland several months ago. He was born in Shippensburg, Md., and when a young man went to Johnstown to work in the steel mills. When the Edgar Thomson plant was erected he secured employment there and helped to roll the first rail made at the mills in the early '70s. When he became older he was given a position as watchman in the mill and continued in that position for 10 years. During the civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania volunteers. He was a member of Maj. A. M. Harper post 181, Grand Army of the Republic. He was active in politics and served as a member of the Braddock school board for 20 years. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Olive A. Hess of Cleveland.

Mrs. David M. Wilson.

Mrs. David M. Wilson died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carroll S. Duff, in Carrick, aged 81. Mrs. Wilson, whose maiden name was Margaret Woods, was born in that section of the old St. Clair township which is now Bethel township, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Woods, who were pioneer residents of St. Clair township. Her husband died 11 years ago. She was formerly a member of Bethel Presbyterian church, but for several years had belonged to Concord Presbyterian church in Carrick. For 60 years prior to her death she had lived on the same farm in Baldwin township. The following children survive her: Mrs. Carroll S. Duff, Carrick; William J. Wilson, Finley township; John M. Wilson, Baldwin township; David A. Wilson, Baldwin township.

Mrs. J. W. Patterson Buried.

Funeral services were held over the remains of Mrs. James W. Patterson, wife of the vice president and chief engineer of the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal railroad, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Sacred Heart Catholic church, East End. The requiem high mass was offered by the rector, the Rev. Father Francis Keane, assisted by Father Callery as deacon, and Father McCarthy as sub-deacon. Father Keane preached the funeral sermon. Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts sang "Calvary" and a quartet sang "Nearer My God, to Thee." Interment was made in St. Mary's Catholic cemetery. The pallbearers were City Controller John B. Larkin, John Burns, P. J. McNulty, P. J. Loughrey, James Cochran and Edward Mooney.

Frank H. Cooper.

Frank H. Cooper, formerly a member of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., died yesterday at the home of his son in New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Cooper was 61 years old, and was considered one of the most able business men in this country. He was one of the founders of the giant department store firm known as the Siegel-Cooper Company, and for years was its president. He retired on account of ill health. Mr. Cooper was born in 1843 in Holland, and came to the United States 35 years ago. He started life as a clerk at $8 a week in Buffalo. After owning stores in several cities, he went to Chicago, where his business career was meteoric. He was well known also because of his charities. In 1899 he provided a home for aged people in his native town in Holland.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, aged 78, died yesterday at her home in Newtown, Turtle Creek. She was the widow of James Brown and had lived in Turtle Creek for 55 years. She was a member of the Turtle Creek United Presbyterian church, and is survived by two sons, Obediah and Marshall Brown of Turtle Creek. Funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. W. C. McConnell, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, and interment will take place Monday afternoon in Monroeville cemetery.

Mrs. Hiram Tilbrook.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilbrook, aged 41, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Broadway, Pitcairn, after an illness of six months. She was an active member of the United Presbyterian church and is survived by her husband, Hiram Tilbrook, a well-known contractor. Funeral services will be held at her late home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Monroeville cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Thomas Sheriff is dead at her home in Mercer, aged 78. She was a member of the Second United Presbyterian church. She is survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. J. K. Lindsey, Mrs. William Burwell and Mrs. Henry Robinson, all of Mercer.

William Alexander Ross, aged 87, died at the home of his daughter at Kansas City, Kas., yesterday. Dr. Ross was a grandson of Gen. Alexander Ross, who was a member of George Washington's staff during the American revolution. Dr. Ross was the first white child born in Boone county, Ky. He had been a resident of Lawrence, Kas., for many years.

Mrs. Emma A. Berry, wife of Justice of the Peace Preston R. Berry, aged 65, died at Washington, Pa., yesterday. Three children survive: Mrs. William Poellet, Bridgeville; Mrs. Howard Roach and Joseph I. Berry, Carnegie; Mrs. John Armstrong, Hills; Charles H. Berry, Pittsburgh, and George E., Walter P., S. W. and Elizabeth Berry, Washington.

MARRIED.

BENNETT-HOLMES—At Beaver, Pa., December 25, 1904, by Father Thomas P. Walsh, at the parochial residence, St. Peter and Paul's church, Mr. A. F. Bennett of Pittsburgh and Miss Caroline Holmes of Crafton, Pa.

LENG-LEVY—Mr. C. Frederick Leng and Miss Charlotte M. Levy, both of Pittsburgh, married December 31, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city.

DIED.

BOISSOU—On Thursday, December 29, 1904, at 6:30 p. m., at his residence, 508 Winfield street, East End, JOHN, beloved husband of Catherine Boissou (nee Butler). Funeral Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at Sacred Heart church, Center avenue, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. (Philadelphia, Wilmington and St. Louis papers please copy.)

BOYLE—On Thursday, December 29, 1904, at 11:15 p. m., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Martin, Forest avenue, Bellevue, JOHN BOYLE, husband of Margaret Boyle (nee Ewing), in his 65th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER—On Friday, December 30, 1904, at 9 a. m., ELIZABETH ANN COOPER (nee Derrick), wife of John C. Cooper. Funeral from the family residence, 1223 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Ohio street and Sherman avenue, at 9 a. m.

DAILEY—On Friday, December 30, 1904, at 8:45 p. m., MRS. MARY DAILEY, widow of John Dailey, aged 67 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary J. McAndrews, 44 Highland avenue, Allegheny. Funeral service at Church of Annunciation, Charles street, at 9 a. m. Monday, January 2, 1905. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FINK—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 29, 1904, WILLIAM A. FINK, husband of Sadie J. Fink (nee Dawson), in his 42d year. Funeral services Sunday, January 1, 1905, at his late residence, 46 California avenue, Beltzhoover, at 2 p. m. Duquesne council No. 110, Order of Independent Americans, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALL—On Friday, December 30, 1905, at 5 p. m., O. K. HALL, in his 46th year. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 421 California avenue, Avalon, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

HARRIS—Suddenly at Chicago, Ill., on Friday, December 30, 1904, SAMUEL HARRIS, son of Mrs. Thomas Harris. Funeral from his late residence, 5220 South Atlantic avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HOEY—At San Antonio, Tex., on Wednesday, December 28, 1904, WILLIAM D. P. HOEY, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Patterson of Export, Pa., and brother of Myrtle and Newton Hoey, formerly of Murraysville, Pa., in his 20th year. Funeral at Export Monday, January 2, 1905, at 2 p. m.

LYON—Suddenly, on Friday, December 30, 1904, at 5:30 p. m., HENRY HARRIS LYON. Funeral Monday, January 2, 1905, from his late residence, 209 Fifteenth street, Sharpsburg, Pa., at 2:30 p. m. Train leaves Allegheny 2:20 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MANKEDICK—On Friday, December 30, 1904, at 8 a. m., CHRISTIAN F. MANKEDICK, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Boehmer, No. 125 Sycamore street, Mt. Washington, in his 78th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private Monday morning.

PAULL—On Saturday, December 31, 1904, of diphtheria, MARION, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Paull of 408 Denniston ave., East End, in her 7th year. Brief services at the family plot, Homewood cemetery, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RIDING—Suddenly, on Friday, December 30, at 5:30 p. m., in his 21st year, JOSEPH RIDING. Funeral will be from his late residence, 234 Edmond street, Pittsburgh, on Monday at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS—On Saturday, December 31, 1904, at 4 o'clock p. m., ANNIE C. STRUB, wife of Arthur C. Ross, in her 20th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the residence of her father, Henry Strub, 195½ Woodlawn avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Interment at Perrysville.

RYAN—On Friday, December 30, 1904, at 4 o'clock a. m., WILLIAM HARRY, son of William G. and Kate Ryan, aged 21 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 5175 Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Monday, January 2, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

WEAVER—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 29, 1904, at 6 p. m., AMBROSE M. WEAVER, in the 57th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 4622 Chatsworth avenue, Hazelwood, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. [Titusville and Bradford (Pa.) and West Virginia papers please copy.]

WILSON—On Friday, December 30, 1904, at 11:35 p. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, Carl Duff, Southern avenue, Carrick borough, MARGARET W. WOODS, relict of David M. Wilson, in her 81st year. Notice of funeral later.

WOODWARD—On Saturday, December 31, 1904, at 3 p. m., MARCUS A. WOODWARD. Funeral services at Calvary Episcopal church, Penn avenue and Station street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

YOUNG—On Saturday, December 31, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m. Funeral services at his late residence, 708 Clyde street, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Monday, January 2, 1905. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

JAMES M. FULLERTON.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 300 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 441 Wood St. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Closed Tomorrow
(New Year's)
Our Annual White Goods Sale commences Tuesday. For particulars, see tomorrow morning's papers.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OKLAHOMA AND ARIZONA WHICH LIKELY WILL ENTER STATEHOOD SOON.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905. SIX PAGES.

TWO NEW STARS SOON TO BE ADDED TO "OLD GLORY'S" GALAXY

Arizona and Oklahoma to Be Admitted After Holiday Recess of Congress.

FUTURE STATES PROMISE WELL

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)
By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—That Old Glory will shortly display 47 stars is practically settled. The joint statehood bill will probably become an act soon after congress returns from its holiday. The bill has already passed the house and today, by agreement, is held as the "unfinished business" of the senate, which augurs well for a prompt disposal. It might be added that "all is over but the shouting," but for the fact that there will be very little shouting in the far southwest, where the territories have been crying for admission as four separate states instead of two.

The new state of Oklahoma is to be a combination of the territory of that name with Indian territory, so called, although the latter really has no territorial organization. "Arizona," the other new state, will include the present territories of Arizona and New Mexico. The people of Indian territory are just as jealous of the Oklahomans as the Arizonans are wrathy at the New Mexicans, and the prospects are that Uncle Sam will admit to his immediate family two houses, each badly divided against itself. All of this jealousy and strife is over domination in the constitutional conventions and in the delegations to be elected to the house of representatives.

Second Largest in Union.

The state of Arizona will be the second largest in the union, in point of area. It will contain 226,500 square miles and will be more than three and one-half times the size of New England. It will be larger than France and Greece put together; almost as large as the entire Austro-Hungarian empire. Yet in the last census this vast area showed a population less than three-fourths that of Rhode Island, the smallest state of the union. A conservative estimate of its rapid increase of population within the past five years will give the state of Arizona just about the population of "Little Rhody" (430,000), although it is 180 times as large as the latter.

Oklahoma state will be less than a third as big as Arizona, but will have a population more than twice as large. It will have 70,000 square miles, and will be a little larger than Missouri, almost twice as large as Portugal and considerably larger than European Turkey. It will have a population of about 1,000,000 souls, or about the same as that of West Virginia, Borneo, Tripoli or Salvador. Thus Oklahoma will be a much more compact state than its sister. There will be an average of 14 people to each of its square miles, while in Arizona there will be nearly two square miles for each person.

Process of State Manufacture.

Congress will divide the new states into congressional districts, giving Arizona two representatives and Oklahoma five. Of course, each will be entitled to two senators, to be later elected by its legislature. The representatives, however, will be elected on the same day that the people vote to ratify their new state constitutions. While Arizona will be admitted to the union between seven and half and 11 months after the passage of the statehood act, Oklahoma will not be allowed to join the great family of states until March 4, 1906, just one year after President Roosevelt's inauguration. Oklahoma will thus be required to wait perhaps a few months longer than her sister because the affairs of the Indians in Indian Territory cannot be straightened up before that time.

The modus operandi of the new states' admission will be as follows: First of all, each will be divided into 110 districts of equal population, and just here is where the rub has come. It is provided that the half of the larger state represented by Arizona is to have but 40 districts, while New Mexico is to be given 70, unless congress relents in the last hours. Likewise, Oklahoma is to have 60 and Indian Territory 50. This apportionment is made on the basis of the last census, congress having taken with a considerable grain of salt most of the later estimates of wonderful increases in population.

Indians to Vote; Not Women.

Each district will elect one delegate to a constitutional convention. All male citizens or Indians over 21 years old and of six months' residence will be entitled to vote for these delegates. The fact that these preliminary privileges of the ballot are given to the red man, but denied her tankless sorely to the bosom of the progressive daughter of the territories, and congress has received about a ton of petitions on the subject. The government will give $175,000 to defray the expenses of the constitutional conventions and necessary elections.

Each convention, after organizing, must declare its adoption of the Constitution of the United States. This having been accomplished it will apply itself diligently to the manufacture of its own state constitution, which must be republican in form and not repugnant to the federal Constitution or Declaration of Independence. It must not impair the rights of the Indians within the state or the authority of the federal government over the latter. It must make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except in the instance that Indians not taxed need not be counted for congressional apportionment—an exception made by the federal Constitution.

Polygamy and Disfranchisement.

A safeguard against the evils of Mormonism is to be insisted upon by congress, and neither state will be admitted unless its magna charta forever prohibits polygamy. Toleration of religious sentiment must, however, be guaranteed. A perpetual prohibition of the selling or giving of intoxicants to Indians is another prerequisite. Each new state must also disclaim title to all public or Indian lands within its boundaries; must assume the old territorial debts; provide free, non-sectarian schools for all citizens alike, and conduct these schools in the English language. This clause is purposed to Anglicize the many Spanish-speaking Mexicans in the territories. Foreign languages may, however, be taught in the new state schools. To encourage education the national government will turn over to the new states millions of dollars in public lands and cash.

The new states must also guarantee in their constitutions that there will be no disfranchisement on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude; that no citizen shall be denied a vote, or lose it, on account of illiteracy, minority or sex, conviction of felony, mental condition or insufficient residence. These conditions must be "applicable alike to all citizens." This exception as to "sex" will not contribute much to the happiness of woman's rights champions when they digest the new constitutions at their future meetings. But the states will have the privilege of granting the ballot to women in their constitutions, as was done by the last three states admitted.

This is the bill as it passed the house. The senate committee on territories has reported favorably, but amended it to the extent of prohibiting liquor traffic in the Indian territory portion of Arizona state for 10 years; of omitting the reference to "sex" in the clause relating to disfranchisement; and changing the number of delegates to the constitutional conventions so as to give Oklahoma territory 55 and Indian territory 54; New Mexico 66 and Arizona 44. Whether the house will stand firm for its provisions is a matter which cannot be safely speculated upon until the bill passes the senate, sometime after New Year's day.

The state constitutions, having been adopted by the two conventions, must next be ratified by the people by majority vote at a general election, and the voting must be upon separate articles of principles—not upon the instrument as a whole. The first representative to congress will be elected on the same day of the ratification. Each constitution as ratified by the voters will then be certified to the president of the United States, and if he decides after examination that the specifications of congress have been complied with he will proclaim the state admitted to the union. Such is the interesting process of state manufacture.

The capital of Arizona state must remain until 1910 at ancient Santa Fe, the present territorial capital of New Mexico. This quaint city is the oldest permanent settlement in the United States. It was occupied by Europeans before the founding of Jamestown, or the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. It has been a white man's settlement for 300 years, but has been a city of men for indeed 400 or 500—maybe 1,000 years. In 1544 the Spanish pioneers noted that it was a flourishing Indian pueblo with a population of about 1,500. The Spaniards took possession of it at the end of the sixteenth century and made slaves of the Indians. It has since been the scene of bloody Indian massacres of the Spaniards and the kidnaping of Spanish maidens to become wives of the savages. In fact its soil has been bathed in the blood of a long succession of tragedies.

Sights of Arizona State.

The oldest house standing on American soil is one of the curiosities of Santa Fe, as is also the noted "Adobe palace," a long, one-storied building with walls five feet thick, erected in 1608. It has been the abode of Spanish, Mexican and American governors, and is still official gubernatorial headquarters. Near by is the San Miguel church, first built in 1540. Indeed, Santa Fe is rich in relics of three centuries. Its streets are crooked and narrow. Many of its buildings are of adobe. It has a population of only 5,000.

The metropolis of Arizona state will be Tucson, with a population of only 7,500 at the last census. The entire area of the future state was originally acquired from Mexico and was all known as New Mexico until Arizona was separated and organized into a territory in 1863. Ever since 1850 the people represented in both territories have been making their own laws, electing their own legislatures, conducting their local government and contributing revenue to the federal treasury. Over 100,000—about one-fourth—of its population are of Mexican descent. About 40,500 are Indians. The state will have two universities, a college of agriculture and mechanical arts, a school of mines, a military institute and four normal schools. It will have 4,000 miles of railroad and a mineral production of about $50,000,000 a year. The soil of the new state is, however, naturally arid. If national irrigation succeeds and its mining industries fulfill the flattering promises, it may become great in population, wealth and resources. At present the meager population is settled in river valleys, between which are mountains and vast arid wastes that can never support a thriving citizenship, and which seem doomed to be forever avoided by man.

This state will boast of one of the seven wonders of the new world—the magnificent Grand canyon of the Colorado at its northwest corner. The precipitous walls of this vast gorge rise to a height of 6,000 feet—about a mile and a quarter. In the center of the state will be Zuni, the largest of all Indian pueblos and originally the famed Cibola, that land of promised treasure, in search of which the Spaniard, Coronado, passed through the vast territory in 1541. To the northwest are the seven ancient Moqui cities, also still inhabited, where the weird rattlesnake dance is held each August. Indeed Arizona will be a paradise open alike to artist and literateur.

Oklahoma State.

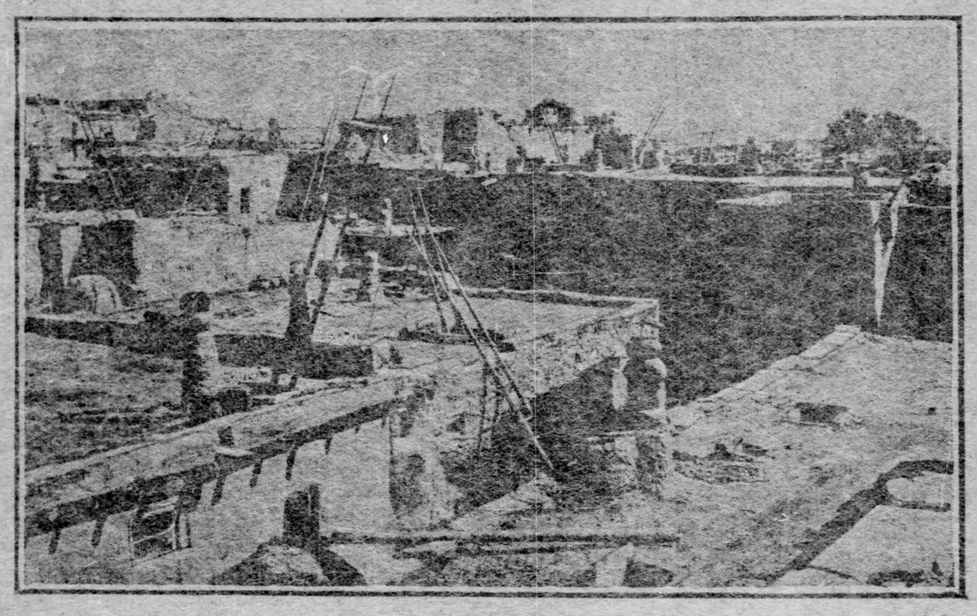
The capital of Oklahoma state will be fixed at Guthrie until 1910. After that date congress estimates, conditions of both the new states will have so shaped themselves that new capitals may be established by election, if desired. Before then entire fairness to all parts of the two states might not result from such a choice. At least five years will be required for the people to become thoroughly assimilated. Guthrie had a population of 10,000 at the last census. It is the territorial capital of Oklahoma, and inasmuch as Indian territory has no seat of government there was no choice. Oklahoma territory boasts already of 22 towns of over 2,500 population. Congress recently made provision for the organization of towns also in Indian territory, and they have been increasing with astonishing rapidity. It was the obvious intent of the act organizing Oklahoma territory that Indian territory should eventually be merged into the former and thereafter into a state, Indian territory, however, as before intimated, is not an organized territory. It is merely an area of land occupied by the five civilized tribes, viz., the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles; also several small tribes who hold their lands by patent from the government.

Red, White and Black Indians.

These five civilized tribes moved westward from their southern states, bringing their negro slaves with them, and settled in the territory under various treaties with the government. These treaties provided that the Indians should have tribal governments of their own. Some of them later disposed of their lands to the government. In the last few years the government has been dividing the lands of the five tribes into estates and distributing them among the Indians individually. The tribal governments are to terminate March 4, 1906. Meanwhile white people have been emigrating to the territory in hordes, until today for each of its 86,000 Indians—all citizens of the United States—there are believed to be upward of six whites. Oklahoma territory has 14,000 Indians, so the total Indian population of the new state will be about 100,000. That of the sister state of Arizona will be but 40,500. But only about one-fourth of these of Indian territory are full bloods. The remainder, classed as Indians, are 20,000 negro descendants of Indian slaves, 5,000 whites and 39,000 crossed with whites to an extent that they cannot be distinguished from white people. About four-fifths of the people of the territory have no connection whatever with the tribes.

There are probably no better farm lands in the United States than in the future state of Oklahoma. There are 15,000,000 acres of valuable farms in Indian territory alone, although three-fourths of its area is in woodlands. Probably less than a fifth of its farm lands are under cultivation. Oklahoma territory has a splendid climate and good water. Its development has been the astonishment of the west. Only the extreme western edge needs irrigation. More miles of railroad were constructed within its boundaries last year than in any state of the union. The new state will have a total railroad mileage of 5,500. All of the 26 counties of present Oklahoma are penetrated by the railways giving close connections with the great trunk lines of the country. The proposed state already supports 40 daily and 425 weekly papers.

[Copyright, 1904, by John Elfreth Watkins.]



Lani, the Largest Indian Pueblo.

Oklahoma Cowboys and Saddle Herd.

BLIGHT OF HUNGER IS ON IRELAND

One Hundred Thousand Hard-working, Thrifty People in Desperate Condition.

FAITH OF THE PEOPLE IN GOD

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The shadow of hunger has fallen across the west of Ireland. There are few living who vividly remember the dark days of '47, when the great famine swept over the sad country, but today the Irish are face to face with a situation which, although it cannot yet be characterized as famine, has brought grim want close to the cabin doors.

The potato crop has again failed, and to understand what that means we have to remember that the potato is the chief food of the Connemara peasant, that he always lives close to the borderland of starvation, and that once that line is passed over that terrible word becomes a reality. A hundred thousand peasants, fine, up-standing, hard working, thrifty people are in a desperate plight. What can be done? That is the question which is asked by people who have already seen the specter looming large.

There is one man who believes the question can be solved. He lives in the wild west, William O'Brien by name, and he has perhaps a wider outlook and stronger views on the land question than a mere agitator or politician. He emphasizes the fact that the west of Ireland ought not to be in the position in which it finds itself, that it is not a happy hunting ground for those who seek for objects of charity, but that rather this "distressful country" should be made happy and smiling. "It is the condition, not the soil," he says, "or the people that are hopeless. Until the conditions are changed, and the law declares that they ought to be changed and shows us the way to change them, there will be failures of the potato crop, and visions of famine every few years.

"The people," he says, "live in hopeless little holdings on the bogs, on the moors and in the mountains, and on the rich lands there is practically no population. After a few years they often run to waste and grow nothing but rushes. Connaught's want is not the charity of the outside world but a great scheme of redistribution of land and the development of her real energies. If the new laws were really put into force, the west of Ireland, which required them most, would have benefited most. One of the great purposes of the act was to relieve the poorer parts of the country, but as yet nothing has been done, and, indeed, only a liberal scheme for such redistribution of land can save Ireland."

The peasants are too patient. Their love for the impoverished land is verily a passion, and their faith in the protection of God makes one feel that vital religion is only to be found on those wild shores. They will thank God for a rain shower, for the cessation of rain and even in hunger and sorrow they trust providence in a way that is beautiful and child-like. "I'm sure," said one man, looking at his hungry children, "the Lord niver sent a month yet but He didn't send a bit iv food to put in it."

"It is only the Lord that can help us," said another, as he stood in his bare hovel, having just been forced to sell his cow. The children in the schools look feeble and dispirited. Want of food is written large on their pinched little faces.

The sea that divides the green isle from England is not very wide. It is strange that the cry of Ireland has not reached the ears of England in times past. I hope today that the breezes will carry it further than of old, and that she will not cry in vain.

Successful Submarine Boat.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—The French submarine Korrigan, stationed at Bizerta, successfully remained under water 12 hours, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Her motive force is electricity. During the test the conditions of habitability were excellent. French naval men say this is a record.

A Family of One of the Five Civilized Tribes, Future Citizens of Oklahoma State.

WANTS TO TEACH A NEW CULT HERE

The Religion of Bab to Be Introduced in Pittsburgh by Shuah Ullah.

WEALTHY ARE FIRST CONVERTS

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

KENOSHA, WIS., Dec. 31.—The strange religion of Bab, which is a strange parallel to the creed of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, is to be taught to millions of Americans. Today the son of the Muhammad Ali Effendi, the present head of the cult, and the grandson of Beha Ullah, the man of mystery, who is recognized as the Messiah by 40,000,000 souls, is in Kenosha learning to speak English. He has nearly mastered the tongue, and in a few days, when his vocabulary is complete, he will start out to win America for Bab. He will go to St. Louis and institute missions there. Already there are some followers of the Bab among the society people of that city. Then he will go to Cleveland, where there is not one follower of the Bab, as yet, and spend a few days there teaching the words of the man of mystery. Pittsburgh, where there are no followers, will also be visited. Then this future head of a great religion will go to Boston and reunite the severed branches of the mission there and explain the religion in such a manner as to settle the religious controversy which divided the faith.

In only one respect does the religion of the Bab differ from that of the lowly Man of Nazareth. The Babist missionary finds the devotees in America chiefly among the rich. The Man of Nazareth chose his disciples from among the poorest of the poor. And this single difference does not exist in Syria, the birthplace of the Bab, for there the man of mystery was oppressed by the Turks and found favor among the poor, even as Jesus Christ of Nazareth was persecuted by the Jewish officials and lived by the lowly, in the days of long ago.

Kenosha Has Many Converts.

Kenosha is the cradle of the Bab in America, even as Nazareth was the home of the faith to the Christian. The society of the Bab first established itself in this little city before any effort was made to secure converts in the centers of population. But now the time is ripe for a spread of the words of the Bab, and as Paul spread the words of Christ abroad, so is Shuah Ullah, the grandson of this new Messiah, to tour the United States, teaching the new religion.

The Bab has hundreds of followers in Kenosha. At first it was the most prominent society people of the city who embraced the creed, but the beauty of the strange Oriental religion touched the stony hearts of the wealthy, they practiced the precepts of Beha Ullah, taught the new faith to the city's poor, and now the gathering of the followers of the Bab in Kenosha is a strange intermingling of the society women in her gowns of costly material, her fingers

Muhammed Ali Effendi.
He who lives at Acre. Drawn three years ago at Acre.

sparkling with gems and the washerwoman and the factory girl in their dresses of inexpensive goods. The factory owner and his employe sit side by side and hear the reading of the book of the Man of Mystery, who is reverentially called by those of the faith, He Who Lives at Acre, or The Master.

The creed brings what the Christianity of today does not, the true spirit of brotherly love. And this fact is what impels the missionary of the Bab to appeal first to the man and woman of wealth. When the poor see that the word of Him Who Lives at Acre has wrought this transformation in the rich, the belief follows that the only spirit which could work this wonder is that of the true Master. So when Shuah Ullah goes to St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Boston, then to the smaller cities of the country preaching the word, he will first appeal to the rich and these converts will spread the faith among the poor until the world is united in the simple worship of the God whose spokesman on earth was the Lowly Man of Acre.

Evolution One of Doctrines.

There is little of the mysticism about the word itself which attaches to the Man of Mystery himself. The book of Beha Ullah merely teaches that the world exists for the purpose of individualism of the eternal essence, for the purpose of creating in that essence centers of consciousness which shall know themselves and it. The instrument of this creation is evolution, concerned with four degrees of spirit, manifested in the mineral, vegetable, animal and human forms, and that each of these degrees is a development of those which have preceded it in the ascending scale.

The development of the religion of the Bab and that of Christ is a strange parallel. The Christian religion had its John the Baptist, its Saul of Tarsus and its Jesus Christ. The religion of the Behaist, or the Bab, has its Bab, its Darabi and its Ullah. The Christian religion has its Golden Rule. The religion of the Bab has this precept: "To approve of nothing for another which oneself would dislike." The promise of the millenium is paralleled by the recommendation in the Behaist book of Laws that mankind shall select one language and one character for those that exist and adopt them as a means of communication to the end that the whole world may become one land and one home. The familiar messages of Christ bear a close resemblance to those of the Bab, some of which are: "Be no cause of sorrow to anyone." "Preferentially marry but once." "Avoid asceticism." "Avoid begging; every able-bodied man must work, and if work cannot be found it must be provided by the community." "Abolish legal impurity, as the people of all religions are to be regarded as pure and not to be offended."

Originated in Moslemism.

Behaism, or the religion of the Bab, was born in the very heart of Moslemism, and for years the students of religions have regarded it as a Mohammedan creed, but this study of its principles shows that it is no more allied to the faith of the Moslem than is the teaching of John Wesley or Martin Luther. Like all the products of the east, its creed is written in beautiful poetry, and it is hard to assimilate the teachings from the beautiful lines in which it is written. The teachings of Beha Ullah read like a page from the Rubaiyat.

The religion had its birth in Mirza Ali Muhammad, born at Shiras, Persia, in 1844. Ali was a son of a cloth seller, and for a time after completing his education worked with his father, removing later to Bushire on the Persian gulf. There was nothing peculiar about him at this time, save a wisdom beyond his years, a remarkable purity of life and a dreamy temperament. In 1844, on a visit to the town of Kerbela, Ali met a disciple of Sheykh Ahmad of Ansa, who had founded a sect called Sheykhis. On the death of the head of this creed, Ali suddenly announced himself as the successor.

As head of the Sheykhis he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return he had a vision. He declared that heaven had told him that he was the Bab, meaning the gate of heaven. He was bastinadoed as a heretic, but refused to admit himself a fraud. Despite his persecutions he codified his teachings, and at the climax of his career announced that he himself was but the messenger preparing the way for one greater than himself, the true Messiah. In 1850 he was condemned and shot. His son is Abbas Effendi at Acre. The execution of the bab was on the ground that under the pressure of the persecution by the Islamites, one of the more enthusiastic of the followers tried to slay the shah of Persia.

How the Belief Reached Turkey.

With the bab's death the leadership of the creed was turned over to Mirza Yahza, who was forced to flee from Persia to Turkey. Before the death of the bab, the teachers of the Mohammedans sent Darabi, a famous teacher, to see the bab and turn him from the error of his ways. The meeting was a memorable one. Darabi, who had gone like Saul of Tarsus to persecute the bab, became a teacher of the Behaist faith. In this way the religion first reached Turkey.

Meanwhile Beha Ullah, a Persian, living quietly in Turkey, studied the religion, and one day announced that he was the manifestation whose coming the bab had announced. He attracted followers like honey does bees. He was accepted by the Bahists, but the growth of the religion alarmed the Turks, and he was sent to Acre, used as a penal settlement. There he was allowed perfect freedom, within the city's gates. Before his death in 1854, he named his eldest son, Muhammad Ali Effendi, head of the church, Badi Ullah, his second son, as first adviser, and Zai Ullah, the third son, as the "Holiest branch," or spiritual adviser. Under the sons the religion spread marvelously. It has colleges and schools, but the head of the faith is a life-prisoner at Acre.

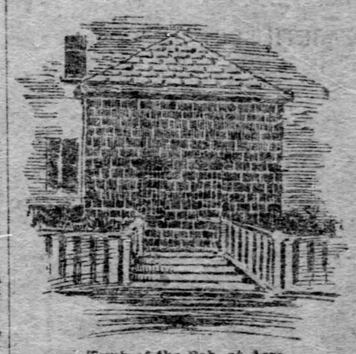
The chief aim of followers of him who lives at Acre is to be called to the presence. Only those who are called can approach him. A mysterious supernatural power bars the way to all others. The stranger to the religion may see him at will, but the follower can only go to Acre when called. And not all who are called can see him, unless every condition is met.

An English woman who was called made the mistake of traveling too luxuriously. She had divine permission to see the Master, but on approaching Acre found that the city was under a quarantine because of cholera. She could not go as a European, but when she cast aside her fine clothing and became spiritually submissive, she was able to enter Acre and see the Master without further hindrance. Another woman, a wealthy American, who first heard the teachings in Kenosha, tried to go to Acre without having received the call. She got as far as Suez, but there her progress was stopped as by supernatural means. Her great fortune was of no avail. She was unable to proceed and finally came back to America unsatisfied. But once at Acre the life of the Master is a revelation.

Once each day he walks down the streets, followed by his guards. The streets are crowded with those who have received the call. To each he gives a small token, a Turkish coin. He blesses the believers and the few chosen are permitted to speak to him at his house. He is poor, having given his all to the poor. He receives rich gifts, such as clothing, but after wearing each garment he gives it to some of the needy followers, preferring to wear a simple garb.

His strongest teaches that he is not to be worshiped, and discourages every such tendency, declaring that his religion is not of the personal type, but that he is but the manifestation of the God of all, whose teachings he follows. One of the Americans called to Acre was Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who has given liberally to the cause. She has given $40,000 toward erecting a temple on the site of the home of the Bab. The first teacher of the faith in America was Dr. Khelralla and his son George, who is a student at Harvard. Dr. Khelralla makes Kenosha his home, but has converted many to the faith in other cities during his life in America. It is with him that Shuah Ullah, the son of Muhammad Ali Effendi, is living during his stay in America.

In his visit to Boston Shuah Ullah will try to reconcile the two factions of Babists. There was a split on the question of the right to the succession of Muhammad Ali Effendi, some of the Boston followers having declared their belief that the headship of the creed did not rightfully belong to Muhammad, but to Abbas Effendi, the son of the Bab. Shuah Ullah, however, will show the Boston believers that Abbas Effendi himself recognizes the headship of Muhammad. Shuah Ullah will plead, however, that the followers should not take part in any such dissension, as the question of headship of the creed is not important, the faith being a religion of the mind, rather than a worship of any personage. And he expects fully to reconcile the two factions. He will spend four years in America, unless his father dies at Acre, when he himself will be forced to become the prisoner there of the Turkish government.



.. Tomb of the Bab, at Acre. ..

BILL HAD DISAPPEARED.

Brother Elks Play Billiards, While a $5 Bank Note Vanishes, Reflecting Suspicion Upon Innocent Bystanders.

There was consternation in the billiard room of the Pittsburgh lodge of Elks several nights ago in which each of three men looked with suspicion upon one another.

"Tim" Desmond, secretary of the ball team, had just been convinced by a brother Elk, a physician, that his cue work was not of the best. In appreciation of the information imparted Desmond ordered two glasses of lemonade, or some other liquid refreshment, and in anticipation of the required renumeration laid a $5 bill on the serving table. The waiter delivered the consignment of wet goods and stood by in patient waitfulness.

Desmond quenched his thirst and looked askance at the waiter, who stood motionless. Finally the former requested the change. The waiter answered by asking for his "change." Desmond waxed warm and declared he had laid a $5 bill on the table. The waiter smilingly announced he had not seen it. The physician became the target of two pair of eyes. He blushed in his innocence and pleaded not guilty. Cues were laid on the billiard table and a search was at once instituted. Carpets were uplifted, tables and chairs overturned, but no $5 bill.

Finally the attention of the trio was attracted by a furious scratching on the floor in a rear corner of the room. All three hurried to the corner and beheld the large tomcat mascot of the clubhouse frantically endeavoring to scratch out the eyes of former President James Garfield on the long-sought $5 bill and thus ended what might have terminated in another "great robbery mystery."

CARNEGIE LOVES CROFTERS.

Tells His Head Gardener He Must Raise More Roses in Future for Their Plucking.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(Special Cable.)—A charming story is going the rounds of the English press about Mr. Andrew Carnegie. His rose garden at Skibo castle is celebrated. Last summer thousands of red and white, pink and yellow blossoms were blooming there and formed a beautiful picture. Mr. Carnegie likes to share his pleasures with others, and the villagers are allowed to walk over the garden without let or hindrance. Last summer the head gardener asked to speak to Mr. Carnegie. "Sir," he said, "I wish to lodge a complaint."

"What is it?" said the millionaire.

"Well, sir, I wish to inform you that the village folk are plucking the roses in your rose garden."

"Ah," said Mr. Carnegie, "my people are fond of flowers, are they, Donald? Then you must plant more."

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD AT FOR 1905 U-NO-WHERE PICKERING'S 10th. & Penn.

PICKERING'S CLOSED MONDAY. OPEN TUESD. Grand Close Out Odd and End Sal

OLD FATHER TIME SENT MAGIC TRICK

Magnetic Spark Went Around the Globe Announcing New Year's Birth.

TRAVELED OVER 40,000 MILES

"Tick-k-k-k! St-t-t-t-t!"

There was a click and a glimmering flash of fire. Around the globe old Father Time sent the magic message of the New Year's birth. In a fraction over six seconds after the magnetic impulse was given in the national observatory it made its midnight journey over 40,000 miles of wire.

Under the tempest-tossed Atlantic, across Western Europe, down into the Mediterranean, across the northern half of Africa through the valley of the Nile and the Red sea, among the submarine graves of Pharoah's hosts, far across the Indian sea, where Russia's hostile fleet is struggling on, through Southern Asia and the Philippines and, dipping under the Pacific to reappear again on America's shore for the final leap across the snowbound Rockies went the mysterious spark to return to the point of its original departure.

Puck promised to put his fairy girdle around the globe in 40 minutes, but the modern telegraph beats the elfish roysterer. With 200,000 miles of cable wires under the seas and millions of telegraph wires overland, it is now a comparatively simple matter to link up the various lines in order to complete the long circuit and to send Father Time's momentous signal.

The noisy salute to the New Year had reached its climax in Fifth avenue last night when a little group of operators in the central office of the Western Union Telegraph Company sat gazing at the master clock in a corner of the room. The hour and minute hands were joined on the figure "XII" and they knew that the "flash" soon would come. They heard the measured counting of the "ticks" as the pendulum in the great observatory clock opened and closed the circuit, marking the time over the system of tens of thousands of miles of wire connecting every city of importance in the country, and for the time being uniting the cables across the sea clear around the world.

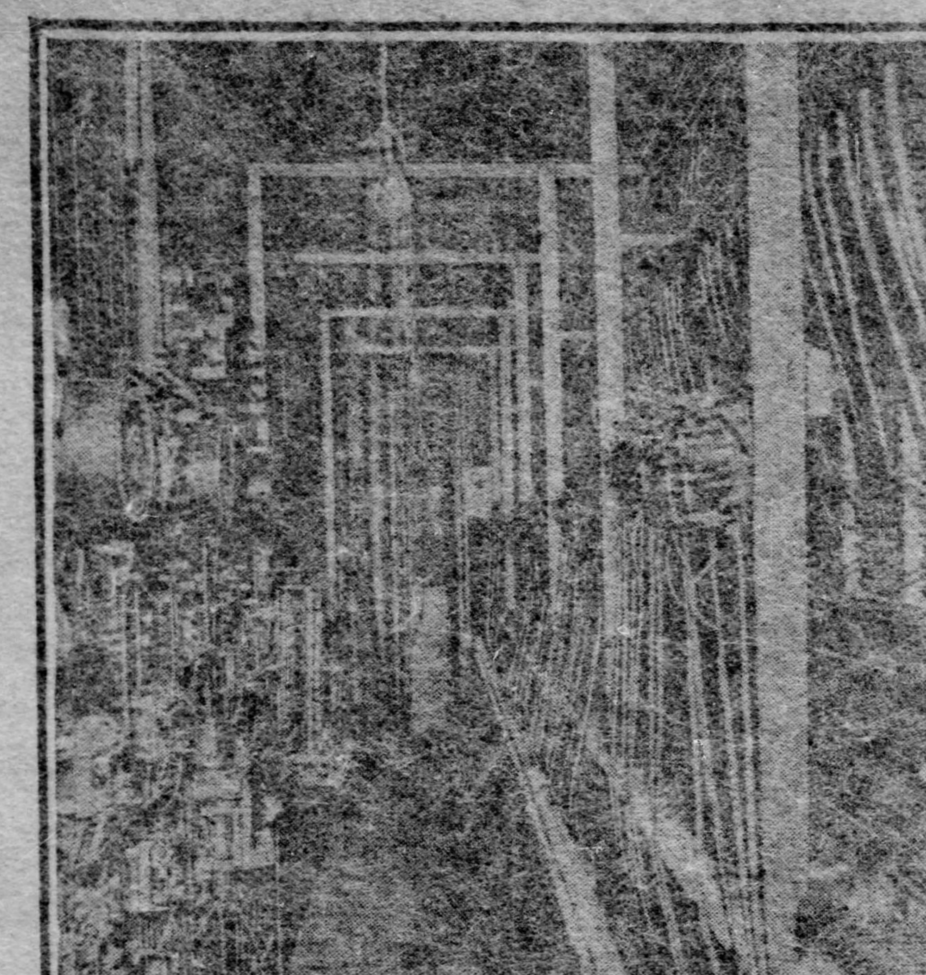
The ticking ceased. It was the final count and every man held his breath in suspense. Nobody heard the noise out in the streets. It seemed that the most intense silence prevailed.

"Ss-t-t-t-t-t!"

A tiny sheet of flame shot through the case of relay instruments and the clock resumed ticking.

"There she goes," said some one, and every man returned to his work. The new messenger boys grinned and felt that they had seen something they had not dreamed of before.

"Happy New Year!" The word went clear around the office. There is some satisfaction in knowing just the moment the old year goes out and the new one is born. Of course it was 5 o'clock in the morning of New Year's day in London and well toward noon in Manchuria. Out in San Francisco it was only 9 o'clock in the evening of December 31, and the watchmeeting crowds had not yet gathered when the magic flash went through.



View Behind the Big Western Union Switchboard.

Master Clock in Local Western Union office a moment before the "flash" comes through.

"Plugging Up" Wire Connecting Master Clock in National Observatory With Stations Throughout the Country.

GET DAILY PAPERS ON LONG JOURNEY

The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph Reach Knights Templar Without Interruption.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Probably the least appreciated of the progressive essentials of a first-class, modern newspaper such as The Pittsburgh Gazette is the art of distributing circulation to meet the demands of railroad schedules and place the papers in the hands of readers at distant points when the news contained therein is still news.

A marked illustration of this accomplishment lies in the fact that during the recent transcontinental trip of local Knights Templar to the San Francisco conclave, a journey of 8,000 miles through 14 states and territories and a trip that occupied 32 days, The Pittsburgh Gazette and The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph were received daily without exception by the knights while en route. Three local Templar organizations left for San Francisco to attend the conclave over three separate routes: Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Tancred Commandery No. 48 and Allegheny Commandery No. 35, each taking a different course.

Notwithstanding this further complication these papers reached the wayfarers at points almost inaccessible. On several occasions the travelers, upon having their train flagged, observed a lone horseman on the deserts of Arizona and other desolated spots, carrying the well-known red paper-bound package of papers. The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph were the only Pittsburgh papers that reached the travelers daily without exception during the trip, and when the fact is taken into consideration that the deliveries had to be regulated in realization of three distinct time standards: Central time, Mountain time and Pacific time, the feat appears more commendable.

The daily receipt of these papers was one of the pleasing features of the trip and the enterprise shown by making deliveries possible was expressed in words of appreciation on all sides. The following letters are self-explanatory and stand as flattering compliments to the management of The Pittsburgh Gazette and The Chronicle Telegraph:

Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 25, 1904.

Publishers of The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen—I desire to thank you for your kindness in supplying Allegheny Commandery No. 35, K. T., with copies of The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph on their pilgrimage to San Francisco, Cal., in August and September last. That the papers were appreciated is readily shown by the fact that the members of our party would look eagerly forward to the arrival of the same. ...ke this opportunity to thank your Mr. ... the very efficient way in which he ...ed the duties of press representa... our California pilgrimage.

...incident in regard to the receiving of ...apers, I have in mind, which amused ...arty very much. It occurred on the ...ts of Arizona, where the postal service ...uite primitive and crude. Our special ... stopped for a few minutes and all that ...ld be seen was the railroad station and ... abode hut. By the station at a man on horseback with a bundle of Gazettes and Chronicle Telegraphs slung across his saddle in front of him. He was a typical western mail carrier, and as he delivered the package to us he smilingly remarked, "Well, here is your papers, alright."

I can frankly say that The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph were the only Pittsburgh papers received by us on our western tour. Again thanking you and your Mr. Erk for your many kindnesses to Allegheny Commandery as well as myself, I remain, very respectfully yours,

H. W. LOWRIE,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee, Allegheny Commandery 35, K. T.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 25, 1904.

To the Management of The Gazette and The Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: At a regular conclave of Tancred Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, held in their asylum, this city, a unanimous vote was passed thanking the management of your publications ("The Old Lady and her hyphenated great grand daughter") for the kind and thoughtful consideration by which the sir knights who accompanied the commandery on its pilgrimage to attend the twenty-ninth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment held in San Francisco, Cal., September 5, 6, 7, 8, 1904, were kept in almost daily communication with the news of the world, and of home and local happenings by the remarkably regular receipt of your morning, evening and Sunday issues.

This feature was one of the many most enjoyable incidents in our journey approximating ten thousand miles and thirty-four full 24 hours per day excursion.

While the regular receipt of your papers, when at all within the confines of civilization, was most fully and heartily appreciated, especially was this so upon our emergence from the Yellowstone Park (in the embrace of which we had been lost to the world for a period of six days), there to find home news almost up to date awaiting us, was not only miraculous, but also "perfectly lovely."

Earnestly hoping that the "Old Lady" may still grow younger as the "Young Lady" grows older, and assuring you of our full appreciation, and ever kindly remembrance of your thoughtful consideration on our behalf, we are, very truly your,

GEORGE W. GOSSER,
Acting Chairman.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7, 1904.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph and The Gazette, city.

Dear Sirs—The nobles of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., desire to thank your Mr. E. F. Erk for the promptness with which he supplied the Chronicle Telegraph and The Gazette to our party for 30 days, during our pilgrimage to San Francisco and return. We had five different newspapers which agreed to furnish us papers at each stop that we made during our journey, and each of the circulating managers claimed that he would get the papers to our destination each time. Mr. Erk's papers were the only ones of the four different papers that we received promptly, and he did not miss us a single time during our journey, which was something remarkable and which the committee and members of our party did not think it was possible to do. The committee assures you that your paper has made a great many friends through your promptness in this matter, and we predict that there are very few of our members who, if not already subscribers, will be at once.

Again thanking you for your promptness, we remain, yours truly,

W. J. GRIFFITH,
A. H. SUNSHINE,
AUGUST DAUB,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7, 1904.

Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen—The pilgrimage of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, to San Francisco to attend the twenty-ninth triennial conclave of the grand encampment covered a distance of over 8,000 miles, traversing 14 states and territories during a period of 32 days. The pleasure of the pilgrims was greatly enhanced by the receipt at frequent intervals of The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph.

The forwarding of these papers by routes known only to yourselves, to intercept the "Pittsburgh No. 1 Special" without a single miscarriage, is not only an evidence of the wonderful enterprise of your paper, but brought us to a realization of the annihilation of distance that is accomplished in these days of modern railroading.

Whether in the plains of the northwest, the wilds of the Rockies, the verdant slope of the Pacific or the Bad Lands of New Mexico, we were kept in touch with events at home by the ever welcome and never failing arrival of the Pittsburgh daily papers.

We assure you of the gratitude and appreciation of the Commandery and wish you a continuance of deserved success. Yours respectfully.

EDWARD LEWIS,
Commander.
DAVID M. KINZER, Recorder.
HERMAN JUNKER,
Chairman W. and M. Committee.

THE SILENT REAPER'S BIG HARVEST OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN IN 1903

In the List Are 262 Persons Whose Places Will Be Hard to Fill.

RIPE OLD AGES OF SOME

By WARWICK J. PRICE.

With war and assassination to assist him, accident and suicide and illness to further his ends, Death has in 1904 reaped a notable harvest. As the months have passed that made up the year which has just closed, first one nation and then another has seen called behind the scenes some figure which had stood wed to the center of her stage; now this profession and now that craft has seen its work laid by forever as some foremost disciple has passed across into the great beyond. From the deaths in January of those venerable generals, Longstreet and Gordon, and of that Princess Bonaparte who had linked the era of the first Napoleon with present-day history, on through the weeks to the deaths of Cardinal Mocenni and President Drown of Lehigh university, and "Val" Prinsep, the artist, in the twelve months' closing days, a roll of world-known names has been forming which now totals at 262.

There is a real loss in the passing of such men as:

Henry M. Stanley, Lafcadio Herne, William Vernon-Harcourt, Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, Count Von Waldersee, Antonin Dvorak, William C. Whitney, George Fredericks Watts, George Frisbie Hoar.

Scarce a land but has heard the cold swish of the scythe of the grim reaper announcing the erasure from the roster of the living of some name now ancient in history, now new though honorable in the doings of today. In this country there have been 122 such deaths, with 60 in England and an even score in Germany. France has lost 16, Russia and Australia 10 each, and Italy four. One finds three Japanese names on the long roll, three Spanish, three Belgian and three Danish, while in Canada and the United States of Columbia, Venezuela and Peru, Turkey and Poland, South Africa and the Ionian islands, at least one of the country's foremost citizens has been carried to his last, long rest.

Monarchs of Title and of Dollars.

Loss has come to every walk of life. If one consider royalty and nobility, there is Duke Frederick of Anhalt, who, with 70 titles following his name, headed the house which comes first in Europe's Almanac de Gotha; or the duke of Cambridge, a grandson of George III. of England; or Isabella of Spain, who reigned 38 years and then spent 36 in exile. Spain, too, has lost the Infanta Maria, the sister of the present monarch of the peninsula, who ruled six months in her own right before the coming of Alfonso. Murad V. of Turkey is yet another of the titled dead, though he ruled scarce three drunken months before his 28 years' of imprisonment were thrust upon him.

What men of affairs have died? Levi C. Leiter of Chicago, W. J. Lemp of St. Louis, Edward W. Clark of Philadelphia, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, James J. Belden of Syracuse, W. R. Grace and Ashbel P. Fitch of New York, and more than a dozen others, though these seven names alone represent $25,000,000 and the widest of commercial and public interests.

From various fields of diplomacy and politics death has call d Paul Kruger, Postmaster General Payne, Senators Quay and Vest, "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, Mayor Robert McLane of Baltimore, President Candamo of Peru, the Russians de Pleske and von Plevhe, and eight former governors of sovereign states of this republic—Bushnell and Nash, of Ohio; Pattison of Pennsylvania, Lewis of Wisconsin, Cornell of New York, Kinkead of Alaska, Lounsbury of Connecticut and Thompson of South Carolina.

The Protestant Episcopal church has been deprived since January of the services of Bishops Huntington and Dudley; the Church of England of Dean Hole and Bishop Machray, prelate of all Canada. The oldest priest in the Roman Catholic faith in America, Archbishop Elder, died in November, and John A. Seiss, "the grand old man of Lutheranism," in June.

So might one run through the death roll. Not a vocation through which men help to do the world's work, but would be found the poorer. Generals Thomas and Ruggles in the army, Vice Admirals Makaroff and Withoft in the navy; Kirk and Von Holst and Edwin Arnold and Samuel Smiles in literature; Parke Godwin and John Hollingshead in journalism; Mesdames, Gilbert and Janauschek in the drama; Theodore Herzl and Edna Dow Cheyney in philanthropy. The complete lists follow:

ROYALTY AND NOBILITY, 14.

Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, Duke of Cambridge, Count Joachim Murat, Princess Sophia of Lippe, Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Infanta Maria of Spain, Princess Mary of Baden, Frederick of Anhalt, Duchess of Alba, Isabella II. of Spain, Former Sultan Murad V., King George of Saxony, Prince Herbert Bismarck, Grand Duke Frederick of Mechlenburg-Strelitz.

MEN OF AFFAIRS, 20.

Whitaker Wright, James J. Belden, W. D. Bishop, Morton McMichael, Edward W. Clark, Samuel R. Callaway, Levi Z. Leiter, John Feild, William Weightman, William J. Lemp, A. W. Colgate, William C. Whitney, Henry W. Oliver, W. R. Grace, James Staats Forbes, Ashbel P. Fitch, M. Mercier, John Lowber Welsh, Gustavus W. Pach, Col. H. P. Lillibridge.

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY, 28.

Asa S. Bushnell, Charles Foster, Lord Augustus Loftus, Matthew Stanley Quay, Dupuy de Lome, "Oom Paul" Kruger, Konstantinovitch von Plevhe, James T. Lewis, George G. Vest, John H. Kinkead, James Lowther, M. P., Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Robert H. McLane, George K. Nash, Charles Denby, Marcus Alonzo Hanna, M. de Pleske, Manuel Candamo, Samuel M. Jones, Robert E. Pattison, G. E. Lounsbury, Dr. Thomas Herran, P. Waldeck-Rousseau, George Frisbie Hoar, Henry C. Payne, Alonzo B. Cornell, E. Kent Loomis, Hugh Smith Thompson.

ARMY AND NAVY, 36.

John Brown Gordon, Guillaume Lebrun, Gen. de la Begassiere, Admiral Charles Vesey, Gen. L'Hotte, Count von Waldersee, Lieut. Commander W. E. Sewell, Rear Admiral J. A. Greer, Gen. T. B. Howard, Lt. Gen. Count Keller, Vice Admiral Withoft, Lt. Gen. Yamaguchi, Baron von Schele, Gen. Milo Hascall, Vice Admiral W. R. Rolland, Sir Henry Norman, Gen. G. D. Ruggles, Vice Admiral Van Sittart, James Longstreet, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Commander P. Randall, Sir Arthur Palmer, Gen. Davout, Sir Robert Molyneux, Gen. W. H. Thomas, Gen. Bobrikoff, Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Vice Admiral Makaroff, Lt. Commander Odo, Count Kawamura, Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore, Gen. S. D. Oliphant, Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, Col. W. C. P. Breckenbridge.

THE BENCH AND BAR, 14.

Christian N. Bovee, Edward Shippen, Richard C. Dale, Abner McKinley, W. F. Reeder, Justice Learned (N.Y.), James Scovel, Henry T. Thurber, Stevenson Burke, Charleton T. Lewis, Judge Upton Muir, Judge Kirk Hawes, Emanuel M. Friend, Chauncey F. Black.

THE CHURCH, 16.

Thomas Underwood Dudley, The Rev. the Earl of Devon, Joseph A. Seiss, Monsignor Guidi, Bishop Riding (Southwell), George C. Lorimer, Bishop Verhaegen, Dr. B. F. DeCosta, Robert Machray, Cardinal Celesia, Byron Alden, Frederick D. Huntington, Dean Hole (Rochester), Bishop H. N. Churton (Nassau), Archbishop Elder, Cardinal Mocenni.

PHILANTHROPY, 10.

Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, Theodore Herzl, Louis Fleischmann, Benjamin Perkins, James B. Colgate, Dr. William Latham, Victor Benke, Dr. Hermann Baer, Sir Henry Stephenson, Edna Dow Cheyney.

EDUCATION, 14.

Dean Francis Wayland, Lord Braybrook, Prof. C. E. Beecher, James Warren Sunderland, Prof. C. W. Shields, President Thomas N. Drown, Prof. Daniel Fiske, Karl von Zittel, Provost George Salmon, Alexander S. Murray, Dr. Lemuel Moss, Prof. George Pirie, Dr. Samuel Curtiss, Prof. W. M. Paxton.

SCIENCE, 22.

Ferdinand von Mannlicher, Emil A. de Schweinitz, Sir Henry Sieveking, Sir Henry Thompson, Etienne Jules Marcy, Dr. Isaac Roberts, Prof. Anton Drasche, Jacob H. Stider, Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, Sir Frederick Bateman, Benjamin F. Everhart, Rufus Blanchard, James P. Lee, Henri Penotin, Henry M. Stanley, F. M. MacMahon, Dr. R. A. Philippi, Dr. W. A. Pryor, Joseph Wetner, Sir William Banks, Sir John Simon, Neils Finsen.

ART, 18.

Jean Leon Gerome, Josef Hoffman, Erskine Nicol, Richard S. Greenough, Franz von Lenbach, Caesar Decock, Robert Crannel Minor, Frederick Goodall, "Val" Prinsep, Robert Gordon Hardie, Erastus Dow Palmer, Madam Herbelin, Vassili Verestchagin, George Frederick Watts, John Rogers, James Archer, P. August Bartoldi, Gen. di Cesnola.

LITERATURE, 26.

Elizabeth Wormley Latimer, Karl Emil Franzes, Sir Leslie Stephen, Richard Voorhees Risley, "Adirondack" Murray, Samuel Smiles, Edgar Fawcett, Augustus C. Buell, Laurence Hutton, Anton Chekhov, Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Lafcadio Herne, Mrs. Kate Chopin, Hermann E. von Holst, Canon Ainger, Sir Edwin Arnold, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Julian Sturgis, "Grace Greenwood," Maurus Jokai, Theodore Gautier (fils), Celia Logan Connelly, William McLennan, W. Davenport Adams, John Foster Kirk, Mrs. Isabella B. Bishop.

JOURNALISM, 12.

Parke Godwin, Hippolyte Marinoni, Nikolai Mikhailovski, Adolph Schwarzmann, Lewis Etzel, Maurice Phillips, Clement Scott, Charles Williams, Henry Austin Clapp, H. J. Middleton, Charles B. Spahr, John Hollinshead.

THE STAGE, 14.

Robert Taber, Frederic W. Sanger, Laura Joyce Bell, Wilson Barrett, Mamie Gilroy, "Dan" Leno, Francesca Janauschek, "Dan" Daly, Nellie Farren, John Coleman, Marie Laurent, "Milt" G. Barlow, Isadore Rush, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

MUSIC, 10.

Edouard Lassen, Louisa Pyne, Chevalier August Wiegand, Rudolph Hennig, Dr. Ernest Jedlizka, Antoinette Sterling, Gerard F. Cobb, Emma Babnigg, Pan Antonin Dvorak, Edouard Hanslich.

MISCELLANEOUS, 8.

George Francis Train, A. Cass Canfield, Samuel H. Pine, William Renshaw, J. Malcolm Forbes, Paul Aumont, Frederic E. Nesmith, George L. Watson.

By this counting the military and navy professions, as indeed, was to have been expected in a year marked by its wars and insurrections, have lost the greatest number of notable figures, 36. The other two main branches of the public service have together lost 28, with life's other callings following in order: Literature 26, science 22, affairs 20, art 18, the church 16, education and the drama, law and nobility, 14 each; journalism 12, music and philanthropy 10 each, and eight others "scattering."

July and August combined must stand as the most fatal months in 1904, 39 of the world's greater ones dying in the former month and 31 in the latter. The joint record of January and February, the period of the twelve-month to stand next, includes 58 names. The month of June seems to have been safest, with but 13 deaths.

The Matter of "Mere Years."

The oldest of these who now have gone to join the "Mighty Dead" was the Rev. Byron Alden, the "Nestor of Methodism," who, in May, had passed his 97th milestone. Not quite a year younger was Dr. R. A. Philippi, Germany's famous naturalist, while Cardinal Celesia, the oldest member of the Sacred college, and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who bore the affectionate title of the "Grand Old Man of England's Fleet," were each of them 95. Four others in their nineties were: Samuel Smiles and the earl of Devon, 92; William Weightman, the largest individual real estate holder in the United States, 91; and James Warren Sunderland, 91, who had founded the first of the world's colleges intended exclusively for women.

At the other end of the roll fall two names whose bearers were yet in their twenties—Richard Voorhees Risley, the author, and the pretty little infanta of Spain, Maria de Las Mercedes.

Of all the ages between these extremes, nine of those on the death roll were in their thirties, 14 in their forties, and 41 in their fifties. The eighties, with 44, stand near to this list, and the period between 60 and 80 seems to be most fatal; 71 of the year's dead were in their sixties and 73 were in the decade opened by the Biblical three score and ten.

The average age at death was 67 years 4 months.

Aristotle has written that the balance of the world is inevitably and invariably maintained. Emerson declares compensations to be as certain as losses. Yet, ancient and modern philosophy to the contrary, notwithstanding, one who reads the names of those who died during the year which closed yesterday, cannot but wonder who are the men and women who are to fill the places left vacant.

DIRECTOR FRICK OF P. R. R. FINDS SOME WEAK POINTS

Lack of Accommodations and Poor Dining Service on Busy Train Shown Him.

Henry Clay Frick, as a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, has secured at least one addition to the conveniences which that railroad offers to the patrons here. That addition was started last week. It is an extension of the East Liberty station in which will be placed a men's lavatory. The building of this is the direct result of a personal protest made by Mr. Frick to President Cassatt, after the steel magnate had failed to find these ordinary accommodations at the East Liberty station. Needless to say, under the circumstances, work is being rushed.

Mr. Frick met also a short time ago another condition on the Pennsylvania railroad from which many Pittsburghers have suffered. He was a passenger on train 19 for the east, due to arrive here at 8 a. m. After waiting an unconscionable time for a seat in the dining car, Mr. Frick was finally served with a breakfast, said to be so bad that he left the table in disgust, leaving the meal uneaten.

FILLING JAPAN'S ORDERS.

Plants of the United States Steel Corporation's Here Have Much Export Business.

Very quietly much work for the Japanese government is being done by the companies in Pittsburgh controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. The Carnegie Steel Company and the American Bridge Company are receiving a large share of these contracts.

The main exports, it is said, are rails and structural steel. The orders were taken by the United States Steel Products Exports Company, the foreign selling concern of the corporation. Much of the material ordered has already been shipped, but there are some orders still unfilled at the local plants.

CROAT GAMBLING GAME WAS NEW TO OFFICERS

On complaint of a man who claimed to have lost $44 playing cards at 860 Second avenue, Inspector R. H. Robinson and officers raided the Croat restaurant at that number, last night, and arrested Zsigmond Pal and eight visitors. The men were playing cards for money when the police entered, but the game played was a new one to the officers, the cards used having highly colored figures of men and women, and fruits of the field upon them.

Ran Into an Open Switch.

An open switch caused a bad smashup last night at the Preble and Island avenue crossing of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway tracks, Woods Run, Allegheny. A yard engine drawing five empties struck the open switch and ran from the tracks out in Preble avenue, blocking traffic there and on Island avenue as well. A wreck crew had the debris cleared away within an hour after the accident.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art-Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

G. A. R. SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Thomas Espy Post Passes Its Twenty-Fifth Birthday.

Thomas Espy post, G. A. R., of Carnegie celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening with appropriate exercises in Carnegie hall. Commander John A. Snodgrass made the principal address and W. H. H. Lea acted as chairman. Col. W. J. Glenn, the first commander of the post, was among the speakers. The post was named for Capt. Thomas A. Espy of the Forty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, who fell wounded at Gaines Mills, was captured, and died nine days later in Libby prison. He was buried in an unknown grave.

Among the speakers of the evening were A. G. Lord, division commander of the Sons of Veterans; John McNevin, department commander of Pennsylvania; C. A. Snydan, assistant adjutant general of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., and the Rev. R. J. Jones of Carnegie. The post originally had 153 members, but 46 have died since its organization. Of the charter members 84 were under 21 years of age at the time of their enlistment. The post has had 25 commanders since Col. Glenn filled that office.

HELD UP BY NEGROES.

South Side Man Robbed of Valuable Diamond and Other Effects.

George Crawford of the South Side was held up in Second avenue at the end of the South Tenth street bridge by two negroes at 6 o'clock last evening. He was relieved of a diamond stud weighing a carat and a half, a small sum of money and some papers. The diamond was valued at $175. After committing the theft the thieves ran out Second avenue and escaped.

Crawford was crossing the bridge when he was accosted by the two negroes, who demanded that he give up his valuables. Crawford made no resistance, as he was cornered, and the negroes rifled his pockets, taking everything he had. He says he had a good look at them and can identify them without any trouble if they are captured.

NEW STAMP SALE RECORD.

Pittsburgh Postoffice in December Beat Its Former High Mark.

The month of December, 1904, broke all records in the amount of business done at the Pittsburgh postoffice. There were over 3,250,000 two-cent stamps sold, which is 160,000 more than in October, 1903, which held the record heretofore.

While the total increase for the year is not known as yet, it is certain that it will be about 10 per cent. December was 12 per cent better than the preceding December.

GIRL OF TENDER YEARS IN CHARGE OF POLICE

Sarah Barnhart, aged 16, was taken to the South Side police station yesterday afternoon on a charge of being a runaway. The girl left her home in Beaver Falls on Thursday in company with Margaret Porter, aged 14. Yesterday the girls were at the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad depot.

Arrivals at Pittsburgh Hotels.

Lincoln—W. K. Laird, Warren.

Henry—A. E. Morgan, Clarksburg; H. L. Abell, Waynesburg; A. J. Cochran, Dawson; C. H. Ames, Corry; E. T. McAleenan, New Castle; J. W. Acking, Wheeling.

Griswold—J. H. O'Neil, Uniontown.

Monongahela House—J. G. Albertson, Altoona; J. A. Lindsey, Steubenville; J. Anderson, Youngstown; George W. Troy, Morgantown.

Colonial—E. M. Lay, Parkersburg; C. H. Beach, McDonald; J. L. Wagner, Johnstown; W. C. German, Butler.

Seventh Avenue—S. W. Meyers, Jeannette; S. W. Simpson, Latrobe; S. D. Franklin, Punxsutawney; A. Fleck, Monongahela City.

Antler—S. P. Speers, Johnstown; C. W. Oliver, DuBois; N. O. Allison, Meyersdale; B. R. Jones, New Castle.

Newell's—J. R. Moye, Johnstown; M. W. Smith, Beaver.

OF GREAT VALUE IS RELIEF FUND

Employes of the B. & O. R. R. Reap Many Benefits from the Organization.

SOME OF ITS GOOD FEATURES

Few persons outside of those immediately interested know that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has an organized department for the relief of its employes who may be injured or otherwise incapacitated, and to provide for their families in case of death. And of those who do know of the efforts the company has made in this direction, not many have any conception of the operations of this department and its antecedent "Relief association" since the scheme was put into operation more than 24 years ago.

Prior to 1880 several attempts were made by the railroad company to form an association, but it was not until May 1 of the year named there was formed the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Employes' Relief association, which was subsequently granted a charter on May 1, 1882, under the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Employes' Relief association. This was the first institution of its kind in the western world. Several companies have followed the lead of the Baltimore & Ohio by inaugurating relief departments, but in one way or another they lack the comprehensiveness which is the feature of that department in the Baltimore & Ohio.

The relief department is divided into three features, which are known as the relief, savings and pension features.

The relief feature has for its object the affording of relief to its members entitled thereto when they are disabled by injury or sickness, and to their families in the event of death.

An Aid to Home Buying.

The savings feature affords opportunity to employes and their near relatives to deposit their savings and earn interest thereon, and enables members of the department to borrow money at moderate rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of acquiring or improving homesteads or freeing them from debt.

The pension feature makes provision for those employes who, by reason of age or infirmity, are relieved or retired from the service of the company.

The relief feature is supported by the contributions of its members (employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and affiliated lines), donations from the company, and the income derived from investments.

To start the scheme off on a sound basis the company donated $100,000 to the relief association. In addition to this it pays the relief feature $6,000 per annum for relief purposes, and $10,000 per annum for the physical examination of applicants for membership. The company holds these funds "in trust for the relief department," and pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the monthly balances of cash in its hands to the credit of each feature. If the operations of any one year shows an excess of disbursements over receipts (in the relief feature), the company makes good the deficiency out of its own funds; if there is a surplus it is added to the fund which the relief feature is accumulating as a reserve against possible contingencies.

Contributions Are Graded.

The contributions of the members are graded according to their monthly rate of pay and the hazard of their occupations. Membership is divided into two general classes; what is known as the "first class," consisting of those engaged in the operation of trains and rolling stock, and the "second class" of these not so engaged. These are further subdivided according to their monthly pay, as follows:

Class A—Those receiving not more than $35 per month.

Class B—Those receiving more than $35 and not more than $50 per month.

Class C—Those receiving more than $50 and not more than $75 per month.

Class D—Those receiving more than $75 and not more than $100 per month.

Class E—Those receiving more than $100 per month.

The monthly contributions of these classes are shown in the following table:

First class.....	$1.00	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00
Second class...	.75	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75

Contributions made at the above rates entitle the members to all the forms of insurance provided by the department, that is, accident, sickness and death, and to the privileges of the pension feature. Employes who are not exposed to accidents in the service—the clerical force, telegraph operators, etc.—may, if they wish, insure against death only, or against sickness and death only, such insurance carrying with it also the title to pension. The contributions for the sick and death benefits are at the rate of 25 cents per month for each such benefit of the lowest class. No contribution of any kind is required of a member while he is on the sick or injured list.

Members May Enter Higher Classes.

Any member in the service, under 50 years of age, who can pass a satisfactory medical examination, may enter a higher class than that to which his pay assigns him, provided his total insurance does not exceed five times that of the lowest class. The natural death benefit only may be retained after the member leaves the service of the company, the cost being 25 cents per month for each benefit carried.

In addition to the above-mentioned benefits, free surgical and hospital attention is given members who are injured in the discharge of duty.

The next table shows the benefits paid members from May 1, 1880, to the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1904:

	No. of Payments.	Cost.	Average per Payment.
Deaths from accident on duty...	1,994	$2,126,240 72	$1,066 32
Deaths from other causes.........	4,023	2,054,711 23	510 74
Disablements from injuries received in discharge of duty.........	131,311	1,618,319 25	12 32
Surgical expenses	90,871	261,612 39	2 88
Disablements from sickness and causes other than above.....	162,668	2,460,923 17	15 13
Aggregate.....	390,865	$8,521,809 76	$21 80

Members of the relief feature in the service of the company, their wives and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, wholly dependent on them for support, are allowed to travel over all the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio at one-half the rates charged the public. The children of such members under 16 years of age are given free transportation over all lines when going to and returning from daily school. Furloughed and suspended members and pensioners, who retain their natural death benefits, are entitled to the same privileges.

Millions of Life Insurance.

The membership of the relief feature on June 30, 1904, was 46,198, of whom 2,136 were out of the service and retaining their life insurance. The total amount of life insurance carried by the members is $23,901,500 00.

It is in its savings feature that the Baltimore & Ohio relief department is especially unique. So far as is known no other railroad company or industrial corporation has so comprehensive a plan or one so likely to be of financial help to its employes.

The savings feature is itself divided into two subordinate features, known as the deposit and loan features.

The deposit feature is practically a mutual savings bank, in which any employe of the company, his wife, children, father or mother, or the beneficiary of a deceased member of the relief feature may deposit sums of not less than $1 nor more than $100 in any one day, the safety of such deposits and their repayment on demand, with 4 per cent interest, is guaranteed by the company. The profits of the loan feature are used for the payment of interest on deposits, and dividends may be declared by the committee on relief department when the earnings justify. For several years past extra dividends of 1½ per cent have been declared, making the total interest on such deposits 5½ per cent per annum.

Agents as Depositaries.

The company designates certain of its agents as depositaries, who receive deposits and record them in the pass books issued to all depositors, and the company becomes responsible for moneys so deposited. There are depositaries at all the stations of any importance. Checks for withdrawal of deposits are issued from the headquarters of the department and sent to the most convenient depositary, and these checks are cashed by any agent of the company having funds in his possession.

That this feature is appreciated by the employes is shown by the fact that during the year ended June 30, 1904, the deposits amounted to $604,014 59. From August 1, 1882, when this feature was put in operation, to June 30, 1904, the total amount deposited was $5,955,322 89, of which $2,872,912 92 remained on deposit on June 30, 1904.

A depositor who ceases to be employed by the company may retain his privileges as a depositor if he then have a balance of $50 or more to his credit in the savings feature.

Loan Features a Convenience.

Any member of the relief department who has been one year in the company's service and has a good record may take advantage of the loan feature. Loans are made from the funds on deposit as above, only on real estate security, to enable the borrowers to build homes, purchase improved real estate, or to improve or release liens on property already owned. Six per cent interest is charged on such loans, which are made in sums of not less than $100. They are repaid at the rate of 1¼ per cent monthly on the amount of the loan, interest being charged only on the amount actually due after each payment. Payments in excess of 1¼ per cent monthly may be made, or the whole loan may be paid at any time. On a loan of $1,000 the first month's interest would be $5, making the total indebtedness $1,005. The monthly payment on a loan of this amount, which is $15, leaves a balance of $990 on the first of the second month, the interest on this being only $4 95, and so on. The monthly interest remains the same throughout, and the loan is paid in about 82 months, the total interest charges amounting to $219 43. This makes it certain that the employe will eventually own his own home free of encumbrance.

The amount loaned during the last fiscal year was $408,073 57, and the total amount loaned $4,582,575 11. The amount outstanding on June 30, 1904, was $1,380,026 04.

The amount loaned during the whole period was expended in building [illegible] houses, buying 2,174 homesteads, improving 473 already owned, and releasing liens on 1,227 properties.

Company Provides for Pensions.

Any employe of the company who has been for four years a member of the relief department and 10 years in the service, and who has reached the age of 65 and been honorably relieved from duty, may take advantage of the pension feature. Members under 65 may be pensioned if the circumstances justify and the condition of the fund permits, and pensions have been granted in quite a number of such cases. The fund for the payment of pensions is derived wholly from the contributions of the company, $75,000 00 per annum being donated for this purpose.

From October 1, 1884, when the pension feature was inaugurated, to June 30, 1904, 830 persons have been pensioned, of whom 354 were still on the list on the date last named. The amount paid for pensions last year was $67,199 23, and the total payments on this account have been $756,409 10. The question of the company's liability for an accident does not enter into the right of a member to receive benefits.

The establishment of the relief department, it is believed, has done a great deal toward solving the labor problem for the Baltimore & Ohio. Through the insurance feature, the pride the employe takes in the home he may be purchasing, or the desire to retain and add to the little store he has laid by for a rainy day, and the practical certainty that he will be taken care of during his old age, the company has attached the men to its service to such a degree that they hesitate about leaving, and are inclined to turn a deaf ear to the agitator when strikes are talked of.

PORTER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Says He Has Asked to Be Relieved, as He Wishes to Return to America.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—In view of the reports relative to the retirement of Ambassador Porter, inquiry at the American embassy today resulted in the following authoritative statement:

"Gen. Porter has asked to be relieved from duty as ambassador at Paris with the intention of returning to New York to be with his children and look after some personal interests that require his attention. Having spent 25 years in the service of the government, including eight years in charge of the embassy at Paris, he is anxious to secure a period of repose in his own country."

TEST IT FREE!

5,000 Packages to be distributed free to all who apply.

New Cure for Rheumatism and Gout.

Fig. 3.—Thigh bone in a perfectly healthy condition. See Fig. 4. Taken from adult patient.

Fig. 4.—Thigh bone from advanced stage of Rheumatoied arthritis, showing Rheumatic Poison accumulations.

For Rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail a box free. This wonderful remedy, which I discovered by a fortunate chance, has cured many cases of 30 and 40 years' standing, among them persons of upwards 80 years of age. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, this remedy cures. Do not mind if other remedies have failed to cure you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one, but write me at once, and by return mail you will receive the box, also the most elaborately illustrated book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get this remedy and wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 25 Gloria Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

LEIB'S BOOM FOR STATE TREASURER

Will Be Launched at Meeting of Schuylkill County Republican Committee.

HARDENBERG A CANDIDATE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.

The candidacy of William S. Leib of Pottsville for the nomination for state treasurer by next year's Republican state convention will be formally launched at the meeting of the Schuylkill county Republican committee January 16 for the election of state delegates and the naming of a county chairman. The committee is controlled absolutely by Leib.

Leib has not yet secured a promise from the Republican state leaders that he shall be nominated, although he confidently believes he will be their choice, and is preparing to make an active canvass. He prefers a state office to that of United States sub-treasurer at Philadelphia, which he now holds, because it would give him more time to look after the interest of the Schuylkill county Republican organization, of which he is the virtual leader, and bring him in closer touch with county Republican leaders throughout the state.

Hardenbergh Opens Headquarters.

Ex-Auditor General Hardenbergh of Honesdale refuses to believe that he will not to the nominee for state treasurer, and he has opened headquarters here and began a systematic canvass among the members of the legislature in the hope that if he can secure their support, Senator Penrose and the remainder of the state leaders will fall in line for him.

Leib's friends in several counties throughout Eastern Pennsylvania are already quietly trying to secure state delegates friendly to his candidacy and as soon as his boom has been formally launched by the Schuylkill county Republican committee they will openly pledge him their support. Should Leib and Hardenbergh both become active candidates the party leaders may settle the contest by nominating Leib for state treasurer, and giving Hardenbergh his place as United States subtreasurer.

Twenty-Six Want One Job.

There are 26 applicants in Cumberland county for the championship—one place in the house of representatives at the coming session which it is expected will be allotted to the two representatives from this county. These applicants include two clergymen, one of whom is pastor of the Methodist church at Mount Holly, of which Charles H. Mullin, the Republican leader of the county, is an active member. The salary of the place was increased by the last legislature from $5 to $6 a day.

The Cumberland county Republican organization claims to have positive assurance from the state leaders that John M. Rhey of Carlisle will be appointed chief clerk of the senate to succeed the late Edward W. Smiley of Franklin. The demand for positions in the house may become so great that Cumberland may have to be satisfied with the appointment of Rhey.

The Dauphin county Republican organizations, which have for many years monopolized the appointive places in the senate and house, will not be given the usual number of jobs at the next session. The claims of other counties are regarded as strong as those from Dauphin, which may have to be satisfied with the chief page of the house, assistant chief clerk and librarian of the senate and a few minor places.

Too Many Dauphin Office Holders.

Republican county leaders throughout the state complain that Dauphin already has more than its share of places in the state departments and that it should not be permitted to have more than a half-dozen places in the legislature. The Dauphin county Republican leaders will, however, make an effort to secure the usual number of appointments on the ground that the capitol being located there it is only natural that it should have more places than other counties of its size.

For the purpose of showing that he still controls the Union county Republican organization, ex-Senator Focht of Lewisburg has brought out William E. Housel as a candidate for the nomination for register and recorder at the Republican primaries next spring. Housel is business manager of Focht's newspaper, the Saturday News, and has for years been one of his most active political lieutenants.

Should Housel be nominated Focht believes his success will be construed as meaning that he is still the undisputed Republican leader of Union county. He believes that so long as he can control the organization he will be recognized in the distribution of the state and federal patronage.

Welch Will Be Taken Care Of.

Allen A. Welch, chairman of the Huntingdon county Republican committee, has finally consented to accept an appointive place in the senate at the coming legislative session and he will be formally recommended by Senator Stewart of Franklin. Welch's friends have advised him to make application for sergeant-at-arms, but he prefers a place with the salary the same as that of sergeant and with less work and he will be given practically anything he selects.

Senator Penrose and other party leaders promised last October when Welch broke the Republican senatorial deadlock in the Franklin-Huntingdon district by withdrawing as a candidate for senator in favor of Mr. Stewart, that he should have a good place in the senate. Mr. Welch has since declined to say whether he would take a place of this kind, but he has finally made up his mind that a position in the senate is better than waiting for an office he may never get, and has told the state leaders that he will accept anything that comes his way.

SAYS JUDGE OUGHT TO HANG.

Prisoner's Statement When Death Sentenced is Passed Upon Him and Companion.

LANCASTER, Dec. 31.—Judge Landis today refused a new trial for Lee Furman of Trenton and John O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Samuel Bessler, an aged Columbia (Pa.) tollgate keeper. O'Brien, when granted permission to make a statement, said that Furman was not present when the crime was committed and O'Brien himself took no part in the killing. He said that two companions were the actual murderers.

Judge Landis then passed the death sentence, at the conclusion of which O'Brien said, "They ought to hang me."

Candidates for Offices in Altoona

Geo. W. Seiwitz. One of the aspirants for the treasurership.

W. B. Bancroft. Wants renomination for city treasurer.

John P. Stouch. Candidate for controller.

George Houser. Also wants to be city treasurer.

Henry C. Tussey. Wants to be the city treasurer.

ALTOONA, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Simon H. Walker is a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of this city, and his selection as the coming standard bearer with the practical unanimity of his party is assured. The candidacy of Mr. Walker was brought about through the action of leading public spirited citizens. A petition circulated over the city was signed readily by hundreds of leading residents urging him, on account of their belief in his eminent fitness, to permit his name to be used. In view of such a testimonial and coming at a time when citizens are anxiously looking forward for a Republican administration to displace the present Democratic aggregation, it has become the public duty of Mr. Walker to accept the invitation so unanimously extended by the people. It is a case of the position seeking the man and his nomination and election are assured. Mr. Walker is the present president of common council and one of the best informed citizens of this city on affairs pertaining to the municipality. There are different candidates for city treasurer, controller and councils. A strong ticket is sure to be chosen and Republican success seems certain.

TO DESTROY THE MORMON EVIL

The Mormon Hierarchy in Utah and Other States. Its Polygamy and Political Absolutism.

By Ex-U. S. Senator Geo. F. Edmunds.

The following opinion and recommendations of ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds on the Mormon question now before congress will appear in the next issue of The Christian Herald. Mr. Edmunds is the author of the anti-polygamy act of 1882.

With the religious, political or other beliefs, real or professed, this article has nothing to do. The liberty of thinking, the freedom of faith, and the right of independent opinion, are inherent and sacred, and are, happily, beyond the power of compulsory control. A tyrannical and unjust government may indeed punish (as has often happened in all ages and many countries) the persons who entertain them, but it is powerless to destroy or change them.

But conduct—action—is a totally different thing. Even the exercise of the freedom of speech, so absolutely essential to the very existence of any government in which the people have any rights, is conduct and action, and is, therefore, as all sane men agree, the proper subject of legal restraint. It must not, therefore, incite to the violation of the rights and peaceful security of others, or of the commission of offenses against the lawful social order and morality of the community. There can be neither equal rights nor equal liberty without the ready recognition and observance of these truths. Liberty without law and order is first anarchy, and then, always, the despotism of the few over the many. The greatest menace and danger to our country and to the true liberty and safety of its people at present is the unprevented and unpunished open violation of the laws. Laws in this country are the mandates of the people; the omission or refusal of the administrators of the laws to enforce them fully and constantly is, in effect, being accessory to their violation.

The foregoing and self-evident or demonstrable propositions are stated as introductory to the subject of this article, although they apply to many other important events taking place almost continually in the United States.

In the year 1848, the Mormon hierarchy established itself in the valley of Salt Lake; in 1850 the Territory of Utah was organized under an act of congress, and included more than 80,000 square miles. The absolute political and social sway of the hierarchy existed there, with Brigham Young at its head, and polygamy was practiced, encouraged, and, indeed, enjoined. It had been condemned by the original "Book of Mormon," but a new "revelation" in 1843 to Joseph Smith, the then "First President," reversed the earlier commandment, and provided for polygamy as profitable for morals and edification in this life, and of large influences in the heavenly bliss of the future state. It having been found that polygamy could not safely be practiced and defended in Missouri, where the hierarchy was at first established, it retreated with its subjects and adherents to Illinois, where, soon, it caused the printing office of a newspaper that opposed polygamy to be destroyed; but finding that the people of Illinois would not tolerate the practice or the means taken to maintain it, the hierarchy migrated to Salt Lake, as before stated, and established itself as a supreme government in every respect. After the formation of the Territory of Utah, Brigham Young became its first governor, but when his lawfully appointed successor arrived at Salt Lake, Young refused to turn over the government, claiming a dominion derived from the Lord, and the lawful officers were driven away. At last he was compelled to give up the public power he had unlawfully retained, but his power as First President and polygamist, as revealed to Joseph Smith, were maintained on a firm foundation as an institution of the church, and flourished and grew as such. The absolute mastership of the first presidency over the social and political conduct of the Mormons continued, and it may be justly concluded, from the known history of the territory and state for the next more than half a century of their existence, still continues.

In 1862 congress passed an act forbidding and punishing bigamy in the territories, etc., but it was rarely if ever acted upon, and, probably, no conviction or even prosecution for that offence took place in Utah from the time of the passage of the act until after the 22d of March, 1882, when congress passed a new and more adequate act on the subject, though, possibly, there may have been some sporadic instance of such prosecutions. After the passage of the act of 1882, and until after the passage of the supplementary act of 1887 (the passage of both having been opposed by the heirarchy), the administrative and judicial officers of the United States in the territory of Utah steadily and persistently proceeded with their duties in the prosecution and trial of polygamous offenses. Many convictions were obtained, many offenders fled from justice, and the open and defiant practice of polygamy, at least, very greatly diminished, and there was good ground for the belief that a firm and steady continuance of the administration of these laws would, within a reasonably brief period, completely eradicate an evil not only repugnant to the moral and social sense of all Christian people, but destructive of one of the chief corner stones of civilized society.

Thus in the year 1890, the calm and unremitting judgments of administrative justice had become too heavy to be borne, and so (it may be supposed through a new "revelation") the heirarchy put forth a manifesto declaring, as described in the amnesty proclamation of President Harrison (January 4, 1893): "The purpose of said church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter." This manifesto was followed in December, 1891, by a petition of the heirarchy addressed to President Harrison, the grand penalty for such offences of a polygamous character, and pledging the members of the Mormon church to a faithful obedience to the laws against plural marriages and unlawful cohabitation. It would have been more to the point to have prayed for indulgence, but that could be obtained in another way—by statehood. The president was urged by influential and credulous Gentiles of Utah to grant the amnesty—which he did, with conditions and limitations—under the mistaken belief that the asserted change of heart and law in the church was real and final. No one could then foresee that in the grand and expansive future of the republic, the institution of polygamy in the rule of the sultan of Sulu would exist under the flag of the United States.

Thus the hierarchy had obtained and made secure the first step toward its liberation from the laws of congress against its hitherto "revealed" and favorite practices, and became enabled to prosecute under favorable conditions its scheme for complete and impregnable independence of the legislative, executive and judicial power of the United States in respect of the internal affairs of the hoped-for state.

A bill to enable the people of Utah to form a state government was introduced in the house of representatives by the delegate from that territory at the first session of the fifty-third congress, beginning March 4, 1893. It was passed by the house, and was sent to the senate on the 15th of December of that year. It was passed by the senate with amendments and became a law on July 16, 1894. Desiring to prevent the new state from ever relapsing into the evils that had vexed the territory of Utah and shocked nine-tenths of the people of the United States for more than 50 years, the act of congress required that the constitutional convention to be elected by the people of Utah should provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state, that "perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; Provided, That polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." The enabling act also provided that "all laws in force made by said territory at the time of its admission into the union shall be in force in said state." It did not enact that the laws of the United States providing for the prosecution, trial and punishment of polygamous marriages and unlawful cohabitation in force at the time of admission should be a part of the laws of the state until they should be altered or repealed by its legislature, though the power of congress was not as great in the one case as in the other.

The amnesty proclamation of President Harrison was followed, on the 27th of September, 1894, by a supplemental one of President Cleveland—the two together having the effect of restoring the whole body of offenders against the anti-polygamy legislation of congress in the territory to full civil and political rights, and so enabling them to carry on and benefit by the campaign for statehood which was then beginning under the enabling act. Thus, every obstacle to the end so long sought for had been removed, and it only remained for the hierarchy to set up its state—a consummation it had been most adroitly struggling for through many years.

So set free, the rest was easy. A constitutional convention was elected and held and on the 5th of May, 1895, it adopted a constitution, with an ordinance touching polygamy in conformity with the requirements of the act. The constitution was submitted to the people and adopted, and the state government was completely established.

It will be noticed that the act of congress required no more than that the state constitution should prohibit polygamous or plural marriages. It did not require anything to make such prohibition effective, and it did not apply to anything except the mere ceremony of marriage. The territory had, before the enabling act was passed, enacted a law substantially copying the first three sections of the congressional act of 1882 on the subject, but it had studiously omitted the administrative means provided in that act for making the prohibition effective, the result of which was that congress, by putting in force for the new state all acts passed by the territory, in effect approved the abrogation of the essential means provided by its own act for the due prosecution of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.

The constitution of the new state did not even allow the territorial act of 1892, above mentioned, to stand as it was enacted, but abolished the section against unlawful cohabitation by leaving the act in force, only as applies to cases of polygamous marriage, that is, to the ceremony of marriage. If, in a prosecution for bigamy, the ceremonious marriage can not be proved, the case fails, no matter how many de facto wives the accused may be cohabiting with.

The acts of congress relating to the internal polity of the territory, of course, instantly expired of the admission of the state to the Union. Its constitution only prohibited polygamous or plural marriages. It did not undertake to prohibit the natural and intended consequences, namely, plural cohabitation; and while it prohibited plural marriage, it did not provide for any punishment of it, and so it could have no effect until action by the state legislature. But plural cohabitation was distinctly permitted by the constitutional abolition of that part of the territorial acts applicable to it. The plural marriage once illegaly contracted, the parties could thereafter hold the relation of husband and wife in legal innocence! The writer has not the laws of Utah at hand, to ascertain whether the legislature of that state has ever, during the eight years of its existence, enacted any law providing for the punishment of the offenses referred to; but such legislation is quite improbable.

The evidence so far obtained by the Senate committee investigating the case of Senator Smoot, discloses that some, at least, of the chief rulers of the Mormon church have deliberately and continually carried on the practice of polygamy without prosecution or annoyance, in the face of the pledges made to two presidents of the United States, and have set an example naturally and almost necessarily to be followed by their church members and adherents, without any danger of interference by the legislative or any other department of the government of the state of Utah. They know that congress has no power, and that the state has no disposition to interfere.

The committee investigation referred to has also developed evidence showing that the hierarchy continues to control the government of the state, and that the choice of officers, and their official actions in some degree, at least, are subject to its control. It can quite correctly say with the French king, I am the state. All this is consistent with more than half a century of its history, and should surprise nobody except those whose generous and confiding faith in promises, led them to believe that the settled polity of a great and powerful church organization would be, of its own motion, reversed, when that organization should become independent of the only power it had any reason to fear.

The practice of Mormon polygamy, and the political influence of the hierarchy have been gradually and steadily expanded into the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, and into the states of Idaho, Wyoming, California and Oregon. This is a condition of things that should receive the most serious consideration of the great body of the citizens of our country, to whom both the institution of polygamy, and the intereference or attempted interference of religious or professed religious organizations with the political autonomy of any republican country is abhorrent.

What then can be done toward destroying the evil? The national Constitution can be so amended as,

First, to prohibit polygamous marriages and plural cohabitation, and provide for their punishment, and,

Second, to require all persons taking office under the Constitution or laws of the United States or of any state, to take and subscribe an oath that he or she is not and will not be a member of any organization whatever, the laws, rules or nature of which require him or her to disregard his or her duty to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the several states.

These two provisions would, it is believed, have the effect substantially, to eradicate the practice of polygamy in all the states and territories alike, and would, likewise, prevent office holding, either under national or state jurisdiction, by persons who feit that they had any obligations of a civil or political character paramount to their obligations to the whole country or to their states.

The first suggested amendment would in no wise interfere with state sovereignty, unless the state itself should desire either to establish or tolerate polygamous practices, for each state could prohibit and punish the same acts against its sovereignty if it should (as it ought) choose to do so.

The second suggested amendment does not in the least interfere with sovereignty of any state, but rather supports it; and it would be inconvenient and troublesome only to persons really unfaithful to their whole country or to their state, or (as it ought to be), to any state or community which was willing that its chosen officers should be under obligations paramount to those they owe to their country, state or community.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR HARRISBURG BISHOPRIC

Man to Take Place Declined by the Rev. Dr. Manning to Be Chosen January 31.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—The declination of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity parish, New York, to become the bishop of the new Harrisburg diocese, has brought out several prominent candidates. The election will be held by the convention which meets in St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Harrisburg, on January 31, and a systematic canvass is now being made by the friends of certain aspirants. The candidates are:

The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Christ church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Chas. C. Slattery, dean of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, Faribault, Minn.; the Rev. Edward J. Knight, Christ church, Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Frederick P. Davenport, Calvary church, Memphis, Tenn.; the Rev. William F. Faber, Grace church, Lockport, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, Zion and St. Timothy's church, New York.

Under the church rule, none of the delegates who participated in the election of Dr. Manning at Lancaster one month ago will be eligible to vote at the next convention.

INSULTED KING OF SAXONY.

Authorities Begin Lese Majeste Proceedings Against a Comic Weekly of Munich.

MUNICH, Dec. 31.—A newspaper here says that the Saxony judiciary authorities have instituted proceedings against Simplicissimus, a Munich comic weekly, for alleged lese majeste, committed against the king of Saxony in the printing of a cartoon of the Countess Montignoso, formerly Crown Princess Louise of Saxony.

The cartoon shows the countess standing in the snow outside the Dresden palace and the Christmas tree lights burning within. It is entitled "Anxious Hours of a High Lady."

Baritone Made a New York Hit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Victor Herbert's orchestra played at the Majestic theater tonight. The soloist was Mr. Clifford Wiley, baritone, his selections being the prologue to "I'Pagliacci" and the Dio Provenza il Mar from "La Traviata." In response to an enthusiastic recall Mr. Wiley sang the Toreador song from "Carmen."

IF A 2 CENT STAMP WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND YEARS OF SUFFERING AND ANNOYANCE

wouldn't it be a pretty good investment? If you are a sufferer from Catarrah or Deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be the only immediate specific cure for all forms of Catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied, gives instant relief, and you'll thank us for the advice. For sale by druggists. If not, a full sized jar will be sent prepaid on receipt of 50c. But send for the sample first. That'll prove the claims of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

"The use of the sample box of catarrh balm which you sent me stopped the ringing noises in my head and also stopped the awful headaches which I had before using it. I bought a jar of your balm at Baum's drug store." J. P. Hannon, Soldiers' Home, Danville, Ill.

"I lost many a night's sleep before I got your catarrh balm but since its use I sleep soundly every night. I used it for catarrh, and its effect was so quick and it helped my head so much that it surprised me greatly." J. E. Truman, Tyrdale, W. Va.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR PATRONAGE

Proposes to Give Mr. Foraker Enough Appointments to Equalize Situation in Ohio.

SENATOR'S FIGHT ON HERRICK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, Dec. 31.—This is President Roosevelt's plan for the distribution of federal patronage in Ohio:

He will give equal consideration to the recommendations of both senators, and, when they cannot agree and it is necessary for him to seem to favor either, he will seek to balance the account when the time comes for the next appointment. He feels, however, that Senator Foraker has not had his fair share of patronage in recent years and, therefore, before putting his plan into actual operation, will recognize the senior senator's wishes with respect to three or four appointments soon to be made. The most important of these offices is the collectorship of the port of Toledo, now held by George B. Waldorf, a member of the old Hanna organization and a factional opponent of Senator Foraker. Mr. Waldorf will not be appointed to succeed himself and a Foraker man will be named in his place. Two of the other plums soon to fall to friends of the senior senator are the postmasterships at Lima and Arcanum. Senator Foraker possibly will influence one or two other early appointments and, thereafter, he and Senator Dick will be on an equal footing as regards prestige at the White House. This is the president's scheme, as outlined by a man prominent in the management of the recent Republican campaign and a close adviser of the executive, who wishes to extend the doctrine of the "square deal" to Republican politics in Ohio and to do what he can to allay factional feeling, which is now cropping out on all sides.

Foraker's Fight on Herrick.

Senator Foraker is conducting a correspondence campaign, which has for its end the defeat of Gov. Herrick for renomination next spring. Republicans in various parts of the state this week have received letters from the senator, setting forth his conviction that the two-term rule for Ohio Republican governors should be broken next year. The gist of these communications is that Gov. Herrick is so strongly opposed by certain elements of the party that the latter's best interests demand a new man at the head of the state ticket. How much effect the anti-Herrick campaign is having is problematical, but it gains in intensity each week. The Foraker men hope, by capturing the Cuyahoga county delegation to the coming convention, to make it appear that the governor cannot control his own county and that he would be a weak candidate. They do not expect to have a majority of all the delegates at the start, but look for a wave of anti-Herrick feeling strong enough to stampede the convention at the last moment. Senator Foraker, it is perfectly well understood, still counts upon Lieut.-Gov. Warren G. Harding as the man who can get a majority of the votes when the time comes. The lieutenant governor has denied repeatedly that he is a candidate, but the Foraker leaders truthfully assert that he has not declared in so many words that he would not take the nomination. They think he would accept the honor, and they look upon him as their chief asset in the fight they have begun. Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland, who has never been allied with the Hanna organization, and the Hon. A. I. Vorys of Lancaster, state superintendent of insurance, are other possible Foraker candidates for the governorship.

Anti-Saloon League Fighting.

The Anti-Saloon league has announced an extensive program of opposition to Gov. Herrick. The league intends to perfect organizations in every county in the state for the purpose of stirring up anti-Herrick sentiment before the Republican state convention meets. Six speakers will be placed on the stump next month and kept there until the battle is over. Further, the league declares it will have an advisory board composed of prominent Republican politicans who are opposed to Gov. Herrick's renomination. Senator Foraker has a strong ally in the league, which is keeping up its fight on the governor with ever-increasing vigor.

In this chaotic situation, the Democrats think they see possibilities. Even the more sanguine of them hardly expect to elect their state ticket next year, but, with a popular candidate for the governorship, they hope to make a showing which will mean heavy gains in the legislature. This week's meeting of the Democratic state central committee was called at the request of Tom L. Johnson, who thinks the work of organization should be begun without delay. With this end in view a committee of 15 members was appointed and instructed to formulate a plan of campaign, to be put into operation at the earliest possible date. It seems almost certain at this time that Mayor Johnson will control the state convention, but his intimate friends all declare that he has no intention of nominating himself for the governorship a second time.

He seems to have reached the conclusion that some one else will make a better run and that he would better content himself with the state bossship and another candidacy for the Cleveland mayoralty. It is said that he and Judson Harmon of Cincinnati have even agreed to launch, at the Jackson day banquet to be held in Hamilton, a boom for the nomination of former Congressman W. A. McMorran of Dayton, a Democrat of the old school. Other men prominently mentioned are John M. Pattison of Cincinnati, Judge Abraham Partick of New Philadelphia, Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus, Congressman DeWitt C. Badger of Columbus, Judge Morris Donahue of New Lexington and John C. Welty of Canton. But as Mayor Johnson says, so it will be.

Southern Railway.

THE LINE TO FLORIDA, Georgia and the Carolinas. Route of the Southern's Palm Limited, through Washington.

Chicago and Florida Special, through Cincinnati.

4—Other Superb Fast Trains—4
Dining Car Service.

Call on initial agents, Pittsburgh, mentioning Southern Railway, or write L. S. Brown, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

MEN OF AFFAIRS SMALL AT TIMES

Are Prone to the Same Faults That Beset the Ordinary Mortals.

STATESMEN AT CLOSE RANGE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.

Great men are made of the same sort of clay that ordinary men are made of. Though risen to places of eminence and occupying high positions in the affairs of the government, yet they have the same weaknesses and are prone to the same faults that beset the average man. I have collected a number of incidents to substantiate this theory which I will herewith set forth. In doing so I may be telling tales out of school, but in the telling I will adhere strictly to the facts as they came to me through the most reliable channels. It may be necessary to omit names in some of the incidents that I will relate, but with this omission the stories will be told as they actually occurred.

It cannot be denied that there is a certain disillusionment to the person who comes in close contact with the great men of the nation. One is most likely to obtain from the deeds and words of these men the idea that they are something more than mortal men; that they are, in fact, of a superior race calculated to inspire the awe and wonder of the common run of humanity. But they are only men, real men; men of ability of course, with high ideals, broadness and depth of mind, but men withal. This was impressed upon me a few evenings ago while riding on a street car. Among the passengers was a justice of the United States supreme court.

When Conductor's Back Was Turned.

I shall not give his name, but it will be sufficient to say that not long since he delivered the opinion of the court in one of the most important cases ever passed upon. He is recognized as one of the ablest jurists and one of the best exponents of the law ever on the supreme bench. He sat with his elbow on the edge of the car window, his jaws busy with a quid of tobacco, and as the conductor took his ticket and passed on through the car, this eminent jurist covertly expectorated down into the aperture between the window and the back of the seat. He was cautious about it, but those who sat opposite saw plainly what he was about. Whenever the conductor's back was turned the justice would repeat the performance, while right before him nailed above the door was a placard which announced: "Warning: It is unlawful to expectorate in this car."

And so it is. Other men have been fined $5 for doing it. But the supreme court justice didn't get caught, and if he had, the chances are that the conductor would have been well enough posted on the duties of his job to pretend not to notice it. This great man possibly committed this fracture of the law thoughtlessly, but it must be said that the circumstantial evidence was against this excuse. The sly manner in which he did it was surely suspicious. He is a member of one of the largest churches in the national capital and conducts a Bible class that is famous throughout the country. But—well, I have only told the story as I witnessed it with my own eyes.

And a Senator Did This.

A senator of the United States, now deceased, but who was in the senate for almost a generation and who was one of the best known men in public life, one rainy day chartered a hack to drive to the capitol. On the way he stopped at a number of places so that the time required to make the trip was more than twice as long as it takes to drive direct to the capitol. When the senator reached his destination he stepped out and handed the driver a half dollar, the usual fare.

"But, senatah," protested the negro driver, "it's a dollah this time. Yo' know I had to stop a lot of times, an' I been drivin' yo' feh 'bout two houhs."

"That doesn't make any difference," replied the senator. "The fare to the capitol is 50 cents and I will not pay any more." And he walked into the building while the cabman drove away saying a few things to himself, but too discreet to make any further protest. The capitol policeman who heard the controversy had his own ideas of justice, which certainly did not coincide with those of the senator, but he, too, was discreet, and said nothing.

Injustice Proved a Benefit.

This same senator once had a street car conductor discharged for assisting him to board a car. It was as cruel a piece of injustice as was ever heard of and it arose from the vanity of the venerable statesman, who insisted that the well-intended actions of the conductor were an insinuation that he was too old and feeble to take care of himself. The superintendent of the traction line disliked to grant the senator's request for the conductor's dismissal, but he had the interests of the company to consider and they lay in granting any request that so influential a man as the senator might ask. It is only fair to add, however, that when the whole matter was placed before the senator in its true light, he was very sorry for the extreme course he had pursued, and made amends by helping the discharged conductor to set up in the grocery business. In the end the injustice to which the man was submitted proved a good thing for him financially.

There is no need for suppressing the name of Senator Money of Mississippi in connection with the row he had a few years ago with a street car conductor, whom he stabbed with a pocket knife. The story was published in the daily papers at the time with all its details. The trouble occurred over a dispute about a transfer ticket which the senator wanted and which the conductor for some reason refused to give him. The conductor was not aware of the identity of the senator, and promptly ejected him from the car. Whereupon the southern statesman drew his knife and slashed the street car man, but not inflicting any dangerous wounds. Perhaps he was warranted in resenting with force the attack of the conductor, but at any rate, it was considered a rather undignified thing for a United States senator to get into a fight in the street, and the whole affair was felt keenly by Mr. Money's colleagues. The matter never got into the courts.

A Little More of the Vanity.

A cabinet member one day called up the bureau of a western newspaper and asked for the correspondent, who happened to be out at the moment. "Have him come to my office as quickly as possible. I have a very important item of news for him," was the word the cabinet minister left. When the newspaper man came in he was informed of the message and he started post-haste for the secretary's office. Arriving there he was grabbed by the chief clerk, who hastily told him that the secretary wished to see him immediately on very important business.

As the correspondent walked into the secretary's office he expected to be informed of nothing less than the great man's resignation, and possibly something of even greater importance to the country. The cabinet member received him effusively, escorted him back into a still more private office, drew a typewritten statement from his pocket and handed it over with great solemnity. It read: "Mrs. ———, wife of Secretary ———, today gave a handsomely appointed luncheon. The guests were, etc."

Some administrations back the private secretary to the president, upon assuming the duties of his office, became impressed with the idea that anything made public at the White House was of the greatest moment. One day he sent for the managers of the press associations and the correspondents of the important administration newspapers, asking them to gather at a stated hour at his office. They came, anticipating an announcement of grave import concerning the policy of the president, a declaration of war or a special message to congress. Instead, the private secretary gave them each a slip of paper containing the information that he had appointed a colored man as his messenger. The announcement was of unquestioned interest in local colored circles, but scarcely of national importance.

Facts About Bailey's Clothes.

There is a story concerning a prominent Democratic member of the house of representatives from Tennessee which can be vouched for by a great number of people. This congressman came up from the southland with a full comprehension of his social responsibilities as well as of his official duties. Consequently when he was bidden to the first White House reception after his arrival in Washington he went, and he wore evening dress clothes, too. But on the expanse of his shirt bosom reposed a flaming red four-in-hand tie, which attracted more attention at this function than the president himself.

And there was the experience of Joseph Bailey of Texas, formerly a member of the house, but now recognized as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers of the senate. Never was there a more abused man than Mr. Bailey. He is not a freak, either in manner or dress and will be barred from attending White House social functions because he cannot go in dress suit and because he cannot go without one. Everybody who has read the newspapers has learned the story of Bailey's refusal to wear dress clothes. Columns of type have been devoted to description of how he abhors the swallowtail coat and the decollette waistcoat. All of which is interesting reading, but none of which is true. The facts are:

When Bailey first came to congress from Texas he was a sartorial model. His clothes were cut after the approved fashion and it was even averred that he was the first man to introduce patent leather shoes into Texas—at least the first man to wear them in that state and get away alive. In short, Bailey was considerable of a dandy and there were few, if any, better dressed men in the house of representatives. Shortly after he came here he was discussing with a friend in the lobby the predicament that prevented him from attending the White House reception. It seems his evening clothes had been shipped from his Texas home but had not yet arrived. "It wouldn't do for me to go and not wear evening clothes," said he to his friends, "so I have to stay away."

The representative of a New York yellow journal overheard enough of the conversation to give him the cue and he rushed into print with a long story about Bailey refusing to wear evening clothes and remaining away from the White House because they would not permit him to go in an ordinary business suit.

Senator Bailey has never forgiven the man who published that first article about his aversion to "society togs" and he probably never will. It has caused him more annoyance and embarrassment than most public men have been obliged to endure.

L. W. STRAYER.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to forms. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason labored by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Two Beaver County Judicial Candidates

R. S. HOLT. J. RANKIN MARTIN.

Beaver county lawyers who aspire to the law judgeship, nomination for which will be made next spring.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TOMORROW

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212-214 FIFTH AVE THRU TO 237-241 DIAMOND ST

January Clearance Sale

STARTS TUESDAY MORNING.

Read Details in Our Large Ad in Tomorrow's Gazette.

SOCIETY

YESTERDAY was a busy one in the social world. There were numerous affairs given. One of the most interesting was the dinner at which Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mellon were host and hostess in honor of Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Talmage has been in the city for the past few days as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Grant McCutcheon of Castleman street, Shadyside, but will spend New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Mellon and then go for the remainder of her stay in the city to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John L. McCutcheon in Homewood avenue. Covers were laid for 20 at the dinner last evening, the guests including Mrs. Talmage, her daughter, Miss Rebekah Collier, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Mellon and Bart Blommers, a son of the well-known Dutch artist. Red roses and poinsettia formed very effective table decorations, and for favors there were dainty leather bound books each containing a Shakespearian play. After the dinner a few additional friends of the host and hostess joined the diners and together they bade the old year farewell. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mellon of Forbes street, who are entertaining a house party of several English relatives, were not present last evening. Mrs. Thomas Grant McCutcheon's large reception on Friday afternoon was given in honor of Mrs. Talmage, Miss Collier and Mrs. John Crosby Brydon of Somerset, Mrs. McCutcheon's niece. It was an unusually pretty affair, the dining-room table having a centerpiece of poinsettia surrounded by baskets filled with green spun sugar from which fell red bonbons.

❊❊❊

Social interest of the college set was centered in the luncheon with which Mrs. Henry Clay Frick entertained at "Clayton," her residence in Penn avenue, Homewood, yesterday. It was an exceedingly dainty affair, with pretty holiday decorations, the guests including a few girl friends of Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the hostess.

❊❊❊

Miss Julia Fish of New York, who is visiting Miss Mary Park of Western avenue, Allegheny, was guest of honor at a beautifully appointed dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park last evening. Covers were laid for 34 at the dinner table which was gaily decorated with poinsettia. Corsage bouquets of Roman hyacinths tied with green ribbons were the favors for the girls, while for the men there were boutonniers of white carnations. The dinner guests included Miss Fish, Miss Sallie Hill, Miss Gertrude Childs, Miss Louise Kay, Miss Marguerite Singer, Miss Anne Burgwin, Miss Jeannette Hawkins, Miss Edith Hay, Miss Ada M. McCrea, Miss Margaretta Wood, Miss Sara McKnight, Miss Madeline F. Laughlin, Jerome Hill, Dallas C. Byers, Eben M. Byers, Clinton L. Childs, James Park, J. Alston Moorhead, J. Frederic Byers, McLean Brown, Archibald M. McCrea, Cooper Wood, H. Hughart Laughlin, William Frew and Daniel Armistead of Boston. For the informal dance which followed the dinner a number of the young married people came in, among them being Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. James Harold Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin.

❊❊❊

Six tables of six-hand euchre were in play yesterday at the card party which Mrs. John D. Biggert of Shady avenue, gave for her daughter, Miss Martha M. Biggert, and a few of her school friends.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Charles Albert Painter will give a luncheon at the Duquesne club tomorrow afternoon for her daughter, Miss Mary Painter, and her Briar Cliff school friend, Miss Sallie Thacher of New York. Mrs. George Howe's luncheon at the Golf club on Friday was in honor of Miss Thacher.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Samuel Garrison of Wilkins avenue, will give a house dance tomorrow evening for her daughter, Miss Helen Garrison, who is a student at Miss Dana's school in Morristown, N. J. Miss Bess Garrison is at present visiting friends in Memphis, Tenn.

❊❊❊

The crowning event of the week was the Pittsburgh club ball on Friday evening. This annual event is always one of the greatest interest in the social world, the board of governors acting as hosts and their wives forming the receiving party. This year only Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. J. Walter Rhodes and Mrs. Charles Albert Painter welcomed the guests, who were given the freedom of the entire club house. Contrary to the custom of former years no member of the board of governors led the two cotillion figures which followed supper at midnight. Clinton L. Childs, Arthur W. Bell, Jr., and George S. Oliver, the three young men who form the committee in charge of the series of cotillions at the club, acting as leaders in their stead.

❊❊❊

Very original in all its appointments was the luncheon which Mrs. William Flinn gave for the boys of the Yale hockey team on Thursday. Yale blue appeared in every possible instance, and violets, the nearest approach to the prevailing color, were used to decorate. Hockey sticks were also very much in evidence, large ones hanging crossed with Yale flags on the walls and smaller ones being gilded on the place cards. An equal number of girls were present at the luncheon.

❊❊❊

Among the more informal entertainments of Thursday was the euchre at which Mrs. John P. Knable of Ellsworth avenue was hostess in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Port Elkins of Boston, Mass.; the euchre given by Miss Grace Armstrong of Winebiddle avenue, for her brother, Frank Armstrong; and the leap year dance given in the South Highland auditorium under the direction of Miss Helen Beboot, Miss Annie Rinehart, Miss Ida Virginia Ament, Miss Jane Cameron Dickirson, Miss Abbie Murdoch Patterson, Miss Juliette Thalin Pearson and Miss Laura Edith Rinehart.

❊❊❊

An interesting engagement announced on Thursday was that of Miss Adeline J. Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Spencer of Amberson avenue, and Charles H. Curry, a son of Mrs. Henry M. Curry of Homewood avenue. The announcement was made at a tea which Mrs. Spencer gave for Miss Anna Allen of Buffalo, N. Y.

❊❊❊

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Seymour of Wallingford street will be at home from 3 until 7 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to meet the Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, D. D., the new pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian church. The wives of the elders of the church will assist the host and hostess.

❊❊❊

Among the numerous holiday dances of the week was that given in Conservatory hall by Mr. and Mrs. William Nimick Frew for their daughters, Miss Margaretta and Miss Virginia Frew. The honors were also shared by the two guests at "Beechwood Hall," Miss Adriance of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Miss Rowland of Plainfield, N. J.

❊❊❊

Numbered among the informal affairs of Friday are the house dance given by Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Macfarlane of Penn avenue in honor of their son and daughter, James W. Macfarlane, Jr., and Miss Clarissa E. Macfarlane; the dance at which Mrs. William C. Eberhardt of Irwin avenue was hostess for her son, Robert Eberhardt, and her daughter, Miss Alma Eberhardt; the luncheon which Mrs. James Polk McKinney of the Schenley gave at the hotel for her daughters, Miss Irene S. McKinney and Miss Jean C. McKinney, and the Christmas Tree hearts party with which Mrs. Joseph G. Walter entertained a dozen of her very young girl friends.

❊❊❊

Japanese lanterns and parasols entered largely into the decorative scheme at the Japanese tea which Miss Grace Linderman of Terrace street gave on Friday afternoon for Mrs. John Allen Armstrong, a bride of September. The tea preceded an evening euchre at which the guests were the assistants of the afternoon and an equal number of men.

❊❊❊

Mrs. George C. Burgwin, Mrs. W. Alfred Herron, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., and Mrs. Henry H. King were patronesses for the leap year dance given on Friday evening in the Bellefield club. The dance was in charge of a committee composed of Miss Henrietta Thaw, Miss Ruth Edwards, Miss Maria Louise Mitchell, Miss Sarah Marshall and Miss Mary Blair Burgwin.

❊❊❊

Miss Rosalind Sundheim of Baltimore and Miss Minnie Schloss of Philadelphia shared the honors at the large reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. M. Himmelrich of Fayette street, Allegheny. The hostess was assisted by Miss Claudia Siesel, Miss Carrie Himmelrich, Miss Elsie W. Treuerman, Miss Birdie Klein, Miss Janet Herzog, Miss Edna Bonn, Mrs. M. Bonn and Mrs. J. Siesel.

❊❊❊

From 2 until 4 and from 4 until 6 o'clock are the hours for the receptions which Mrs. George R. Lawrence and her sister, Mrs. Leslie W. Young, will give on Friday of this week.

❊❊❊

The marriage of Mrs. Allene Tew Hostetter, formerly of this city, and Morton C. Nichols took place in St. Thomas' Episcopal church, New York, on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Ernest Stiles officiating. After a Canadian wedding trip Mr. Nichols and his bride will take possession of a furnished house which he has rented in New York.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Emil Swensson gave a box party at the Alvin on Friday evening in honor of her son, Otto J. Swensson, who is home from Troy Polytechnical school for the holidays.

❊❊❊

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Edna Dean Lappe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Lappe of North Highland avenue, and Malcolm Harper, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Harper of Stanton avenue.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Porter Sawyer Kier of North Euclid avenue gave a small luncheon on Friday to announce the engagement of Miss Edna L. Kahle and Walter E. Brown of Muncie, Ind. Miss Kahle is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Kahle of Bellefonte street, East End.

❊❊❊

Announcement was made during the week of the engagement of Miss Henrietta Goehring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Goehring, and J. H. Goehring, a son of Mrs. Jacob Goehring of Allegheny.

❊❊❊

Mrs. C. V. Linnekin of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carrie Rachel Linnekin, and Dr. George Joseph McKee of Boston, Mass.

❊❊❊

The marriage of James McHenry Reinhart and Mrs. Mary Church Esten took place last Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's brother, Col. Samuel Harden Church, the officiating minister being the Rev. W. J. Russell. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the immediate relatives of the bridal couple being present.

❊❊❊

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dohn of Fleming avenue, Allegheny, gave a surprise party on Monday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Mazie Dohn.

❊❊❊

Miss Cora Douglass entertained in honor of her cousin, Miss Lillian Evans of Butler, on Wednesday evening, at her home in Stanwix street, Mt. Washington.

❊❊❊

On Friday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of her parents' marriage, Miss Ruth Olive Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry Bailey of Boggs avenue, became the wife of John Gold McConnell. The wedding was a large house affair with a bridal party including Miss Margaret Bailey, Miss Fanny Bentley, Miss Maysie Boddey, Miss Clara Henderson, Malcolm McConnell, Frank Jones, Alfred Bailey and William Bailey.

❊❊❊

Miss Balken, Miss Mary Mellon, Miss Virginia Frew, Miss Adriance of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Miss Mary Jennings, Miss Adeline J. Spencer and Miss Innes Warren were the prize winners at the domino whist given by Miss Pauline Dilworth on Friday afternoon. The affair was planned in honor of Miss Harriet W. Balken, a debutante of the season.

❊❊❊

Very quietly the wedding of Miss Edith Grey Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, and Robert R. Gordon will take place on Tuesday, January 10, at "Centerview," the Bailey home in Shadyside.

❊❊❊

One of the most perfectly appointed social functions ever given in this city was the reception at which Mrs. Benjamin Thaw was hostess on Thursday afternoon to meet Mrs. Samuel B. McCormick, wife of the new chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. The reception, from 3 until 6 o'clock, was followed by a dinner for the many assistants and an equal number of men, the dinner, in turn, being followed by a drawing room musicale, the program for which was given by the Misses Kelckhoefer of New York. The three sisters have been heard at "Beechmound," the Thaw home in Newport, and their presence in the city was welcomed by all who had heard them during the summer. Mrs. Thaw's assistants included Mrs. John A. Brashear, Mrs. Henry Clay Bughman, Mrs. Daniel Carhart, Mrs. Henry Lafayette Collins, Mrs. William Ralston Crabbe, Mrs. James Darsie, Mrs. T. Chalmers Darsie, Mrs. Alexander Dempster, Mrs. Charles E. Dickson, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, Mrs. Albert Fell, Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. John A. Harper, Mrs. William J. Holland, Mrs. Willis King, Mrs. Alexander P. Lyon, Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, Mrs. Charles Lyttleton Lyon, Mrs. George A. Macbeth, Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Mrs. Andrew W. Mellon, Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon, Mrs. Reuben Miller, Mrs. MacLean Moss, Mrs. James McCrea, Mrs. John R. McCune, Mrs. Eugene Wellington Pargny, Mrs. George T. Parmley, Mrs. Wilson A. Shaw, Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. George Westinghouse and Mrs. William Scott.

❊❊❊

The annual holiday dance of the Allegheny Preparatory school took place on Thursday evening in the gymnasium of the school in Grant avenue, Allegheny. The patronesses were Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. S. N. Benham, Mrs. Samuel M. Willock, Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Miss Eleanor Park and Mrs. W. R. Jones. The chairmen of the various committees included Miss Rebecca Davidson, Miss Jean Thoburn, Miss Louise Evans, Miss Clara Gregg and Miss Margaret Trimble.

❊❊❊

There was quite a large receiving party at the euchre given at the Schenley by Mrs. David Lindsay Gillespie on Wednesday. It included her daughter, Miss Mabel Gillespie, and her guest, Miss Olive Tuttle, of Naugatuck, Conn.; Miss Antiss McDuffie of Lawrence, Mass., and Miss Marguerite Lynne Smith. There were 22 tables in use for the games.

❊❊❊

An unusually interesting announcement comes in that of the marriage of Miss Jennie Melville Boyle, daughter of the late Henry M. Boyle, and Marvin F. Scaife, a son of Mrs. W. B. Scaife, which took place in the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The Rev. Henry D. Lindsay, pastor of the church, officiated, with only a few very intimate friends of the bridal couple in attendance.

❊❊❊

Miss Laura G. Smith entered the list of hostesses last week, entertaining on Thursday afternoon with a bridge party in honor of Miss Ethel Soule of New York. Miss Soule is visiting the family of her fiance, J. Walton Cook, in Western avenue, Allegheny.

❊❊❊

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Minnie Blickenstorfer and George S. Walker. Miss Blickenstorfer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Blickenstorfer of Herron avenue, and is well known in musical and social circles. Mr. Walker is a member of the Philopatrian and the Rev. J. G. Beane Tourist clubs.

❊❊❊

Prof. M. Nelson and his orchestra gave a recital last Sunday afternoon in the Columbian Council school. The orchestra is composed of Prof. Nelson's pupils, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years.

❊❊❊

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lillian E. Johnstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Johnstone of Fremont street, Allegheny, and Howard L. Scott, the engagement to terminate in an early spring wedding.

❊❊❊

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen M. Bower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bower of Bellevernon, to Merle A. Maze of Ridgway.

❊❊❊

Miss Lottie Kornblum of Fayette street, Allegheny, will give a large theater party at the Grand on Wednesday afternoon for the girls and men of the Concordia club set and their visiting friends.

❊❊❊

The members of the Elite club were entertained on New Year's eve at the home of Miss Edna Williams in Freeland street. The decorations for the occasion were carried out in Christmas greens, combined with white carnations, the latter being the club flower. Assisting the hostess were Miss Edna Funk, Miss Dorothy Pfeil and Miss Grayce Vensel.

❊❊❊

An interesting engagement just announced is that of Miss Rosalie Pendleton, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Pendleton, and Cornelius D. Scully, a son of John S. Scully of Bellefield avenue, the engagement to terminate in a June wedding.

❊❊❊

Dr. Theodore Lewald, imperial commissioner general of the German empire at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, is expected in Pittsburgh on Tuesday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse for the ensuing three days. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse will entertain at "Solitude," their residence in Homewood, with dinner on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the second dinner to be followed by a brilliant reception at 10 o'clock. Dr. Lewald was very popular in St. Louis this summer, where he acted as the official representative of the kaiser. He is an eminent scholar, litterateur and scientist in Germany and wears several academic titles. He entertained at the exposition in the model of the kaiser's Charlottenberg palace, which was the exact size of the original. Mrs. Westinghouse will be at home to her friends tomorrow afternoon after 4 o'clock. Her presence at Mrs. David Aiken's regular at-home on Friday gave the affair added interest.

❊❊❊

Orange and brown ribbons formed the decorations at the breakfast which Mrs. Charles W. Scovel gave on Wednesday at the Monongahela Club in honor of her daughter, Miss Sara W. Scovel, a Washington Seminary student. The decorations carried out the school colors. The other guests were Miss Mabel Spencer and Miss Eloise Happy, of Spokane, Wash., and Miss Margaret Rinn, Miss Mary Rinn and Miss Pantall, of Punxsutawney, Miss Myra Jacobs, Miss Aimlee Well, Mrs. S. M. Stephenson and Mrs. A. M. Irwin. The same guests were later entertained at tea by Mrs. A. Leo Weil, of Howe street, the guest of honor being Miss Aimle L. Weil, her daughter.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Harry S. White, of Amber street, gave a tea on Thursday to meet Miss Clara Gazzam, a bride-elect of the New Year. Mrs. H. P. Gazzam, mother of the honor guest, received and the assistants included the members of the bridal party and a few additional friends of the hostess.

❊❊❊

At the home of Miss Lillian Lehman, in Beech avenue, Allegheny, she and Miss Camille Zugsmith gave a whist party on Wednesday afternoon, the prizes for which were won by Miss Fanny Schloss, Miss Hattie Hamburger, Miss Affelder and Miss Bloch.

❊❊❊

Miss Bessie Miller and her guest, Miss Adda Ghost, of New York, shared the honor at a luncheon of 14 covers given by Miss Stella Evans of North Negley avenue on Wednesday.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Charles A. Miller, of Atlantic avenue, gave a dainty little tea on Wednesday for her daughter, Miss Margaret Miller, and her school friends.

❊❊❊

Miss Gertrude Irwin, of Western avenue, Allegheny, will entertain with an informal tea tomorrow afternoon at her home.

❊❊❊

Among the numerous small affairs on Wednesday was Mrs. Winfield Scott Watson's tea given at her home in Howe street. Miss Helen P. Watson, a daughter of the hostess, was guest of honor.

❊❊❊

Miss Gladys Painter has chosen Monday, January 9, as the date for her card party at the Pittsburgh Golf Club.

❊❊❊

Miss Frances Isherwood and Miss Irma Diescher won the prizes at the hearts party which Mrs. Oliver Harrison Bateman, of Graham street, gave for her daughter, Miss Pauline Bateman, on Wednesday.

❊❊❊

Mrs. William Eberhardt, Mrs. Annabell Wightman, Mrs. Charles H. Bunting, Mrs. James Reynolds Smith, Mrs. William S. Ward, Miss Mildred Aiken, Miss Katherine Kaufmann and Miss Bessie Ward assisted Mrs. George W. Eberhardt at the tea she gave Wednesday afternoon. The honor guest of the occasion was Mrs. Charles J. H. Clarke, of Elmira, N. Y., formerly Miss Lillian Eberhardt of this city.

❊❊❊

Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr.'s luncheon at the Pittsburgh Golf Club on Wednesday was one of the smartest affairs of the week. It was given in honor of Miss Lucille Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mellon's daughter, in addition to whom the guests included Mrs. Reuben Miller, Mrs. William Larimer Mellon, Mrs. James R. Mellon and Miss Rachel McClintock, Miss Martha Chambers, Miss Elizabeth Huselton, Miss Elsie McCutcheon, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, Miss Virginia Frew, Miss Margarita Frew, Miss Margaret Louise Barr, Miss Margaret Jennings, Miss Ruth Abbott, Miss Harriet Carroll, Miss Marie Blackmore, Miss Euphemia Bakewell, Miss Henrietta Thaw, Miss Ellen R. Sellers, Miss Gretchen Pack, Miss Pauline Dilworth, Miss Caroline Hays, Miss Harriet Balken, Miss Mary Rodd, Miss Florence Reineman, Miss Elizabeth MacFarlane and Miss Hester Singer.

❊❊❊

Miss Winifred King, a Dobbs Ferry school girl, was the guest of honor at the dance which her mother, Mrs. Henry Holdship King, gave in Conservatory hall on Monday evening. The dancing was general and the guests included the members of the college set home for the holidays.

❊❊❊

The Pittsburgh Golf club presented a rare sight on Tuesday evening on the occasion of the fancy dress subscription dance given by Miss Gertrude Childs and Miss Louise Kay. Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr., and Mrs. James I. Kay, mothers of the two girls, received the guests, each hostess wearing an old-fashioned French gown. Both Miss Kay and Miss Childs, also their escorts, were dressed as French clowns in costumes of black and white. White and green were used in the decorations, not a particle of red being used.

❊❊❊

Haisyji Mayesawa of Tokyo, Japan, who is visiting the guest of honor, received with Mrs. Julian Kennedy at the house dance she gave on Tuesday evening for her son, Joseph Walker Kennedy, a Yale senior. The dance was a charmingly appointed affair for the college set. Miss Lucy Kennedy's guest, Miss Hilda Norton of Detroit, was among the out-of-town guests present.

❊❊❊

An out-of-town engagement of interest to many Pittsburghers is that of Miss Katherine F. McIntyre, daughter of Mrs. Alice Kuhn McIntyre, of McKeesport, and Henry P. Snyder, of Connelisville, which was announced on Wednesday. The wedding will take place on January 25.

❊❊❊

Miss Marion Clifford, of St. Louis, shared the honors at the informal house dance given on Wednesday evening by William J. Diehl, of Stanton avenue, for his daughter, Miss Virginia Diehl.

❊❊❊

Miss Marguerite Bope, of Mt. Vernon, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spencer and Miss Greta Spencer, of Cincinnati, compose a house party being entertained by Col. and Mrs. H. P. Bope, of North Negley avenue. On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Bope gave a house dance for their daughter, Miss Laura Bope.

❊❊❊

There were six tables of bridge in play when Miss Ruth Miller entertained on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Walter L. Worrall, of New York, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Abbott, of Morewood avenue. Mrs. Harvey Miller poured tea.

❊❊❊

Miss Mary H. Rhodes and her sister, Miss Annie Larimer Rhodes, were joint hostesses at a very informal bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. The affair was conducted at their home in Western avenue, Allegheny, without any special guest of honor.

❊❊❊

One of the few leap year holiday affairs was the dance given by a number of school girls in the Auditorium on Wednesday evening. The committee in charge of the entertainment included Miss Winifred King, Miss Nancy G. Marshall, Miss Jeannette McClintock, Miss Elsie McClintock and Miss Gwendolin Burgwin. The mothers of the girls acted as patronesses.

❊❊❊

Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Miss Edna Little and Mrs. W. G. Herr composed a committee in charge of the subscription dance given in the Bellefield club on Wednesday evening.

❊❊❊

A hearts party was the mode chosen by Mrs. William Rittenhouse Kuhn when she entertained on Wednesday evening for her son, Olin Rittenhouse Kuhn. She was assisted by Mrs. J. J. Brooks, Mrs. John P. Knable and Mrs. Charles Kincaid.

❊❊❊

With a live Santa Claus who bore his pack on his back and presented each one with a gift just after breakfast, a huge Christmas tree over 25 feet high, a beautifully appointed family dinner and with a dance in the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock entertained on Monday at "Rowanlea," their home in North Highland avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock will be at home to their friends tomorrow afternoon and will follow the afternoon's entertainment with an evening house dance.

❊❊❊

Mrs. E. Arch Cohen, Miss Amy Frank, Miss Edith Solomon and Miss Printz of Cleveland won the prizes at the whist party with which Miss Janet Herzog of Beach avenue, Allegheny, entertained on Monday afternoon.

❊❊❊

Miss Mehard of Mercer and Miss Jane Allison of Washington, Pa., were the out-of-town guests for whom Mr. and Mrs. Alva C. Dinkey of Ellsworth avenue, Shadyside, entertained on Monday. There was a large family dinner and supper of 21 covers and a prettily appointed house dance in the evening, J. Merrill Wright leading the figures.

❊❊❊

A large Christmas tree was a feature of the decorations at the dance which Mrs. Albert J. Barr of Bidwell street gave on Tuesday evening for her sons, Albert and Louis Barr, and their guest, David Bigelow of Boston, Mass.

❊❊❊

The Country club in Squirrel Hill was the scene of a merry dance on Monday evening when Mr. and Mrs. William S. McKinney entertained for their daughter and son, Miss Louise McKinney and Grant McKinney. Miss Nellie Orthwein of St. Louis and Miss Carolyn Snowden of Brownsville, guests at the McKinney home, were among the out-of-town people at the dance.

❊❊❊

Miss Maud Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Lamb of Richmond, Ind., and William Boas Wood of this city were quietly married on Tuesday evening at the bride's home, with only the immediate relatives in attendance. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wood left in a private car for an extended wedding trip. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood of this city.

❊❊❊

After January 12 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cadwallader will receive their friends at their home in Wellesley avenue. Mrs. Cadwallader was Miss Elsa K. Straub, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Straub, before her marriage, which was a quiet event of Tuesday.

❊❊❊

The annual holiday dance at the Allegheny Preparatory school in Grant avenue, Allegheny, took place on Thursday evening. The gymnasium was tastefully decorated and the two figures, one before and one after supper, were led by former preparatory school students, George Willock and James Fleming. The patronesses who received the guests included Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Miss Eleanor Park, Mrs. S. N. Benham, Mrs. Samuel M. Willock and Mrs. W. R. Jones.

❊❊❊

Mrs. H. D. W. English of Fifth avenue has asked 12 young people to be her guests at a box party at the Alvin tomorrow afternoon in honor of Miss Harriet Balken, a debutante of the season. After the play the girls and men will attend the tea which Mrs. Lewis M. Plumer is to give for her niece, Miss Alice Schmertz of Washington, D. C., who is spending some time in the city. It is quite a unique affair in that men as well as girls are invited. Miss Balken will share the honors with Miss Schmertz.

❊❊❊

Different tasks to be performed by their left hands were given the guests of Miss Birdie Silverman of Locust street, Allegheny, on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Silverman was entertaining in honor of Miss Minnie Schloss of Philadelphia and Miss Fanny Schloss of Boston.

❊❊❊

A 5 o'clock tea to be followed by a dinner for a few of the girls and an equal number of men is the medium through which Miss Jean Stone will entertain in honor of Miss Emma Boggs of Allegheny and Miss Ethel Calder of Harrisburg on Friday afternoon of this week.

❊❊❊

Miss Amy Weil, Miss Anna Welsh, Miss Mabel Gillespie and Miss Myra Jacobs won the prizes at the pretty little hearts party given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Daniel C. Ripley of Wallingford street in honor of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth May Ripley.

❊❊❊

Col. Ellsworth circle No. 42, Ladies of the G. A. R., will have an open installation next Saturday evening in Post 3 hall, 818 Fifth avenue. The public and especially members of the Grand Army and of the circle of the order are cordially invited to be present. The officers to be installed are: President, Mrs. Rachel McQuillan; senior vice president, Mrs. Caroline Klinefelter; junior vice president, Mrs. Maggie Martin; chaplain, Mrs. Hannah Stubbs; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Foulk; secretary, Mrs. Clara M. Boyle; conductress, Mrs. Andora Hays; guard, Miss Rose Smith; delegate to the department convention, Miss Winefred Hopkins; alternate, Mrs. Hannah Stubbs. The hall will be tastefully decorated and addresses will be made by prominent members of the order and of the Grand Army.

❊❊❊

On Monday last a house party was given at the home of Alderman Thomas Edgar, 82 South Twelfth street, in honor of the thirteenth birthday of his stepson, Sylverius Kester. Quite a large crowd was present and an enjoyable evening was spent. The evening was given up to music and games and light refreshments were served. An orchestra was present for the occasion.

A Trio of Charming Little Cousins

ALFRED C. HURST, JR., SON OF MR. AND MRS. ALFRED C. HURST. MARY OLVER, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. COFFIN'S DAUGHTER. MARY MOULDS HURST, DAUGHTER OF MRS. HARRY H. HURST.

RED WAS MOST POPULAR.

Seven Women Shoplifters Who Were Detected Taking Goods Each Wore Turban of the Same Color.

Red turbans are forever tabooed for shopping purposes and at rush times in the big department stores by the women who were let into the secret of the detection of nimble-fingered shoplifters who were taken to the office of a large department store during the Christmas rush last week. Seven women were picked up by the watchful officers stationed in the store, and when the last one was brought to the office for the inquisition it was noted that each of the seven women was wearing a red turban when detected taking goods without the usual formalities of paying for them or having it charged.

The shoplifters were many, but few managed to get away with the stolen goods, as there was an officer at almost every turn in the big stores. Some of the women confessed when taken before the manager of the store that they were supplying their Christmas list of presents for friends from the counters. In some cases the management was forced to allow the women to depart, after the stolen goods were recovered, because of their prominent connections in this and adjoining cities. In each case the woman with the red turban managed to convince the manager of the store in which the seven were captured that it would be far better for the store's future to allow them to depart quietly than to make known their thefts to the general public.

The seven red turbans were taken up on the same afternoon.

COUNTESS AIDS HER COUNTRY.

Russians and French Mix in the Paris Salon of Vera de Tallyrand.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Special Cable.)—Hardly has the Paris season opened before the salon of Countess Vera de Tallyrand is the center of most that is distinguished in the world of fashion and of letters. Of Russian birth, an ex-ambassadress and related by marriage or by blood to most of the distinguished families of Europe, the countess is an impersonation of the social alliance between France and Russia. It is at her house that the two societies mix best.

For five years now she has shared with her nephew, Prince Ourazoff, the Russian ambassador to France, the honor of offering the civilities of the great Muscovite power to the French. To the numerous grand dukes passing through Paris she offers entertainments which are unforgettable—absolutely Roman in their luxury and magnificence.

The countess is very rich, very generous and very good, to say nothing of being an accomplished musician. These are surely qualities enough there to insure the maintenance of the international amenities.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Fido was plainly in open rebellion. It took the united efforts of Fido's mistress and the French bonne to prevent Fido from sitting right down in the middle of the slushy street and divesting himself of his rubber boots! The mistress with many endearing entreaties tried to prevail upon Fido to reconcile himself to the boots for his health's sake and the maid used all her store of fluent French to keep Fido from ruining his perfectly gorgeous new overcoat, and altogether it was a stirring scene. Everybody in "swell" Connecticut avenue was interested and so was I, so I found out that Fido was an embassy dog and that boots were the very latest thing in dog clothes. For dry, cold days, Fido had a beautiful pair of red morocco bootees that he was fairly well reconciled to, but this dreadful "American" weather, sleety and snowy and blowy, rendered it necessary to protect Fido from the damp, hence the boots which were very well made, with thick, heavy soles made thoroughly impervious to water. In addition to his boots Fido wore a beautiful red broadcloth coat marked with the coat-of-arms of his mistress' house. Both the coat and the boots were trophies from Fido's Christmas stocking, too, for Fido, being a member of the family in good and regular standing had his "hoe" hung up just like the rest of the family connection. I suppose you will all be interested in hearing that Fido won the day. The case was compromised by the bonne tucking Fido under her arm and trudging along with him so if he didn't get his proper exercise he did get his daily "fresh air" and under the circumstances, that was the best that could be done until the weather righted itself and Fido, clad in his fair-weather shoes, might take his daily run.

❊❊❊

Washington from the White House to the settlements in the southeast "Christmased" all week. Many left the city to enjoy yuletide at distant homes, those that remained had the young people with them over the holidays. All the White House family were in the city and Miss Roosevelt, who is always a much-feted guest, made herself generally agreeable. The president's daughter is a distinct acquisition to any assemblage, and has the reputation of being a most successful dinner guest. She is bright, quick-witted and always in high spirits, besides being possessed of a keen sense of humor.

A small company of young people were entertained during the week at the White House and a group of society folk and persons interested in the progress of archaeological research were asked to hear a noted archaeologist lecture one evening this week in the East room.

❊❊❊

Interest centers now in the formal opening of the official session which is always inaugurated by the New Year's reception at the White House on New Year's morning. All the diplomats make it a point to be in the city for the event, and this year the line will be complete save, perhaps, of the Germans. The Austrian ambassador and the Baroness Hengelmuller have definitely arranged for their departure on the 14th, and a series of dinners are now scheduled to do honor to the departing diplomats. The English ambassador and Lady Durand are among these entertainers, and the last week of the sojourn on this side will be passed at New York where the Cornelius Vanderbilts, among others, have arranged to entertain the voyagers. The ambassador and his family expect to remain abroad several months.

❊❊❊

An event of moment during the week was the formal celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Count Cassini's career in the diplomatic service of his country. A dinner with the embassy staff in attendance marked the occasion, while the president took cognizance of the event by a congratulatory letter and the gift of an autograph-photograph.

The Countess Cassini who has taken but little part in the social life of the early season presided at the table, her appearance marking her recovery from a serious case of ptomaine poisoning.

❊❊❊

The last of a long list of debutantes made her bow this week, namely, Miss Walker-Martinez, daughter of the minister from Chile. The occasion was marked by the usual festivities, as the South Americans pay the country of their habitat the compliment of following very closely after American social customs. Miss Walker-Martinez bids fair to be a great belle, as she is beyond doubt one of the prettiest girls of the city as well as well-educated and possessed of a most charming social manner. Quite a number of the girls who came out this year served as assistants at the tea which was followed by a supper, the men of the party without exception being from diplomatic households.

❊❊❊

Riding to hounds is a sport that has again demonstrated its popularity among the socially elect, and two runs were made this week despite Christmas pressure. Among the women who follow the hounds with an intrepidity which to the eye of the uninitiated, are Miss Katherine Elkins and Miss Page, a daughter of the Thomas Nelson Pages. Miss Durand also holds her own in the list of woman riders, which for the size of the club is quite formidable.

❊❊❊

Pittsburghers who remained over the holidays at Washington made merry with the zest usually accredited folk from the smoky burg. The Dalzells entertained a lively crowd of young people who enjoyed social life to the fullest extent, and the sights of the city under the able chaperonage of Mrs. Dalzell. Mrs. Edward McLure, who so successfully launched her attractive young granddaughter recently is entertaining a group of friends and relatives from Pittsburgh, the number including Mr. and Mrs. Warren I. Seymour, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Florence Coleman. Representative H. Kirke Porter, Mrs. Porter and Miss Hegeman enjoyed a quiet Christmas at their Washington home, which on the 3d will be the scene of the first of the series of three at-homes for which cards were sent out 10 days ago. Both Mrs. Porter and her daughter are included in the list of those who will assist Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the secretary of commerce and labor, at her New Year's reception at the Arlington. Also included in Mrs. Metcalf's list will be Mrs. Dalzell.

Dr. Andrew Easton and Mrs. Easton who left Washington en route to Florida last week, spent Christmas day at Richmond, enjoying the Christmas service in the famous old church in that city.

ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

MARQUIS QUITE ECCENTRIC.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou Promises to Be Lion of the Paris Season.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Special Cable.)—Comte Robert de Montesquiou, who lectured in New York, promises to be the lion of the coming season. His house, which he calls the "Pavilion of the Muses," is a museum of all sorts of eccentricities. It contains, besides the bath of Mme. de Montespan, the legendary hat of Napoleon, together with the "make up" preparations of the Comtesse de Castiglione, the famous beauty of the second empire.

If to such you add curious mechanical toys, innumerable birds in cages and a "cute little nigger" to open the door, you get a feeble idea of the imagination and the mixture of childishness and seriousness of this rhyme maker, who cultivates the sound with exaggerated care, but who cares little about the idea which the sound may happen to express.

Comte Robert is the king of the decadents of Paris. And as he is about the only decadent left, perhaps he is right in being proud of so incontestible a sovereignty.

FORBIDS THEM HER HOUSE.

Princess of Monaco Will Not Allow the Parents of Future Son-in-Law to Enter.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Special Cable.)—Comte Gabriel De La Rochefoucauld, who is to marry Mlle. de Richelieu, has started his engagement under very unhappy conditions. The princess of Monaco, his future mother-in-law, has forbidden the Comte and Comtesse Aymery de la Rochefoucauld, his parents, to cross her threshold. It is whispered that the princess has heard that the future mother and father-in-law of her daughter have been in the habit of passing very severe criticisms upon her—the princess'—private life.

Paris society, therefore, is destined to witness the unhappy spectacle of a wedding in which the principal parties will, according as they take sides for the Rochefoucaulds or the Richelieus, turn their backs upon one another. The young couple can hardly be said to set up housekeeping under very agreeable auspices. The young man, who is a distinguished novelist, should find in his own case the material for an interesting story of modern French social life.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another; but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 66 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

RUGS woven from OLD CARPETS

The most desirable method of covering a room. Made any size desired.

CARPET CLEANING

Carpets Taken Up, Cleaned and Relaid. Send for Price List.

THE ALLEN RUG WEAVING & CARPET CLEANING CO.,

5979-5981 Center ave., E. E. Both 'Phones.

Hearn & Hyman

Correct Dress for Women

Gowns Coats Waists

Wraps Suits Skirts

Our show rooms, comprising four large floors, are devoted wholly to women's apparel.

The entire exhibit is undergoing constant change, daily accessions of the very newest creations keeping it fresh and interesting alike to frequent or occasional visitors.

Every garment shown is stamped with some mark of originality and distinctiveness; not one can be duplicated at any other store.

The prices are uniformly lower than you expect to pay for garments of similar kind.

These are plain facts concerning a store that many people are talking about with enthusiasm as the most delightful place to "shop" in the whole city.

We invite critical inspection by visitors from out of town.

20 West 23d St., Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

THE XXTH CENTURY SEWING MACHINE

New Model Have You Seen It?

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SINGER "66"

Just Out Have You Tried It?

¶ The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

¶ We have already referred to one of its many valuable and unique features—THE AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER. A word now concerning another strong point—THE NEEDLE BAR. This is only half the usual length. Think what that means! —reduction of weight and increased ease of motion, contributing to make it, amongst other improvements, the LIGHTEST RUNNING of all machines.

Sold Only at Singer Stores.

4601 Butler St., Pittsburgh. 1707 Carson St., Pittsburgh. 5909 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. 118 Sixth St., Pittsburgh. 505 East Ohio St., Allegheny. 126 West Ohio St., Allegheny.

627 Braddock Ave., Braddock. 115 Main St., Carnegie. 208 1-2 East 8th Ave., Homestead. 702 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg. 44 Washington Ave., Hill Top.

AMONG THE CLUBS

Club Calendar.

January 1—New Year's reception given by the Lawrenceville branches of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian associations, Monday night in assembly rooms, on Fortieth street.

Monday club of Carnegie meets with Mrs. Strauss.

January 2—Woman's club meets; Mrs. James S. McKelvey, leader; usher, Miss Julia McGeary.

Colonial club, Mrs. A. E. Thorne, leader.

Lawrenceville New Century club, Miss Kate Neumont, leader.

Woman's club of Oakmont, Mrs. R. M. Davis, leader.

"Apres-Midi Francaise," at the home of Madame Raymone Gros.

January 4—Pittsburgh Sorosis, Mrs. William H. Crump, leader.

Southern Woman's club.

Woman's club of New Brighton, Mrs. Joseph Mayer, hostess.

Sewickley Woman's club. Prof. Hamnerschlag, speaker.

The West Penn Nurses' Alumni association at 3 o'clock, West Penn hospital.

National Consumers' league, at the Twentieth Century club.

Course of lectures by Monsieur Frantz Funck-Brentano, before Alliance Francaise at Twentieth Century club.

Meeting of Colonial Dames at the home of Mrs. Harry Sellers.

Tuesday Musical club.

The Columbian Council of Jewish Women, in Bellefield club house. Lecture by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, "The American Woman of the Twentieth Century."

Annual election of Engineers' society of Western Pennsylvania.

January 6—Epoch club meets, Mrs. Charles S. Eaton, hostess.

THE Woman's Southern society met in its club room in Conservatory hall, Dithridge street, on Friday afternoon. Owing to the illness of the president, Mrs. Henry Jones Ford, the first vice president, Mrs. M. C. Wolfe, presided. The leader for the afternoon was Mrs. Frank White. "A Review of the Past Year" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Wolfe, in which she gave a comprehensive account of the organization from its origin to the close of the present year. "The Outlook for the New Year," a paper prepared by Mrs. Clarence Renshaw, was read by Mrs. John DeLoss Underwood. Mrs. Hugh Pendleton Allen gave a beautiful interpretation in her reading, Tennyson's "Old Year." A novel and pleasing feature of the program was a children's orchestra that rendered several bright numbers. Miss Helen Low was at the piano, and the little people who played stringed instruments were Miss Ruth Martin, Miss Elizabeth McNeal, Master Earle White and Master Earle Hantcher. Mrs. Anton Burchard was present and played several piano solos brilliantly and with artistic expression. Miss Mary Martin, a young pianist from Beaver, who was a guest of honor at the club, gave a number of piano solos. Miss Martin plays extremely well, and expects to go abroad to continue her musical studies in Berlin. Music is a feature of the Woman's Southern society. "Southern Heroes" is the subject to be discussed at the next meeting of the club, which is to be held on January 12.

Engarita Club Entertained.

One of the handsomest affairs yet given by the Engarita club of Wilkinsburg, was their dance on Monday evening. The club colors, red and white, were effectively used in the decorations. The young men who received were R. A. Braznell, W. B. Laufman, F. A. Megahan, J. M. Clifford, Jr., G. L. Herr, S. L. Blachly, J. S. Blachly, F. C. Clifford, C. H. Boyd, R. R. McIlvaine, C. D. Merritt, F. D. Lee, H. L. Tomb, E. D. Ashcom, W. A. Maxwell, H. T. Torrance, and John R. Allison. The patrons and patronesses of the club were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Braznell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clifford, and Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Tomb. Among the guests present were: Miss Mae Clifford, Miss Yetta Goehring, Miss May Stephens, Miss Lucetta Nichols, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Gertrude Welty, Miss Harriet Marshall, Mrs. McConnell, Miss Margarette Nichols, Miss Louise Cannon, Miss Louise Miller, Miss Lorna Braznell, Miss Catherine Deems, Dick Allison, Clyde Anawalt, D. S. Ashcom, H. C. Atkins, Harry Aufdershelde, Carl Baldrige, C. R. Beatty, Bress Bell, John K. Beatty, Earle Brinker, Percy C. Bridges, Robert Buck, Charles Bygate, Ralph Cadman, Max Cadman, Alexander Cadman, John Cameron, Clarence Campbell, John Cleavenger, Albert Clarke, B. M. Clark, Frank Cleeland, R. B. Connor, George Collingwood, Frank G. Conley, J. E. Crawford, Paul Crawford, H. L. Crowley, John R. Davies, W. A. Dalrymple, Harry Dean, Heber Deitrich, Dr. Thomas Deeds, Joseph W. Duke, A. G. Eckhart, Harry Ehrlen, Hermann Everett, W. H. Evans, C. E. Farrington, W. A. Fettyberger, L. H. Flanders, W. B. Flanders, Walter Fullerton, William Garrett, G. M. Garrison, Jr., Louis Germain, Jr., Harry F. Gump, Edgar Hadden, Will Harlow, William A. Heck, J. G. Heck, William E. Hill, David Hogg, J. M. Hutchinson, John M. Irwin, A. W. Jones, J. J. Joyce, Harris Johnson, Norman W. Keppel, George V. Keppel, Frank Kitzmiller, Samuel Kowle, Harry Laufman, J. S. Lanahan, Charles Laughner, Tymer Laughner, Frank Leighton, James Linhart, Donald Lloyd, William McBride, Harry McBride, Louis W. McCoy, James H. McCready, Jr., J. H. McClop, William R. McCommon, Guy S. McFeeders, M. M. McKim, T. M. McKenna, Alfred McMurray, Dr. A. R. Matheny, Arthur B. Mellor, James Mitchell, Arthur E. Moon, Andrew Nichols, Thomas Neaiv, E. A. Owens, Clyde Oskin, Charles F. Prellor, W. C. Prellor, Charles H. Reid, Jr., E. J. Schilling, Eugene Sneakey, Hubert Smith, Blaine Snow, Thomas Sweden, Carl Sowden, William Sloan, A. C. Spindler, T. W. Stephens, Frank Stephens, Jack Straub, Charles Thomas, Robert Thomas, Louis Way, L. A. Watson, John Wallace, Carl Wernicke, A. G. Wells, Lee White and Fred Wright.

Change in Soho Bath Benefits.

At a meeting held by the Soho bath committee on Friday afternoon in the Civic club rooms it was decided to change the play for these benefits. Miss Amelia Bingham will appear at the benefits. This change of program will give an added interest in the Soho bath benefits. One point which the committee wishes particularly to emphasize is the fact that only the tickets sold either by the box committee or at the stores will be given to this object. Tickets bought at the theater go direct to the stock company management. However, tickets for the benefits may be purchased at McCreery's, Horne's, Kaufmanns', Boggs & Buhl's or at Reymer's stores. They may be bought also from the box committee, which includes Mrs. John Fremont Shafer, Mrs. E. L. Seymour, Mrs. Albert Pettit, Mrs. C. B. Sweeney and Mrs. George Tener. The sale of box tickets must be turned in before Saturday. The women are putting forth every effort and the sale of seats is already large. The benefit performances include those of Monday and Tuesday evenings, January 9 and 10; also every matinee during that week with the exception of Saturday.

Vassar Girls Give Luncheon.

The Vassar Students' Aid society gave a luncheon at the Hotel Schenley on Wednesday. Miss Anne Richey, Miss Anne Phillips and the guest of honor, Miss Ella McCaleb, secretary of the college, received. Telegrams were read from the president of the club, Mrs. James R. Doty, who is now in California, and from Mrs. William R. Thompson, who is in

Mrs. James C. Doty,
President Vassar Students' Aid Society.

New York. These messages were replied to by the committee in charge. Miss Jane Murdoch acted as toast mistress. The first song was "The Silver and the Gray." This was followed with a toast by Mrs. James W. Bailie of the class of '98. Mrs. A. J. Dashbach told of her experiences at Oxford university. Then came a song by the glee club, "Only One College." Miss Roberta Johns of the class of '05, spoke of "The College Today." The song, "The Girl Guessed Right the Very First Time," was next sung. Miss McCaleb, secretary of the college, presided over a question box. Mrs. John Strong of Rochester, N. Y., at whose home this society was organized in 1891, was present and made a very interesting address. Mrs. Strong was last week a house guest of Miss E. A. McCrecry of Allegheny. Covers were laid for 54 at the luncheon. The decorations were in pink and gray, the college colors.

New Era Club Social.

The New Era club held its midwinter social on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Sarah Sweeney, North Craig street, Bellefield. Over 100 members and guests were present and the afternoon was a most enjoyable one. The president, Mrs. James R. Kibler, presided, owing to the absence of Mrs. Edward Morgan who was to have been in charge of the literary program. Mrs. Byron W. King opened the program with a reading of "Enoch Arden" given with musical accompaniment. Her daughter, Miss Olive Marian King, was at the piano. The music for this poem was written by Richard Strauss; the accompaniment is sympathetic and the reading was most artistic and delightful. After the reading Mrs. Edward Snyder sang two charming solos, "My Peace Thou Art," and "Three Green Bonnets." After the program refreshments were served. Mrs. Charles Reisfar was chairman of the social committee and others who assisted her were Mrs. A. Fraser Leggate, Mrs. Thomas M. Noble, Mrs. Mattie Patterson and Mrs. Harvey Patterson. "Impressions of the World's Fair" was one of the topics which was to have been discussed, but owing to the long program the subject was talked over informally, while refreshments were being served. Mrs. W. H. Parrish spoke of education as the keynote of the exposition. Mrs. Mattie Patterson compared the centennial, the Columbian and the St. Louis fairs, showing the strides of progress each revealed. Mrs. Thomas W. Morrison was most interested in the Philippine exhibit. The next meeting of the New Era club will be held on January 11.

Business Women's Club Remembers.

On Thursday evening the Business Women's club of Allegheny gave a Christmas celebration to 100 poor children. The little ones were mostly from neighborhoods where Santa Claus had not previously come. An entertainment was given in the parlors of the club-house while a Christmas tree was placed in the assembly hall upstairs. The whole affair was managed with system and the children were delighted. More than one little fellow had never before seen a Christmas tree. The presents consisted of useful things, together with a toy and a box of candy. The Business Women's club always gives its entertainment a few days after December 25. The object is to fill "empty stockings."

Japan: A Study.

The Woman's club of Carnegie met Friday afternoon in the Carnegie library building. Mrs. J. H. Sanford acted as chairman and the afternoon was spent in discussion of Japanese customs. "Jinricksha Days in Japan," was the first paper, by Miss Sara Snodgrass. "Talks on Japanese Hospitality" and the "Imperial Family" were given by Miss Stella Moore. "The Music and Musical Instruments of Japan" was discussed by Mrs. Paul Little. Mrs. C. W. Clothier gave an instructive five-minute talk on current events. At the next meeting of the club, which will be held January 13, Mrs. W. H. Lee will be chairman for the day.

Thursday Afternoon Club Meets.

The Thursday Afternoon club of Wilkinsburg held an open meeting Thursday at the home of Mrs. Charles Keller in Biddle avenue. The other hostesses for the day were Mrs. Fremont Livingston, Miss Cora Tennant and Miss Jean Hunter. Mrs. Florence Wade gave an interesting lecture on "Dante." The soloists for the day were Miss Kanabe, Mrs. Sydney, Mrs. Schaub and Mrs. Sugate, contralto of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, who was the guest of honor. Following the program was an informal tea at which Miss Crawford, Miss Kate Keller and Miss Irena Lysinger acted as aids.

The Duquesne Canoe Club.

An "at home" was given by the Duquesne Canoe club at their winter quarters in Meyran avenue on Wednesday night. The features of the evening were a musical program and dancing. The program included: "Alle Marcia," Schuette, sung by Charles N. Boyd; "Spanish Romance," Sawyer, by Miss Reahard; "Legende," Von Kunits, and "Pizzicati," Delibes, by Wyn B. Morris; "Fifteen Minutes With a Leading Cartoonist," Frederick E. Johnston; "I Had a Horse," Korbay, by Richard Owen; and "Oh, That We Two Were Maying," Nevin, by Miss Reahard and Richard Owen.

Chairmen Elected.

The executive board of the Civic club of Allegheny county held a special meeting on Friday afternoon. Miss Kate C. MacKnight presided. Chairmen of the different departments of civic work were elected as follows: Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, chairman of the social science department; J. Boyd Duff, chairman of the municipal department; Miss Nannie Mackrell, chairman of the educational department; Mrs. Enoch Rauh, chairman of the art department, and Mrs. Albert Pettit, chairman of the board of managers of the public baths committee.

Comus Club Gave Housewarming.

The Comus club gave a housewarming on Monday evening in their new rooms in Penn hall, Wilkinsburg. The function was a Christmas dance and only the club members and their friends were present. This club will give a reception on Friday evening, January 6, and a banquet at the Hotel Schenley in February. The officers of the club are, president, W. A. Gilleland, Jr.; vice president, H. M. Everett; secretary, Jesse G. Roberts; and treasurer, Frank W. Bailey.

Edgeworth Briar Club.

The Edgeworth Briar club of Sewickley gave its annual dance Wednesday evening. Two hundred and fifty guests were present. The list of patronesses included Mrs. W. Wallace Scott, Mrs. Edward B. Taylor, Mrs. Henry C. Campbell, Mrs. Walter Lyon, Mrs. Charles L. Munroe, Mrs. Fred Way, Mrs. Robert Boobyer, Mrs. Charles A. Atwell, Mrs. James D. Rhodes, Mrs. Frederick McMillan, Mrs. William Wood, Mrs. Robert Dickson, Mrs. James G. Connell and Mrs. John D. McCord.

Realized a Handsome Sum.

Three thousand dollars were realized at the benefit performance given by Viola Allen at the Nixon theater December 14. This is twice as much as has ever before been raised by the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association at any previous benefit. The next regular board meeting of the Kindergarten association will take place January 25.

Club Notes.

Miss Matilda Friend will entertain the East End Euchre club, better known as the "Triple E club," on January 6, at her home in Charles street.

Tomorrow the Monday club of Carnegie will meet with Mrs. Strauss.

The Conversational club of Monongahela gave a midwinter social at its club house, Friday afternoon.

Last evening the members of the Edgeworth club gave an informal dance in the club house for members and friends. Cards and dancing were the features.

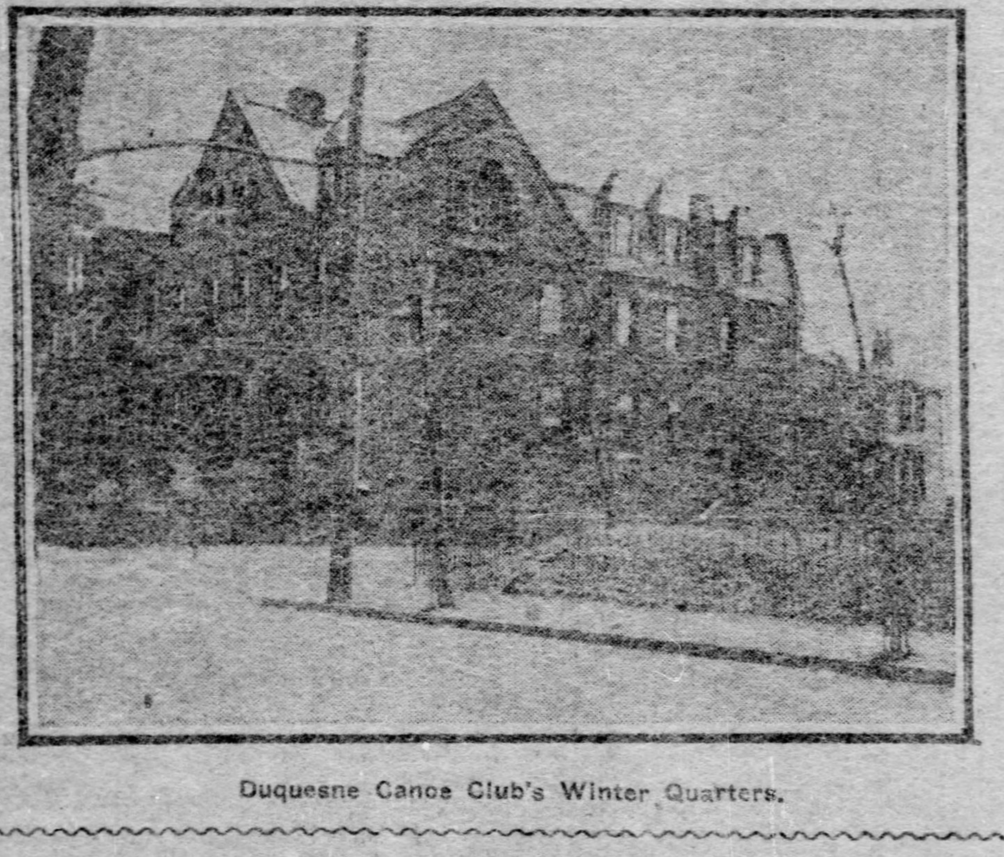
The Comus club of Wilkinsburg will give a dance next Thursday evening in its new headquarters in Penn avenue.

The Alpha-Omega club was entertained informally on Wednesday evening by Miss Madge Murray in the Hotel Bowmont, Allegheny.

The Home and Hospital club of Bellevue was held Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Latshaw, in Rodgers avenue. The committee which had charge of the bazar December 2 reported that $450 had been cleared. This amount was turned over to the treasurer of the hospital association, John Shannon of Emsworth.

On Tuesday evening a pleasant social and euchre party for the benefit of St. Ann's Syrian Roman Catholic church will be held at the pastor's residence, in Fulton and Gilmore streets, Pittsburgh. Handsome and useful prizes will be awarded to the winners of the highest number of games of euchre. A lunch will be served after the euchre. The committee in charge includes members of the Epiphany and St. Brigid's churches.

The West Penn Nurses' Alumnae association will meet at the West Penn hospital on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be an election of officers and changes in the constitution and bylaws will be voted upon at this meeting. All graduates of the school are urged to be present.



Duquesne Canoe Club's Winter Quarters.

DECIDED NOVELTY IS ON FOR NEXT CONCERT

Shakespeare and Mendelssohn Will Divide Honors at Next Orchestra Offering—Many Other Interesting Musical Happenings.

An innovation of high artistic quality is announced for the ninth set of this season's concerts by the Pittsburgh orchestra, Emil Paur, conductor, to be given next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Music hall. The entire program is devoted to Mendelssohn and Shakespeare. Shakespeare's play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be read by George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., and the entire incidental music of Mendelssohn will be performed. During the first season of the orchestra, under Frederic Archer, a similar program was given, and it attracted the attention of the entire country and is remembered to this day as one of the artistic moments in the early history of the orchestra.

The suggestion to prepare the work this season was a natural one on the part of Mr. Paur, who on more than one occasion during his five years with the Boston Symphony orchestra produced it and always in co-operation with Mr. Riddle. In fact, Boston people remember these performances as among the real milestones of Mr. Paur's Boston period.

Mr. Riddle, who for a long time was professor of elocution at Harvard university, and is known throughout the United States through his public readings, declares that no orchestral conductor has interpreted the exquisite music of Mendelssohn written to Shakespeare's play with the understanding and appreciation that Mr. Paur gives to it. And Mr. Paur, in turn,

GEORGE RIDDLE.

Elocutionist, who will read Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the next Pittsburgh Orchestra concert, while the orchestra plays Mendelssohn's music for the same.

looks upon Mr. Riddle as absolutely necessary to a proper interpretation of Shakespeare's lines.

Practically the entire play will be read and all of Mendelssohn's music will be given, consisting of the following:

	Overture.
Act I.	Scherzo.
Act II.	Melodrama Scene I.
	Melodrama Scene II.
	Duet with chorus: "Ye Spotted Snakes."
	Intermezzo.
Act III.	Melodrama.
	Nocturne.
Act IV.	Melodrama.
	Wedding March.
Act V.	Melodrama.
	Marcia funebre.
	Dance of Clowns.
	March.
	Finale: Solo with Chorus of Elves, "Thro' the House."

The vocal music will be given by a chorus of 54 women's voices organized and rehearsed by James Stephen Martin. The chorus comprises many well known amateurs and members of the choral club section of the Tuesday Musical club. Mr. Martin has had these admirable singers in rehearsal for nearly two months, and those who have listened to them in private state that for delicacy of interpretation and beauty of tone Pittsburgh has a lovely surprise in store at these concerts. The short solo parts will be sung by Miss Katherine Ellis and Miss Ruth Hay. Mr. Paur will conduct the entire performance.

Sixteen years represent the interval between the composition of the overture and the incidental music to the play. The overture was written when Mendelssohn was 16 years old and is still esteemed a marvelous expression of precocious genius. Its first performance took place about the year 1829.

The entr'actes and incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were composed in 1843 by order of the king of Prussia, for whom Mendelssohn was at that time general musical director. The music met with enthusiastic applause and made a remarkable impression throughout Europe. No better estimate of it has been penned than that by Robert Schumann, who was present at the first performance and wrote to a friend as follows:

"I assure you that many went to see Shakespeare in order to hear Mendelssohn. The case was the reverse with me. Though I knew very well that Mendelssohn is not like those inferior actors who put on grand airs when they are placed in accidental association with great ones, his music (with the exception of the overture) only pretends to be an accompaniment, a conciliation, a bridge between 'Oberon' and 'Bottom,' without which it would be almost impossible for us to enter fairyland, however much that was in vogue in Shakespeare's time.

"Those who expected more from this music must certainly have been disappointed. It retires even more modestly into the background than that to 'Antigone,' where, certainly, the choruses forced the musician to a richer use of his powers. The music does not interfere with the action, with the love entanglements of the four young people. Only once, in speaking accents, it sketches 'Hermia's' search for her beloved; and this is an admirable number. On the whole, the music only accompanies the fairy portion of the piece. Here Mendelssohn is in his place; no one more so, as we all know. The world has long been of one opinion regarding the overture, though, of course, there are transformed 'Bottoms' to be found everywhere. The bloom of youth sparkles upon it more brightly than is the case with any other of the composer's works; here the finished master reached his highest flights in his happiest hours.

"For the rest, believe me that the music is as fine and intellectual as it can be. From the first entrance of 'Puck' and the elves, the instruments chatter and jest as if the elves themselves played them; we hear quite new tones there. The speedily following song, closing with the words 'So good-night, with lullaby,' is especially lovely, like all this music when the fairies are in question. There is also a march (the first, I believe, that Mendelssohn ever wrote)."

The more familiar numbers of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music are the overture, scherzo, the intermezzo, the nocturne—with its beautiful solo for English horn—and the wedding march, but the delicious fantasy of Shakespeare's entire play so appealed to Mendelssohn that the entire music, particularly the brief melodramatic portions, which in Mr. Riddle's version accompany the spoken text, are among the most exquisite pages Mendelssohn ever wrote.

The announcement of this Pittsburgh performance of the entire Mendelssohn "Midsummer Night's Dream" music was made in the annual prospectus and has created a great deal of interest, for such performances are rare. The orchestra already has the music in rehearsal and with Mr. Riddle's known eagerness to co-operate with Mr. Paur, one of the most brilliant Friday evening's and Saturday afternoons in the history of the organization may be anticipated.

The Mendelssohn trio will give a concert at the East Liberty Young Men's Christian association rooms tomorrow evening. At this concert the trio will be assisted by Miss Anna Rinehart Lazear, reader. The second of the Mendelssohn trio recitals of their regular series will be given in the concert hall of the Western Pennsylvania Institue for the Blind, Bellefield and Bayard streets, next Tuesday evening, when the trio will be assisted by Miss Virginia Heinrichs, contralto.

Anton Hekking, the great Dutch 'cellist, who made his first appearance in this country a few days ago in New York, is the youngest of any of the famous masters of that noble instrument, yet already has he raised himself to a position of pre-eminence among them. He is said to have a breadth of tone, a mastery of detail, an elegance and finish—all united to a poetic, imaginative conception—that causes him to rank easily first. His repertory is of unexampled extent and variety. A few months ago Arthur M. Abel wrote: "America is to hear two kings of music this coming season—Eugene Ysaye and Anton Hekking." Hekking will be heard in Pittsburgh January 23 at the Hotel Schenley, in the series in which have appeared Ysaye and De Pachmann. He will share his evening with one of the greatest living sopranos.

The usual free organ recital will be given this afternoon by Edwin H. Lemare in Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall, beginning at 4 o'clock. Today's recital marks the beginning of the last month of Edwin H. Lemare's stay in Pittsburgh. His program this afternoon begins with the prelude and fugue in G minor by Bach; the second number is a quiet piece, entitled "Curfew," by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, now principal of the Royal Academy of Music, London. Then follows a distinct novelty at these concerts, the Scene Orientale No. 3, written by E. R. Kroeger of St. Louis. Mr. Kroeger is a respected musician and pianist of St. Louis, and only recently has won the regard of the informed in music in this country by his excellent and faithful work in connection with the music bureau of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture completes the first half of today's recital, and those who have heard it before under Mr. Lemare's interpretation will recall a most poetic, even dramatic, reading.

Two numbers comprise the second part of the program, the Scherzo in F major by Heinrich Hofmann, transcribed by Mr. Lemare from the published piano-forte score, and the Concert overture in C minor by H. A. Fricker, organist at the town hall, Leeds, England. Mr. Fricker's overture will be played from manuscript. Mr. Lemare finds in the work of this composer much that is individual and impressive.

Next Saturday evening's program will be devoted entirely to the compositions of Mr. Lemare.

Much interest is being taken in Pittsburgh's social and musical circles in the concert to be given by the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs at the Hotel Schenley, next Friday evening. The clubs have enjoyed a most successful tour, during which performances have been given in 13 of the principal cities, from Brooklyn to Colorado Springs, and over 4,000 miles have been covered. Pittsburgh is the last city on the itinerary. From here the clubs go to New York and then the members scatter to their homes to enjoy a few remaining days of their vacation.

There is always a great amount of enthusiasm aroused by the appearance of a university glee club, both among the old "grads" and melody-loving people in general. This has been increased by the fact that the Yale musical clubs are the only ones which make Pittsburgh a regular stop. Formerly the Princeton clubs came one year and those from New Haven the next, but the men from New Jersey have devoted their musical talents to the Triangle club and original musical comedy, leaving the Yale clubs alone in the purely glee club work.

Great care has been taken in the selection of the music for the concerts. It is difficult to please the old "grads" who never tire of hearing the songs of their college days, and at the same time to get something new or original for the regular patrons of the concerts; and it requires no little care also, in choosing the instrumental music. But a glance at the program will show how well Mr. Baxter, of the Glee club, and Mr. Brett of the instrumental club, have responded to the desires of both classes.

One of the features of the concert will be a violin solo by Mr. La Vake, 1905. Mr. La Vake is a talented young musician, and a member of the New Haven Symphony orchestra. On the Glee club Mr. Baxter is the tenor soloist and Mr. Tyler the bass soloist. Mr. Tyler will be remembered for his rendition of Ethelbert Nevin's "Rosary" at a former concert in Pittsburgh. The personnel of the club includes Ralph Bloomer, guard; Jack Leavenworth, back, and E. S. Mills, sub-quarter, on this year's champion football team, together with R. C. Whittier and Stewart Le Blanc of the crew.

After the concert the clubs will be given a dance at the Schenley by the Yale Alumni of Pittsburgh. Miss Rebekah Friend has charge of the dance and Mrs. W. N. Frew, Mrs. Benjamin K. Thaw and Mrs. G. D. Thompson will act as patronesses. Tickets for the concert are on sale at Hamilton's music store, Wood street. The program of the concert follows:

PART I.

Lux et Veritas..........................Cowles, 1906
Banjo Club.
"Brave Mother Yale"..........Merrill-Shepard
Glee Club.
"Curly-Headed Babby"......................Clutsam
Messrs. Baxter and LaVake and Glee Club.
"I Wish I Were A"..........Carmen-Yalensis
Glee Club.
"Tutti-Frutti"...
Glee and Banjo Clubs.

PART II.

Radium Dance, "Fifi, Paff, Pouf"...Schwartz
Banjo Club.
"The Waltz"..Vogel
Glee Club.
"In a Lotus Field"..............................Bratton
Mandolin Club.
(a) "The Young Lover"........................Koschat
(b) "The Mazurka"...............................Shepard
Glee Club (whistle by Mr. Mills).
Negro Melodies...
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dustin, Mr. Parks, Mr. Tyler.

PART III.

"Venetian Love Song"..............................Nevin
Mandolin Club.
College Medley..................Carmina-Yalensis
Glee Club.
"The Microbes Serenade"...............Ade-Colin
Mr. Tyler and Glee Club.
"Bright College Years"................Durand, '81
Glee Club.

A number of new classes in various musical departments are being instituted at the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. One of the most interesting and an entirely new departure, is the foundation of several classes in the fundamental principles of theory. These classes are intended for music students in all branches, and are of equal value to singers and players. For singers especially, a new class in vocal sight reading is instituted in addition to the one started under Dr. Freni's direction last fall. The object of this class is the thorough and scientific study of intervals. In ensemble playing two classes will be started, one for the piano four hands and two piano playing; the other for violin and piano or trios, under the direction of Mr. Rentz. To meet the demand for harmony lessons from those who did not enter the regular classes at the beginning of the school year two or three classes will begin work. This array of classes in pertinent subjects, in addition to the number already in operation, indicates the spread of the Conservatory idea, and a commendable ambition on the part of many students to make a more thorough study of those branches not generally included in private tuition.

The second recital of the Kunits Quartet series, so auspiciously opened two weeks since, will be given on Thursday evening, January 12, at the hall of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music in Dithridge street. The program is the most interesting yet announced for a chamber music recital in Pittsburgh. It enlists, in addition to the quartet, the services of Emil Paur, pianist; Carl Preusse, French horn, and Albert Jourdain, clarinet; and consists of three compositions by Brahms. The first number is the string quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1; the second is the trio in E flat major for piano, violin and French horn, and the last is the quintet op. 115 for clarinet and strings. Such a Brahms program is not only a decided novelty but a rare musical treat.

There will be an interesting service in the newly-opened Episcopal Church of St. Stephen, Pitt and Franklin streets, Wilkinsburg, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when after the shortened evening prayer, the organist, Mr. George H. Davies, will give a recital on the new pipe organ, and the vested choir, increased to 85 voices, will render specially prepared selections from "The Messiah," including three of the finest solos, and the choruses, "And the Glory of the Lord," and the "Hallelujah."

Madame Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the renowned pianist who was the soloist at the Pittsburgh orchestra concerts Friday evening and yesterday afternoon, is a great favorite with Pittsburgh music lovers, and deservedly so by virtue of her virtuosity if on no other score. Her principal selection this year was the somewhat long, very noisy and extremely intricate Henselt Concerto in F Minor. In her playing of it Madame Zeisler showed the same immeasurable nervous energy, the same boundless spirit unfettered by any barrier of technique or temperament that has always made her work triumphant and delightful.

Small English Hop Production.

The cultivation of hops in Great Britain is restricted to some six counties of England, the total area in hops outside these counties being only 188 acres, as compared with 47,611 acres within them.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

MANY ADMIRE WORK OF SWISS IVORY CARVER

George I. Whitney Receives Remarkably Handsome Gift from J. B. Finley in Shape of a Stein.

An extraordinarily beautiful piece of carved ivory has just come into the possession of George I. Whitney of Whitney & Stephenson, and has been much admired by Mr. Whitney's friends who have seen it at his offices. He received it as a present from J. B. Finley, formerly president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. Mr. Finley sends it from Switzerland.

The gift is a large "stein," the whole body of which is carved from the tusk of an elephant. The tusk in its natural state must have been fully eight inches thick, for carved and polished, the stein is at its base about six inches wide. Its height is over a foot. The lid is of the same beautiful substance, and even the hinge is of ivory.

Covering the entire surface of the stein is carving of exquisite design and of equal perfection in detail. The carving represents nymphs, animals and other live figures with a background of foliage, which, like the figures, is worked out with rare skill.

Mansfield in Dual Role.

Richard Mansfield concluded last night one of the most artistically worthy, as well as financially profitable engagements he has ever played in Pittsburgh. His concluding performance was used for the presentation of the famous Stevenson dual character, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hdye." In this singularly weird and startling characterization Mr. Mansfield displays the same marvelous power, the same facile technique and physical aptitude, that has always marked his work in the part. The cast was mainly good.

English Iron Exports Growing.

The export of manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom in 1903 was the largest for many years. There was, however, a remarkable decrease in the export of tin plates and sheets from England to the United States in the years 1892 and 1893. During the year 1901, 75,822 tons were exported; in 1892, 65,142 tons, and in 1893, 59,674.

OPERATIONS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY.

Doctors Frequently Mistaken.

"I suffered untold agony with piles for over three years. Two doctors told me nothing but an operation would cure me. I tried different remedies, but nothing did me any good until I used Pyramid Pile Cure. I bought six fifty cent boxes at the drug store, and now I can do my work and go out, where before I spent most of my time lying down. I thank God for giving the discoverer the knowledge to make such a cure. I recommend it to all my friends, and if I ever have piles again will certainly use this remarkable remedy. You can use this in any way you wish to make known the wonderful merit of Pyramid Pile Cure." Mrs. Wm. Mucky, 81 Marshall street, Elizabeth, N. J.

The experience of this lady is that of thousands of others who have been assured that nothing short of an operation would rid them of this distressing complaint. On the face of it, it appears as if too many surgeons operate in order that they may keep their hand in, and lose no portion of their skill; then, again, too many surgeons are anxious to experiment (like the scientific man in Mark Twain's pathetic story of the dog and her little puppy), and do not have proper regard for a patient's physical welfare or condition.

We advise every sufferer to think twice before submitting to an operation for piles, and suggest that those interested write to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles, which is sent free for the asking.

PIMPLES

Before treatment. After treatment.

If your skin is oily or dry, red, rough, blotchy, irritated or inflamed and your complexion is clouded with pimples, blackheads, large pores, smallpox pittings or any other embarrassing, humiliating or disfiguring blemish or disease, I permanently and safely cure all these conditions, speedily restore the skin to a healthy, natural state, clear and beautify the complexion.

Write for booklet; postage 2 cts.
A. SPAN, DERMATOLOGIST,
Suite 502-504 Nixon Theater Bldg.,
'Phone 2974-R Grant.

NO IRISH RESIDENCE FOR THIS AMERICAN COUNTESS

Lady Essex Disappointed Over Coming Sale of Husband's Estate in Roscommon---She Wanted to Set Up Home Among Her Tenantry.

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Among the intimate friends of the American countess of Essex, it is an open secret that she is much disappointed at her husband's decision to sell his Irish estates in Roscommon. The former Miss Beach Grant was eager to be the next American woman to establish a residence in Ireland, both on account of her partiality for the country itself, and because of the pleasant relations which exist between her and the tenants on the Essex estates. But the earl "needs the money," and so his wife's wishes had to be disregarded. He has been selling off right and left, lately, a clerical "living" and the right to collect toll for farm produce on part of his Watford estates being among the other assets on which he has realized.

The country around the earl's estate in Roscommon is most picturesque and Lady Essex was fond of spending a few days annually in the vicinity. The fishing, shooting and hunting are exceptional and she always recommended her friends to spend as much of their annual holidays there as possible. It is somewhat significant that since the earl's marriage the rents have been considerably reduced and greater considerations have been extended to some of the poorer tenants who were not always able to meet their liabilities. If it were not for these considerations, which the tenants attribute to Lady Essex, they would not be sorry to sever their connection with his lordship, because he hardly ever took any interest in them before his marriage beyond exacting the last fraction that was due.

The last time Lady Essex went over the estate she told some of the tenants whom she visited that she would like to come and live among them during a portion of the year at least, and that she would look out for a residence for that purpose. At the time she was staying with Mrs. Adair at the latter's place in Donegal, and she had made such a favorable impression on every one that Donegal and Roscommon, which adjoins, were delighted at the prospect of seeing Lady Essex setting up a residence in the neighborhood.

The Countess of Essex.

Turning Over a New Leaf!

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1905,

WE INAUGURATE A SHOE SALE THAT WILL ECLIPSE ANY EVER ATTEMPTED IN PITTSBURGH.

We Are Going to Discontinue the Sale of Lines of

Women's, Misses', Children's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

AND CONFINE OUR EFFORTS TO MEN'S SHOES EXCLUSIVELY.

WE HAVE $60,000 WORTH OF ABOVE SHOES THAT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS

WE WILL GIVE YOU A DISCOUNT OF 25%

ON ANY OF THE LINES REFERRED TO.

We Also Include in This Sale

ALL OF OUR MEN'S SEASON'S SHOES.

OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE INCLUDED AND SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

This practically gives you an opportunity to get any shoe in our stock at 25% discount from regular price. We will continue this sale until every pair of shoes in above lines is sold. You cannot fail to appreciate this offer. Remember, it includes every pair of women's, misses', children's, boys' and youths' shoes in our store, and all the season's lines of men's shoes. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

TERMS OF SALE STRICTLY CASH.

W. B. LOVELESS COMPANY

SIXTH STREET AND PENN AVENUE.

ECHOES OF THE ESSAY CONTEST

Conflicting Views on Value of Prize-Giving as an Incentive to Study.

THEORIES OF A PEDAGOGUE

Some echoes of the recent essay contest under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Carnegie museum are still heard. These echoes, heard so long after the event, merely emphasize again the remarkable interest taken by teachers, pupils and parents in that contest, and it is declared that no occasion of the entire school year, not excepting commencement day itself, outranks it as a stimulating incentive to earnest individual effort.

This contest was the ninth since their inception. At the first there were 111 contestants—at the last 1,742. Last year the Allegheny pupils walked off with the highest honors; this year the Pittsburgh pupils regained their lost ground, and only one North Side pupil, Belle Matthews, of No. 1 Garrison street, received a first prize in any High school grade. Last year the girl contestants monopolized the leading awards, while this year the boys came to the front with the characteristic modesty of the average American schoolboy and appropriated the principal prize packages containing the coin of the realm.

An interesting fact in this connection is that the capital prize of $25 went to a boy who has worked his way through the ward schools and the Central High school and won this first prize absolutely by his own unaided efforts, thus refuting the reckless statement often heard that the High school has so extended its course and requirements that a pupil of modest means cannot hope to get through. But Guy McCandless Stewart demolished this theory. He carried papers in the Sixth ward for years, getting up at 4 a. m. for that purpose. More recently he has resided with his widowed mother, Mrs. E. J. Stewart, in the Twenty-second ward, and is now an usher at Carnegie Music hall. He expects to go through college in the same self-dependent manner, and his friends look for other honors to come his way as the deserved reward of such pluck.

Contests of Vast Importance.

These museum essay contests are undoubtedly of more importance to teachers and pupils than appears on the surface. It is even doubtful if any other event of the year at Carnegie Institute arouses so much real interest and is so far-reaching in its influence, and the museum committee has accordingly been widely complimented for devising a plan so powerfully stimulating to worthy endeavor among a very large number of bright young people.

As has been said, even the contestants who failed to draw a cash prize were really prize winners in the valuable experience and knowledge gained through their efforts. One teacher in admitting this said:

"Most of the contestants are satisfied with the educational value of the contest whether prize winners or no. They have learned the truth of at least one part of Lord Bacon's famous triangular proposition that 'reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.' They are beginning to learn the value of accuracy and exactness of statement when it comes to writing. Their work demanded personal observation which, we are told by eminent pedagogists, is the absolute basis of all knowledge, but which is of little value without the ability to tell, in writing, the result of such observation. This is what the essay writing leads to, and Superintendent Andrews happily emphasized the value of observation and the skill to clearly express its results."

Helps Students in English.

Another good result of these essay contests is said to be found in the increased attention given to the study of English in the schools. One advocate of this old-fashioned subject said: "Thanks to these contests and to the lucid intervals of the authorities who prescribe the curriculum, our children are now getting a little less useless arithmetic and a little better acquaintance with their mother tongue." But this acquaintance must be still further cultivated before "due consideration" is attained according to Director Edward Rynearson of Pittsburgh High schools, who says:

"If we judge from the results of the recent examinations of pupils in grammar and composition there is a marked improvement over that of other years. This advance is no doubt partly due to the excellent text books now in use in these subjects. Many pupils fail in school not from a lack of knowledge of the subject under consideration, but from a lack of ability to understand the language of the subject. English is receiving more attention than ever before and the time may be near, when it will receive due consideration in the course of study of our schools."

Along with the other echoes of the essay contest were heard some mild protests which tell a different story than the praises sounded. The chronic kicker, a type with which Pittsburgh is said to be well supplied, bobs up with proverbial serenity and a few objections. He points out that only one of the 1,742 contestants is perfectly satisfied with the result and that one is the winner of the capital prize. In other words he describes the net result as consisting of one part satisfaction to 1,741 parts of disappointment.

Sympathizes With Losers.

"I sing of the disappointed," he says. "I think of the heart burnings, the anguish of spirit, the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick and the humiliation arising from a contest in which only a few can win while hundreds are cast down in the gloom of defeat. The committee on awards was composed of many members who did not collectively pass upon the merits of each paper, but individually estimated the value of a number of essays which the other members did not see. One critic, perhaps, was severe while another was lenient. Hence there were as many different standards as there were committeemen, and it is nonsense to suppose that the correct results could be reached in this way."

The subject of prize giving, it is found upon examination, has perplexed educators for ages. The late Dr. J. P. Wickersham, long the distinguished head of the Pennsylvania school system and an authority on pedagogy, in his invaluable work on school economy classifies incentives to study as proper incentives and incentives of doubtful propriety. The very first of his incentives of doubtful propriety is prize giving and he gives as the principal arguments against prizes that their pursuit causes the pupil to overlook higher motives for study, that the benefits are confined to a few, that there is great difficulty in making the awards justly, that unkind and jealous feelings are engendered and that a prize is a fictitious and arbitrary award.

Prizes Have Their Uses.

The arguments in favor of prizes are that long continued experiment has shown that they are useful, that the expectation of winning a prize increases the interest in study and that this expectation promotes healthy and profitable competition. In reaching his conclusion of the whole matter Dr. Wickersham says:

"If, however, contestants can be made to understand that prizes are merely the tangible representation of the real reward, and to value it accordingly; if the prizes can be made so numerous that the merits of all can be thus rewarded and the requisite care be taken that the value of each prize be in proportion to the positive merit of the one who receives it, nearly all the objections to their use would be removed, and they might become an auxiliary in the work of inciting pupils to study. The principle of giving prizes as rewards is not wrong, but it has been wrongly applied. With judicious application its use is safe."

Those who object to prize giving say this is a lame and impotent conclusion on the part of the learned pedagogist who had almost persuaded them that prizes as incentives to study are all wrong. They say the system is only another name for bribery which the American youth will learn all about soon enough.

But sympathy for the defeated, which seems to be one of the principal objections to prizes, will hardly do away with the museum essay contests. If the number of contestants increases in the same ratio next year there will be over 3,100 claimants for Andrew Carnegie's bounty.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

LED ASTRAY LIKE FLOCK OF SHEEP

Bigelow's Spicy Story of How Citizens Voted to Amend Light Bill.

DOES NOT SUPPORT HELMOLD

"When the Citizens members of common council voted to amend the light ordinance Wednesday night, to limit the contract to one year, they were led astray by the three or four members who were afraid that the Hall company would not get the contract," said Director Bigelow yesterday. "If I had been at the meeting it would not have happened. It is true that our men were asleep at the switch," he added.

"You say that three or four men led all the other Citizens astray? How do you explain that?" the director was asked.

"Did you ever see a flock of sheep spy a piece of paper in the road? The leader of the sheep will jump over the paper and every other sheep in the flock will do the same thing. That is the way it happened in common council Wednesday night when all the Citizens followed the lead of a few members and voted to amend the light ordinance," said the director.

"You don't mean to say that Helmold and Roenigk don't know what they are doing? Helmold offered one of the amendments."

Friends of the Hall Company.

"Did I not say," replied the director, "that there were three or four men who were afraid that if the ordinance was passed as it was framed that the Hall company would not get the contract? Director Clark, you know, is treasurer of the Hall company, or the Duquesne Light Company, as it is known, and he may have had something to do with it, although I do not know he had. Helmold and Roenigk are friends of Clark."

It was reported yesterday that Director Bigelow would attempt to have the amendments of the ordinance stricken out at the next meeting of common council and the bill passed in its original form. He was asked yesterday if this information was correct.

"It all depends whether there will be competition or not. If there is competition the contract should be let for more than one year," he replied.

"Have you any knowledge of any prospective bidders besides the Allegheny County Light Company, providing the Hall Company can not bid?" he was asked.

"Oh, there may be some persons who might be willing to waste their money on the desert air," was his non-committal answer.

Carnegie Library Appropriations.

Chairman Helmold said yesterday the members of his sub-committee on appropriations were disposed to cut the $158,000 appropriation for Carnegie library in half and that the city officials of the city administration would support the sub-committee in any position that it might take, so he had been assured. When Director Bigelow was told of Helmold's remark he said:

"Who are the members of the sub-committee, anyhow?" he asked with a smile. "There is Galiagher and Barry of select, and Zeuger, Maslowski and Helmold of the common. They always vote right," he added significantly, conveying the impression that the members of the sub-committee were his followers and would act in accordance with his own wishes in respect to the library appropriation and others matters. By his comments the director made it plain that Chairman Helmold would not be able to control the sub-committee.

AN OHIO RIVER BRIDGE IS MADE FREE HIGHWAY

Judge Wilson Gives New Year's Gift to Residents of Beaver County Last Midnight.

BEAVER, PA., Dec. 31.—Judge J. Sharp Wilson tonight gave Beaver county a New Year's present worth $304,000, by signing a decree which at the stroke of 12 made the big suspension bridge over the Ohio river, between Rochester and Monaca, free. The citizens of the entire lower Beaver valley are jubilant and will hold a parade and demonstration tomorrow. A few of the more gratified ones hung an American flag on the structure before the clocks had finished chiming in the New Year.

This is the only free bridge over the Ohio river and is the only bridge crossing the stream above East Liverpool, O. With the approaches it is more than half a mile long and most about $250,000 six years ago. Since then the facilities afforded by the bridge have caused such a rapid growth on the south side of the river, by affording easy communication with Rochester, that the viewers assessed the value of the structure at $304,000. It is stated that the county commissioners will take an appeal from this and allow a jury to fix the amount the county will have to pay for the bridge.

This is the fourth of seven toll bridges which Beaver county has now freed at a total cost of $551,000. The other bridges are over the Beaver river. The last to be freed was the big Beaver bridge between Rochester and Bridgewater at a cost of $130,000. The county commissioners took an appeal in this case to the supreme court and today the supreme judges affirmed the decree of Judge Wilson, freeing the bridge. It was on the receipt of this intelligence that the judge tonight made the decree freeing the Ohio river bridge.

WILL PUT PORTO RICANS TO WORK ON THE CANAL

Thousands of Laborers from the Island Are Expected to Go to Panama for Employment.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It has been decided to experiment on the American zone on the Isthmus of Panama with laborers to be taken to Panama from Porto Rico. Secretary Taft, who is interested deeply in matters affecting the status of the government on the isthmus, had a conference today with the president concerning this and other Panama canal matters. At the conclusion of his conference he said that he expected to have about 500 Porto Rican laborers taken to Panama with the idea of introducing them into the canal work.

It is believed by those who have studied the situation on the isthmus that the Porto Ricans will be able to give efficient service in Panama, as the climate of Porto Rico and of Panama is very similar. Should the experiment prove successful it is quite likely that thousands of Porto Ricans eventually will be induced to go to Panama to work on the canal.

KING RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Ambassador Meyer Presents Lieut.-Commander Howard and Secretary Hill to the Italian Ruler.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Ambassador Meyer, on being received by King Victor today on the occasion of the New Year's greetings, presented to his majesty the American naval attache, Lieutenant Commander William L. Howard, and Secretary Hitt, son of Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois.

The king most cordially returned the ambassador's greetings and conversed with him very amiably. He was quite interested in Lieutenant Commander Howard's medals, especially in the one he received for participation in the battle of Manila. His majesty said the American navy now was largely represented at Rome, there being here three admirals, Rear Admiral John C. Watson (retired), Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil (retired) and Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton (retired). He also spoke about Panama, asking whether the canal would be built without locks.

NEW YEAR'S DINNER

The Hotel Henry will serve an excellent Table d'Hote dinner 6 to 8:30 p. m. Monday, January 2—price One Dollar. Special selected musical program has been arranged. Seats may be reserved by 'phone.

JUST BEFORE THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT

Japanese Attempting To Turn the Russian Flank at the Battle of the Sha-Ho.

ELLIOTT MEMBERS ARE ALL TO VOTE

Will Have Larger Representation in Councils Than More Populous Wards.

FORMER OFFICIALS GET JOBS

The six councilmen of Elliott borough, which becomes the Thirty-ninth ward of Pittsburgh today, will be given seats in common council of this city on January 9, and each of the six will also be given the right to vote on all measures, so the borough officials claim. The new ward of the city will, therefore, have a larger representation in councils than wards like the Fourteenth and Twentieth, which have many times the population of Elliott borough.

It is expected that in return for this concession the Elliott members will join the administration ranks. Their alliance with the administration is made still more possible by promised favors in the form of patronage.

The Elliott councilmen yesterday called upon Mayor Hays and Director Bigelow in a body, and with them were the former borough chief of police, the chief of the borough fire department, the superintendent of streets and borough clerk and other officials, who have lost their jobs by reason of the borough becoming part of Pittsburgh. The councilmen requested that former officials of the borough all be given jobs by the administration in lieu of the ones which they have lost.

After the conference Director Bigelow made the statement that positions would be found by the city administration for the Elliott officials.

"We will give them all jobs to see what kind of material they have in Elliott," said the director.

The mayor and the director promised the Elliott councilmen that the Pittsburgh officials would organize a party to visit the new Thirty-ninth ward on Tuesday to inspect its streets and other public improvements to ascertain what will have to be provided for the ward by appropriations for next year. In the party will be the mayor, Directors Bigelow and Moore, Fire Chief Humphries and Chief of Police Wallace.

John Rebman, Jr., the solicitor of the borough, said last night that the six councilmen of Elliott would become members of common council of Pittsburgh.

"There is no doubt about it," he said. "They cannot be deprived of the right to sit in and vote in common council, under the act of assembly," he said.

RACED TO HIS DEATH THROUGH IRWIN'S STREETS

Circleville Farmers Indulge in Speed Test Which Was Fatal to One.

IRWIN, Dec. 31.—Death for one and a fine for another was the penalty for engaging in a three-mile race between Charles Seneff and Joseph Holderbaum, farmers, living near Circleville. The former was buried today and the latter paid his fine for fast driving on Irwin streets this afternoon to Burgess Rodgers. The men started for the postoffice at Irwin, Seneff in a buggy and Holderbaum riding on his horse. They tore down the Greensburg pike and galloped into Main street at top speed, neck and neck, urging their horses with whip and yells.

When within 100 feet of their destination Holderbaum had the middle of the street, and he was crowding Seneff toward the curb. Fifty feet away from the finish Seneff's rig struck a buggy hitched in front of a store. Seneff was thrown high in the air, alighting on his head. He died without regaining consciousness. Holderbaum did not wait to learn how badly Seneff was hurt, but returned home. When officers went after him he could not be found, but later he came to town and paid $5 and costs for fast driving. Seneff was 30 years old. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Lizzie Small of East McKeesport, whom he married three months ago.

FIGHT OVER STRIP OF GROUND.

Trustees of a Church Are Ordered to Move Their New Structure.

IRWIN, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—A serious problem confronts the trustees of the English Lutheran church, who recently erected an $18,000 building. When the old building was razed it was found that the lot was not quite deep enough for the new building. In the rear H. L. Merrhoff, a member of the congregation, has a lot and his residence. He finally agreed to deed a strip of two feet to add to the church lot and the building was erected, the full depth being used. The interior was finished and dedicated. Now Mr. Merrhoff notifies the trustees that they are occupying two feet of property owned jointly by himself and his children and the church must be moved.

While he does not deny having given the deed for the two feet of ground, he says that the instrument is illegal inasmuch as it was only signed by himself and not by all who have an interest in the property. The trustees have engaged counsel and the case will be fought in court.

MAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS BESIDE FT. WAYNE TRACKS

A man supposed to be Thomas Moore whose address is unknown, was found lying beside the Fort Wayne railroad tracks near the Woods Run station, Allegheny, yesterday evening. He was unconscious and suffering from severe injuries about the head and shoulders. At St. John's General hospital the physicians say the man will likely recover, although he was still unconscious at a late hour last night. It is supposed he fell from an accommodation train and that he is a resident of some place in the Sewickley valley.

Philippine Judge Selected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The authoritative statement was made today that C. A. Willard is to be appointed a justice of the supreme court of the Philippines. He formerly held that position, but resigned and returned to the United States.

WANT TO FORCE BOND PAYMENT

The Holders of Repudiated Southern Securities Have a Concerted Plan.

RESULT OF COURT DECISION

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A report is current in Wall street today to the effect that a number of the holders of repudiated "carpet bag" bonds, issued by the reconstruction government of the southern states after the war, are considering plans to compel the payment of these bonds through the United States courts. This move is a result of the recent decision handed down by the United States supreme court in the case of the state of South Dakota against the state of North Carolina, in which the western state sued the southern state on 10 1,000 bonds, issued July 1, 1867, and payable the same date 1897, which had been presented to South Dakota by Samuel M. Schaefer of Wall street.

The supreme court held that the bonds were valid and gave judgment against North Carolina for the full amount, which included 20 years' interest. This decision has aroused all the holders of the repudiated bonds and, according to the reports in the street today, it is proposed to present several of the bonds of each issue to the school funds of various states, with the idea of having the states bring suits similar to that brought by South Dakota, which they hope will result in the validation of all these issues. The matter is being kept secret and it is difficult to discover who is in the scheme or what progress has been made.

A prominent lawyer, a southern man, who has gained fame and fortune at the bar in New York, in speaking of the matter today said:

"The schemers will probably find themselves faced with an insurmountable obstacle if they pursue the plan which has been suggested. In the first place, I can see no legal way in which the judgment of the supreme court can be collected unless the state of North Carolina sees fit to voluntarily pay it. There is no power known to law, so far as I can see, which can compel a sovereign state to levy taxes for any such purpose. Even if the state should pay the judgment secured by other states it would in nowise improve the position of the individual bondholders. These bonds were repudiated because they were the proceeds of barefaced robbery from which the state received absolutely no benefit, while in many cases even the forms of law were not observed in their issues. The states were under no moral obligation to pay them, nor do I believe that there is any legal way of collecting them. While the schemers may carry the matter further, I am inclined to believe when they have consulted good lawyers they will let it drop."

CHILDREN FRIGHTENED INTO KEEPING CLEAN

Warning of the New York Court Causes the Tots on Parole to "Spruce Up."

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—"Fright makes cleanliness," among a certain class of New York children, according to the annual report of Supt. Jenkins of the Children's society, which was submitted today.

"It is rather too soon to say whether the work of the children's court for 1904 has produced sweepingly good results," says Mr. Jenkins, "but in view of the fact that 70 per cent of about 8,000 children arrested annually have 'records,' the indication is that the 'repeaters' (those who come into custody on several occasions) are profiting by the privilege coupled with the warning of the lesson brought by parole.

"In little things a development is asserting itself. The average child of the tenements—whence most arrested children come—was inclined to go about unwashed and uncombed until he learned that one of the conditions of his parole was to spruce up and keep clean. Cleanliness is an important factor in the endeavor to keep right in other directions."

The report shows that there were 661 suspended sentences in the case of boys and in the case of girls only 22. One hundred and sixty-three boys were committed for violation of their parole, and 65 boys and 37 girls were discharged. There are now on parole 133 boys and 90 girls. The number of cases disposed of altogether reach an aggregate of 1,098.

GRATEFUL TO PRESIDENT.

Pattern Makers of New York Wish Mr. Roosevelt a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—John J. Pallas, John J. Jung and James L. Gernon, members of the board of directors of the National Pattern Makers league, all of New York city, called on President Roosevelt today to extend to him the hope of their organization that he may have a happy and prosperous new year and to thank him for favors extended to the Pattern Makers league.

Several months ago they requested the president to institute some changes on behalf of the pattern makers in the navy yards of Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The president acceded to the request.

BRASS BAND AND DANCING FOR THE BOSTON BROKERS

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The members of the Boston chamber of commerce, after the close of business today, indulged in a celebration on the floor of the chamber in observance of the end of the year. To the accompaniment of a brass band, a number of vaudeville acts were performed and there were impromptu singing and dancing.

Hot Campaign Promised Monessen.

MONESSEN, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—A. B. Scott, Charles Alcorn and W. F. Triggs, who filed a bill of equity against the council here annexing Wireton to the borough, have retained attorneys in the case. Annexation has aroused bitterness and one of the hottest campaigns the town has ever witnessed will be waged in February.

DELEGATION IS NOW TOGETHER

Senators Wood and Goehring, Elected Fusionists, Going to Republican Caucus.

CONTROLLERSHIP CANDIDATES

When the Republican senators and representatives from Allegheny county hold their caucus in Harrisburg tomorrow a solidly Republican delegation will come together. Senators William S. Woods and John M. Goehring, who were elected on the Citizens-Democratic ticket and who during the previous session of the legislature held themselves aloof from Republican caucuses, will take part in that of the delegation tomorrow and hereafter will act with the party organization.

This announcement was made yesterday when it was decided to hold the usual delegation caucus to agree upon somebody to present the name of Senator P. C. Knox to the Republican general caucus the same night, it was concluded to invite Senators Woods and Goehring to attend. They accepted the invitation.

"I have talked to Senator Woods," said Mr. Goehring yesterday, "and he and I have agreed to enter the caucus. We had intended to leave for Harrisburg on Monday evening, but now we will leave Monday morning, so as to arrive at the capital in time for the caucus. Senator Woods and I are and always have been Republicans, anyhow."

The caucus will be held at 3 p. m. in the Commonwealth hotel.

Andrew Curtain McLean, principal of the Thirty-fifth ward public schools, yesterday announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for city controller. Prof. McLean has been principal for 15 years. He is about 40 years old. He said he had been considering for some time the advisability of being a candidate for the nomination, and had at last made up his mind to enter the primaries. "In seeking the nomination I ask the support of all my friends," he added, "and if successful I will certainly put forth my best efforts to be elected."

George Sheppard's candidacy for the nomination has already been announced. He said that he himself does not intend to set up delegates, but if the nomination should come to him "without any strings" leaving him free to make whatever appointments and to do as he might see proper in the administration of the office, he would accept. While Mr. Sheppard may not set up delegates himself he has many friends who will take up that work for him in the different wards.

John Davis of Stanton avenue is another candidate for the nomination, showing that there is no dearth of Republicans who are willing to enter into a contest with John B. Larkin, the Democratic nominee, for with Joseph E. Lewis, former controller, who is also out for the Republican nomination, there are already four candidates in the field. Mr. Davis was in the city controller's office under Eustace S. Morrow.

"It is a foregone conclusion that the names of several Republicans will be presented to the Republican nominating convention for consideration," said the Republican city chairman, Max G. Leslie. "It will be a free field and no favor, so far as the organization is concerned, and the best man will win."

COLLAPSE OF A JUROR ENDS A MURDER TRIAL

After Twenty-One Hours' Service in a Jury Room, Proceedings Quickly Terminate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The trial of William L. Cyphert, who shot and killed William A. Philpot here last July, came to a peculiar ending here this afternoon, when after the jury had been out 21 hours, D. M. Parker of Saranac, N. Y., a juror, suffered a severe attack of heart failure, and was unconscious for nearly an hour. Physicians were summoned, who stated that Parker's condition was such as to preclude all possibility of his taking further part in the case. The jury was then discharged. The jurors stood seven for manslaughter in the second degree and five for acquittal. Cyphert was taken back to jail.

Cyphert was a private in Company G, Fifth United States infantry, and his home originally was in Columbus, O. Philpot was first sergeant in the company. His home was in Serrum, Franklin county, Va. The trouble was caused by Cyphert's suspicions regarding Philpot's relations with Mrs. Cyphert.

SOLOMON'S

Store Closed All Day ...Monday...

Tuesday Morning Starts the Sweeping January Clearance Sales and the Annual "White Sale."

Watch the Daily Bulletins in the Papers.

AUSTRIA HAS A NEW PREMIER

Reconstructed Cabinet Holds Two Meetings and Gets Down to Its Work.

THANKS FOR VON KOERBER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph at noon today gave an audience to former Premier Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, president of the supreme court of accounts, and in the course of the afternoon a decree was issued appointing him premier in succession to Dr. Von Koerber. The other members of the cabinet retain their portfolios, but Count Bylandtbreidt is appointed minister of the interior, which portfolio was held jointly with that of premier by Dr. Von Koerber, and Privy Councillor Klein is made chief of the ministry of justice, which post also was held by the retiring premier.

The reconstructed cabinet held two short meetings this afternoon. At the first Dr. Von Koerber bade farewell to his colleagues, and at the second Premier Gautch von Frankenthurn greeted the ministers and presided over the first deliberations of his cabinet.

The selection of Herr Geutch is thought to indicate a continuance of the policy of Dr. Von Koerber in endeavoring to treat all nationalities impartially. As a government official Herr Geutch is not identified with any political party. He was born in 1851, began his public career in the ministry of public instruction, was then appointed director of the aristocratic educational institution of Theresianum, became minister of public instruction in 1865 in the Taafe cabinet, and continued so under Badeni, whom he succeeded as president of the council and minister of the interior in November, 1897, but which portfolio he retained only five months. Baron Gautch has been president of the court exchequer since March, 1898.

Herr Klein is one of the foremost jurists of Austria and recently has been engaged in the compilation of the civil code.

The Wiener Zeitung will publish tomorrow the rescript of Emperor Francis Joseph to Dr. Von Koerber in which the emperor regrets that ill health compelled the premier to resign, thanks him for "the brilliant service which in the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty you rendered me and the state for nearly five years," and hopes that he may count on Dr. Von Koerber's further services in the future.

NEW SITE IS SUGGESTED FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL

In Craig Street, Near Duquesne Garden, and Cost About $449,000—To Be Considered Thursday.

The Central board of education may be called upon to wrestle again with the site question at a special meeting to be held at the High school building next Thursday evening. The meeting has been called because it is necessary for the board to make out its appropriations on or before the second Monday in January. As the first regular meeting of the board would occur Tuesday, January 10, this matter necessitated a special session.

At the meeting Thursday night a chance will again be given for a vote on school house sites. It is not unlikely that some of the old sites will be presented again, as their friends have been very diligent in lining up the possibilities since the last meeting. The board will also be called upon to consider a new site in Craig street which was presented to several members of the board yesterday by C. C. Hamilton and will be formally offered at the meeting for about $449,000.

The Hamilton site includes 5.5 acres. It is on the east side of Craig street, a short distance north of Duquesne Garden and adjoining the property which was lately bought for an episcopal residence. The plot has a frontage of 447 feet in Craig street, 528 feet in Bayard street and 487 feet in Neville street. There are 12 houses on the plot. The owners and the prices asked for their holdings are given herewith: S. Wilson heirs, Craig street, $100,000; J. D. McElroy & Son, Neville street, $75,000; Alexander Wilson heirs, Craig street, $53,500; S. C. Daley, Neville street, $40,000; Thomas Gamble estate, Neville street, $37,500; Eliza Wilson, Bayard street, $35,000; Mrs. M. McTighe, Craig street, $30,000; Thomas Gamble estate, Bayard street, $50,000; P. J. McNulty, Neville street, $30,000; E. H. Alderdice, Bayard street, $18,000. The site has the advantage of being central, as it is easily reached by all the leading street car lines of the city.

CUT-RATER ON WARPATH.

Chicago Druggist Gets Injunction Against Wholesale Firms Who Refused to Sell to Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Judge Healy of the circuit court of Cook county, today granted a temporary injunction, returnable the third Monday in January, to Isaac Platt, a retail druggist of Chicago, against the National Retail Druggists' association, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists and other dealers in and manufacturers of drugs, on the ground that the defendants had refused to sell the plaintiff drugs because of the fact that he had put in operation a scale of prices below that maintained by the defendants.

Judge Healy granted the injunction on the ground that the defendants were operating as a combination in restraint of trade.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR FROM PARIS

Takes Girl from Her Chaperon and Flees in High Horsepower Automobile.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—A young Lochinvar has come out of Paris. As was to be expected, he is thoroughly modern. His name is Alexander and he is devoted to Marguerite, a 16-year-old daughter of well-to-do parents in the Faubourg Montemartre, who were opposed to the match on account of her youth.

While the girl was walking along the street, chaperoned by a mature "bonne," Alexander appeared with a high horsepower automobile. The girl was quickly inside and whisked away. Her parents received in the afternoon a message that she had married, but would not return until forgiven. They are obdurate and have informed the police.

RABBIT SEASON IS NOW ALL OVER

Dealers Sold a Quarter Million Bunnies in the Local Market This Year.

Any man who has not laid in his stock of "hasenpfeffer" for the winter season is everlastingly too late now. The season for selling rabbits in the market expired yesterday, and any man who would dispose of them now would be subjected to a heavy fine and possibly imprisonment, if the game warden happened that way. The rabbit market for 1904 ended with the year. Hundreds of pairs of the little animals are left, decidedly dead stock, on the hands of local dealers.

All this past week or two the price has been tumbling down. Two weeks ago a pair of rabbits cost 35 or 40 cents, even as much as 50 cents was charged. Ten days ago it became evident that the market was overstocked and the demand for "hasenpfeffer" would not be heavy enough to clean up the supply. Then dealers commenced to get from under. The price was cut to 25 and 35 cents. It dropped lower and lower. Friday you could buy rabbits, two or a dozen or a carload, at 10 or 15 cents a pair. Yesterday they were being given away to get rid of them. Even at that there were plenty left on hand.

There were all kinds of rabbits in the market yesterday. Some of them had been in storage so long they looked like mummies, something like the cat mummies they find in Egyptian tombs. Others were comparatively fresh. It is safe to say, however, that there was not a rabbit in the market which had moved and breathed and had its being so late as two or three weeks ago. It is almost a month since the dealers instructed their buyers to quit taking the game. Since that time there has been nothing but cold storage stock in the market. Every buyer wanted to know if they were fresh and every buyer was assured they were.

In all 200,000 rabbits found their way into Pittsburgh stomachs this season. The figures are not yet obtainable, but last year Pittsburgh handled almost 600,000 rabbits. Of course, they were not all eaten here. Many of them were shipped to other cities, as this is a sort of rabbit supply depot for the whole eastern section of the country. One dealer estimated that about 250,000 of the little animals were consumed in the local market and several hundred thousand more were shipped to eastern cities.

But the business ended yesterday. The Pennsylvania legislature has decreed that December 31 must end the season for selling rabbits. The season for hunting them ends in this state December 15 and the dealers are allowed another 15 days in which to dispose of the stock they have on hand. It is thought several thousand rabbits remained on hand when the market closed yesterday. These will either find their way to other cities, where the law does not prohibit the sales after this date, or else go to the garbage furnace. In either event the dealers have not lost any money. It has been a good season and they have sold lots of rabbits at good prices. They are perfectly satisfied.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple, because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	*1.15 am	*1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*2.15 am	[illegible]
Tiffin and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	*4.50 am	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Valley Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem and Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer and Oil City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Cleveland Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Toledo Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown, Ashtabula and Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
The St. Louis Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Liverpool and Steubenville	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer and Oil City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles and Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Cleveland Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Chicago Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
The St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver Falls and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]

Leave for Washington, [illegible]

Leave for Wheeling, [illegible]

Leave for Steubenville, [illegible]

Leave for Dennison, [illegible]

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, [illegible]

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY. Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis	8.00 am	7.15 pm
Bridgeville and Hickory	10.00 am	1.00 pm
St. Louis and Kansas City	1.00 pm	6.00 pm
Bridgeville and Steubenville	4.30 pm	7.25 am
Chicago and St. Louis	7.30 pm	[illegible]

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 220 Fifth ave., or Ticket Office, Wabash Station.

WEST SIDE BELT.

Local trains leave Wabash Station, Pittsburgh, on Central time, at 6:30 am, 9:15 am, 2:00 pm, 4:40 pm. Trains arrive Pittsburgh 8:05 am, 7:55 am, 1:15 pm, 4:15 pm.

ALL SPORTING EVENTS, LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC, COVERED ACCURATELY AND THOROUGHLY BY EXPERTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

HIGH SCHOOL SEVEN NOW IN LEAD.
CLARKE LIKES M'BRIDE'S LOOKS.
THE BUSY BOWLERS.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905. SIX PAGES.

COUNTESS AFTER AMERICAN CASH

Irish Peeress, However, Wishes to Aid Proposed Musical College in Dublin.

CONCERT TOUR OF THE STATES

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Decidedly characteristic is the countess of Limerick's plan to make a concert tour of the United States. Her idea is, of course, to get money for the proposed musical college in Dublin, in which she is keenly interested, and to this end she will give a series of pianoforte recitals in American cities, beginning in February and covering three months. That her ladyship will please her audiences there seems no doubt, for she studied under Paderewski in Paris, plays the piano like a professional and was complimented on her performances by the late Queen Victoria.

Lady Limerick, whose husband is, of course, the earl, is a typical Irishwoman of the best class, rather tall, with fine eyes, dark hair, a bright complexion and small, well-formed features. Charitable work is a hobby of hers, and she has a real faculty of hitting on clever schemes for making money and carrying them through to success. It was she who originally thought of selling boxes of shamrocks—the real native-grown article for the Irish "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families association." On the eve of the first St. Patrick's day after that a large sale was secured, the practice has been maintained, and the "shamrock industry" is now a regular institution.

The countess of Limerick was formerly Miss May Irwin, a clergyman's daughter. She married the earl in 1890, and they have one son, the little viscount of Glentworth. The earl, who is the fourth of his title, is descended directly from the Plantagenets. He owns 5,800 acres and resides at Dromore castle, County Limerick.

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK.
She will start on a concert tour of the United States in February next to raise funds to endow a musical college at Dublin.

SYVETON AFFAIR BOTHERS FRANCE

Nationalists and Republicans Play It Against Each Other for Political Effect.

PELLETAN'S FALL IS LIKELY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 31.—We are being always smothered in horrible tales of Syveton's death, and the publication of the secret information notes bought by M. Greyot de Villeneuve, at Idelain, which represent the army officers as canting humbugs and irreconcilable enemies of the republic.

Otherwise the papers continue their campaign with an obstinacy which proves little the truth of their case. All the journals, indeed, according to their position on the political chess board, being either Nationalists or Republicans, reproduce the set theme, which is best adopted to their doctrines.

The Nationalists declare that there was a crime in it, the Republicans that it was a suicide. As to any care to ascertain how much truth there may be in one or other of these theories, there is none at all, for it is not the object to pursue the truth, but only to do as much damage as possible with these extended revelations, adapted to the respective journals' particular political bias.

Public Curiosity Stimulated.

The public curiosity has been stimulated by the sudden turns in this drama. The experts have reproduced the scene. At the beginning they thought of engaging the service of a police officer to play the role of Syveton, but the officer having failed to die from the fumes of the gas stove, he was replaced by dogs, who have faithfully proved by their death that the Paris deputy could not live in the situation in which he had placed himself or in which he had been put.

One unfortunate circumstance for his memory and for human nature lending support to the theory of suicide, has been discovered in the fact that he had appropriated a sum of $19,000 from the banking account of the Patrie Francaise, of which he was treasurer, and converted it into foreign securities. Mme. Syveton has remitted the sum to M. Jules Lemaitre, the president of Public Francaise, and to maintain their story the Nationalists are striving to prove that Syveton took nothing at all, while the Republicans reproach him with swindling, pure and simple. Lastly, they have discovered, at the house of M. Menard, a small chest containing two flasks, one holding prussic acid and the other morphine.

Explanation by Menard.

One of the sealed documents contained the will of M. Menard, and another a letter written by him to the commissioner of police to inform him of his suicide, which did not take place. Menard has explained the letter, saying that after he discovered the relations of his father-in-law with his wife, he had thought of suicide and made every preparation for it. In all this affair it is only the more clear that these people are a set of madmen, but one must all the same bear in mind this particular act of the treasurer of the League of Patriots in playing in the German state funds the savings of the Patrie Francaise. Meanwhile, the chamber has taken its daily holiday, leaving everything in suspense—the income tax measure as well as the budget itself. It has failed to vote even the provisional twelfth of the estimates, and this vote led to one of the most curious parliamentary scenes.

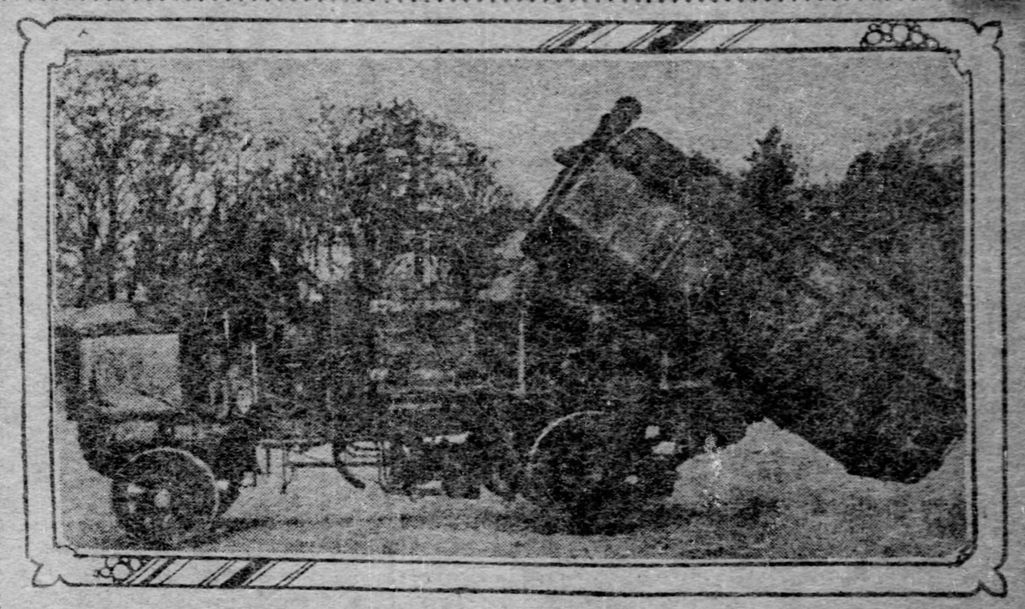
The president of the budget commission, M. Doumer, complained to the chamber that the minister of marine, M. Pelletin, had demanded the provisional twelfth for his department in a very summary and informal way. He had jotted down on leaves of paper the sum total of the estimated expenses of the marine department and had then divided it by 12. What good, added M. Doumer, was there in having an administration for a process so simple?

M. Pelletan Much Piqued.

M. Pelletin, piqued to the quick, received the journalists just as did Mme. Syveton. He declared that he knew all about financial matters when Mr. Doumer was still a college youth, and that he couldn't understand at all M. Doumer's animosity toward him. This is trait of parliamentary manners which happily has not passed the bounds of a personal quarrel. I am afraid, however, that M. Pelletin, in spite of his combativeness, will succumb to the assaults to which he is exposed, for the electors of the Second district are about to replace Syveton by Admiral Suenaine, whom they have adopted as a candidate by acclamation, and who set himself up as a personal adversary of M. Pelletin.

The minister of war, M. Berteaux, has begun office by having hands squeezed at the start by the Nationalist papers. At first they overwhelmed him with their praises but they now criticise him because in his circulars, in place of condemning the reformers, he recommends calm to the officers and bids the regimental commanders punish those who are restless.

J. CORNELY.



Paris, which is known as the cleanest city in the world, is constantly adopting new devices in its street-cleaning department. In the cut is shown an automobile dust cart which is now being used to transport the sweepings from the streets.

FRENCHMAN DIES OF GRIEF.

M. Jean Lefevre Had Been Robbed of His Fortune, $20,000 in Bonds.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—A pathetic case illustrating the effect of human grief has just been concluded in Paris. M. Jean Lefevre of independent means, was robbed by a burglar on December 13 of his whole fortune, about $20,000 in bonds. He took to his bed and died of grief within a week.

On December 27 the burglar, Henry Martin, a wood carver, was arrested in Brussels with all the bonds in his possession.

WOMAN AGED 107 LIVES IN LONDON

Was Born in Baltimore and Knew Lady Who Married Napoleon's Brother.

SHE LIVES ON AN ANNUITY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Healthy, active and in possession of all her faculties there is living less than a dozen miles from London a woman said to be 107 years old. Her name is Miss Henrietta Johnson. She resides in a lowly neighborhood at Kingston-on-Thames, where she has been enjoying a pension since the fifties in the last century.

Miss Johnson's history is of more than ordinary interest. She says she was born in Baltimore in 1797, but is not quite sure of the month and date. As a baby girl she was adopted and brought up by a wealthy Baltimore family named Eaton and during her life has been brought into contact with many celebrities.

In the first decade of the nineteenth century she met frequently Betsy Pattison, a relative of the Catons, the beautiful woman who married the brother of the great Napoleon. She remembers playing in a garden with Jerome Pattison, and also the day when he went to France, but was refused permission to land, because Napoleon would not recognize his brother's marriage with Betsy.

The three daughters of the family, with whom she lived, had the distinction of marrying English peers. One was wedded to the duke of Leeds, another to the Marquis Wellesley, and the third to Lord Stafford, all these have been dead many years. About 60 years ago Miss Johnson came to England and became housekeeper to Lady Wellesley, with whom she lived until the latter's death at Hampton court palace, about 50 years ago. She then retired from service and took up residence at Kingston on a comfortable annuity granted by the three sisters.

The old woman relates with satisfaction the fact that she has not tasted medicine for a quarter of a century. Twenty years ago she was recommended whisky and water as a nightcap, and thinks it is that which has kept her alive. Throughout her long life she has been a nearly riser and even now gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Until two years ago she was able to do a little gardening. Her appetite for food is much better than that of thousands of persons a half century younger. Her hearing is perfect and her eyesight is scarcely yet affected by her advancing years. She is always cheerful and clings to life.

"If I live as happily as I do now," she said, "I want to live a long time yet. I should love to visit the land of my birth, but I have not a single relative living, and so far as I know, no one is now alive who knew me before I left Baltimore."

DULL CHRISTMAS WEEK IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Shops Closed for a Time, Streets Deserted and Fog Adds to Gloom.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—London has just passed through one of the dullest and soggiest Christmas weeks on record. Christmas falling on a Sunday this year, tradespeople were given an extra holiday, so that the shops were closed from Saturday until Wednesday morning. The streets were positively deserted except for brief periods in the afternoon and evening, when people were going to or returning from the theaters. To add to the depression, London was during the days enveloped in fog. In the West end, of course, it was even worse than in other parts of the town, the fashionable restaurants being actually deserted, nearly everybody of consequence being away in the country, where they are likely to remain for the next fortnight at least.

During the last two days London generally has assumed a more cheerful aspect. Business has been resumed and the weather has taken a decided change for the better. The fog has entirely disappeared. Bright sunshine has returned, but no matter what the weather is things socially are bound to remain dull until the country and hunt balls, which are now in full swing, are over.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. This is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

AGE OF YOUNG MEN IN BRITAIN

An Example Is That of Winston Churchill, Who Has Had Marked Career.

VENERATES FATHER'S MEMORY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—This is the age for young men. Never has there been such an opportunity in political life for the enthusiasm and the keen interest of young politicians. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has just celebrated his 30th birthday, is perhaps the best known young man of the present day. He has through his change of politics become a valuable asset to the Liberal party, and the very faults for which he is criticized are likely in the future to make his work of greater value. At 26 he had more medals and clasps won in the five campaigns in which he took an active part, than any other member of the house of commons. His African wars show extraordinary promise, for he combines with great vividness of description a power of imagination which war correspondents often lack.

Mr. Churchill is accused of being ambitious, and according to our new vocabulary, "pushful," but if ambition means to make the best use of your talents, to desire eventually no doubt to win a high place in the government, and to take a keen, active and real interest in the politics of your time, then such ambition is not a danger, but rather an incentive to good work. He has a really remarkable gift of speech, but he adds to this a capacity which is very often absent among young men, namely a power of hard work. He has inherited talents both from his father and mother, and many of Lord Randolph Churchill's brilliant gifts are recognized again in his son; but he has probably a greater staying power, which comes to him from his clever American mother.

Many years ago Lord Randolph Churchill told of having received a letter from his little son at school, begging him to write to him as often as possible. He said that he had been very much flattered by this sign of affection and had written to ask him why he was so anxious to hear from him. The boy replied with laudable frankness: "Your autograph is now worth seven shillings and sixpence." In later life the writer has been deeply touched on one or two occasions by the veneration and love in which the young man now holds the memory of his talented father.

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY MADE CHRISTMAS VISITS

King and Queen Especially Enjoyed Stay at Home of Earl and Countess Cadogan.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The members of the British royal family before their Christmas reunion made a round of visits to country houses of hosts who are numbered in the circle of close personal acquaintance.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra greatly enjoyed their visit to Culford hall, the Suffolk home of the Earl and Countess Cadogan, near Bay St. Edmunds. Lord Cadogan entertained their majesties as he had done Queen Victoria in their visits to Ireland at the vice-regal court at Dublin, but it is doubtful whether he could afford them more pleasure than under the hospitable roof of Culford.

The house is a beautiful one, for it has been in a large measure beautifully adorned by Lord Cadogan, who is one of the wealthiest ground landlords in the West End of London. The estate has also been splendidly laid out and well stocked with game, so that King Edward and the other guests enjoyed to the full the shooting in the covers and golfing and gay expeditions in the neighborhood.

KING CLINGS TO SPORT.

Spanish Ruler Refuses to Give Up Auto. Talks of Becoming a Balloonist.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—King Alfonso, whose automobile accident caused a great worry to the ministers and the queen mother, is deaf to their pleadings. He declares he will not give up his favorite sport. Furthermore he has caused a further worry announcing that he intends to take up ballooning.

Senor Leopoldo de Moza recently brought a balloon from Paris, and the king announces he will make an ascent in it or in a military balloon and will not be dissuaded by talk of danger.

Paris to Have New Theaters.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—A music hall run in Paris by Thomas Barrasford on Anglo-American lines, has been such a success that the proprietor is now about to take another large theater on the principal boulevards. Interest is also aroused by the announcement that H. E. Moss, who directs a huge theatrical trust in the British isles, is negotiating with Isola Brothers to take over the Olympia music hall, where an English musical comedy, "A Country Girl," is now being performed.

ARMY AND NAVY MUCH TO FORE

British Government Decides to Rearm Artillery—Rosyth to Be Important Station.

ARTICLE BY LORD ROBERTS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Army and navy matters have been much to the fore during this week. The most important fact in this conection is that the government has decided to rearm the artillery. The decision now forced upon the authorities by a newspaper campaign is taken to be the practical admission of almost criminal dilatoriness on their part.

The inadequacy of the British field gun was demonstrated during the South African war, and the need of immediate rearmament was universally recognized. The war office began experiments which lasted three years. As the result the technical committe, headed by Sir George Marshall, recommended a certain type of 13-pounders for the horse artillery, and 18½-pounders for the field artillery. These recommendations were indorsed by the army council, so long ago as last August, but nothing was done by the government until now. The rearmament of the field artillery, the orders for which were issued this week, will cost about £2,500,000. There will be 200 new batteries, the new guns firing 18½-pound projectiles with a velocity of 25 rounds per minute.

Roberts Writes for Magazine.

The work will not be completed till 1908, and it is hoped that foreign complications may be avoided in the meantime. Field Marshal Lord Roberts contributes to the Nineteenth Century an article which is likely to be a powerful weapon in the hands of the critics of politico-military administration for it is described as an humiliating record of inaptitude, procrastination and almost criminal neglect of national safety.

Lord Roberts also deels with the new conditions of warfare. Seven points are specially urged. Cavalry, so far from becoming useless, is to play a greater part than ever before in warfare, and must be strengthened accordingly. Officers must be of a higher type of intelligence. Volley firing has become impossible and men must use their own judgment. The artillery wants signallers. Self-reliance and not the rigid discipline of the barrack square, must be cultivated. Lastly, men of all classes must be encouraged to undergo military training.

Advocates Military Training.

In fact, Lord Roberts advocates some kind of military training for every youth in all grades of society, but he says: "Compulsory service is, I believe, as distasteful to the nation as it is incompatible with the conditions of an army like ours, which even in peace time has always such a large proportion of its units on foreign service."

In regard to naval matters a sensation was caused by the statement that the admiralty had decided to abandon the intentions of making Rosyth, in the Firth of Forth, a base for the channel fleet after having expended a goodly sum of money in the purchase of land and preliminary works.

This statement, however, turns out to have been a misconception, for while it is not intended, in view of the new situation created by Admiral Sir John Fisher's scheme for the distribution and mobilization of the fleet to make a second Portsmouth in the north, Rosyth will be transformed into a naval point in D'Appus, exceeding in importance, for instance, Berehaven, on the Bantry coast.

Menagerie Sold in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—Anyone who wanted a pet lion or panther for the price of an ordinary poodle had a rare chance this week. A stranded menagerie, consisting of a lion, a panther, two kangaroos, a giant rat, all abandoned waifs of the show world, were sold by judicial order at the Batingnolles freight station. The lion went for less than $100, the cage thrown in. The poor rat was given away for $3. The total sale realized $312.

Cures the cough,
Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes—

DR. JAMES' CHERRY TAR SYRUP.

Easy to take—prompt in results.

At Drug Stores.
25 Cents a Bottle.

New Year's Greeting
1905

To Our Many Friends

This store's mission is to serve the public faithfully, intelligently, honestly; to sell goods on credit under a system which justifies every self-respecting person in welcoming our innovation.

Not only have we elevated the installment plan — we have placed it on a pinnacle of honesty and fair dealing and surrounded it with such an attractive environment that our books now contain the names of hundreds of men and women who formerly never spoke of an installment furniture house except in terms of disparagement.

This store's methods appeal particularly to those who resent the vulgar, sensational advertising of some credit houses of today.

Our policy is making new friends for us continually. We have freed the credit system of the odium formerly attached to it.

OUR system bears the searchlight of investigation. Under OUR method of extending credit you are enabled to buy furniture and carpets as advantageously as if you paid cash, and you are treated courteously and considerately if your purchases amount to a dollar or a thousand. Every self-respecting man or woman finds it a pleasure as well as a convenience transacting business with us under this new, dignified credit system, and everybody is invited to open an account.

Let Spear "Feather Your Nest."
A Dollar or Two a Week Will Do.

Store Closed Monday. Open Tuesday Morning.

SPEAR'S
908 AND 910
PENN AVENUE

HIGH SCHOOL SEVEN NOW IN LEAD---CLARKE LIKES M'BRIDE'S LOOKS

PITTSBURGH IS IN FIRST PLACE

Wilkinsburg High School Beaten, 3 to 0, and Shadyside Goes Down Notch in Race.

REISFAR SHOOTS TWO GOALS

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
Shadyside	2	1	.667
East Liberty	2	1	.667
Wilkinsburg	1	2	.333
Allegheny Prep.	0	3	.000

The Pittsburgh High school took the lead in the race for the hockey championship yesterday afternoon by defeating the Wilkinsburg High School seven, 3 to 0.

Pittsburgh, by assuming the leadership, sent Shadyside into second place, where it is tied with East Liberty Academy.

Wilkinsburg was anything but an easy proposition yesterday, however. Capt. Fleeger and Geider, the cover point, were not in the game on account of illness, but the team, nevertheless, played good hockey. Bunton had charge of the team and he kept it working all the while. Van Gorder, the Pittsburgh left wing, did not show up and Beegle played his wing very acceptably.

Pittsburgh shot one goal in the opening half and two in the second period. The playing at the start of the game was around the Wilkinsburg cage, where Haven, the goal keeper, was kept busy warding off shots. Haven used good judgment in playing the position and he made stops that brought forth cheers. Reed, the High School goal keeper, had fewer stops, but he made good on all of them.

After considerable playing in this part of the ice Bunton and "Eph." Robinson took the puck up the field, Johns getting it away from Robinson. Bright and Reisfar took it back up the field. Harmer was given the rubber for a lift in the middle of the rink and he sent it up high. Messner hit the rubber with his stick while it was going in the direction of the cage, and he fell into the net for a goal.

In the second half Bright started the hard playing with a run through the field to the Wilkinsburg cage. At this stage Bunton was sent to the bench by Referee Eddie Roberts for two minutes for roughness. While Bunton was resting, much to his dislike, Reisfar shot a goal from a scrimmage. Shortly after this goal Ray Robinson and Beegle came up the ice with the rubber and in the scrimmage at the net Reisfar shot another goal.

Thornhurst put up a good game, his checking being a feature. Beegle was benched for chopping just before the close of the game. The lineup:

Pittsburgh—3.		Wilkinsburg—0.
Reed	Goal	Haven
Harmer	Point	Messner
Johns	Cover Point	Thornhurst
R. Robinson	Forward	E. Robinson
Reisfar	Center	Bunton
Bright	Right Wing	Orton
Beegle	Left Wing	Russell

Goals—Harmer, Reisfar 2. Referee—Eddie Roberts, Pittsburgh team. Goal judges—McCracken, Shadyside; Joe Edwards, Chester Military Academy. Timer—Charles Harper, Pittsburgh High School.

BIG OFFER TO BRITT.

Al Herford Wants Another Battle for Joe Gans and Offers Great Inducements.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Al Herford is hot after another match between Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans. Herford declares that if Britt will meet Gans again he will offer a purse of $20,000 for the contest, and undertake to hold the same before the Eureka A. C. To this Herford will add a side bet of $5,000 if Britt is satisfied. To show that he is strictly in earnest Herford declares that he will post half of the purse as soon as the Californian signs articles of agreement.

Herford says: "This offer of mine is no bluff. While I do not believe that Britt can be induced to fight in this section of the country, I can do nothing more than try. I do not fear interference from the authorities, as the status of the Eureka A. C. has been determined after a fair trial in court, and everything about the organization has been conducted according to law. A bout between Gans and Britt in the east would be a record breaker as far as attendance is concerned. We have a great field to draw from and I think that we would play to a $40,000 house if anything."

Herford in conclusion said that he would like to have the mill held at 133 pounds, weigh in at 6 o'clock, but if Britt objects he is satisfied to have it decided at the same weight at the ringside. To try to bring about the combat Herford proposes to travel to 'Frisco with Gans next week to see Britt. Herford has also sent his offer to Britt, care of Harry Corbett at San Francisco.

RULES AGAINST BETTING.

New Jersey's Supreme Court Decides That Poolrooms Are Gambling Places.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—An opinion far reaching in its effects upon bettors on horse racing was filed today in the supreme court by Justice Mahlon Pitney. The effect of the opinion is to declare illegal and a violation of section 65 of the crimes act of 1898, places where persons may resort to make bets on horse racing by telegraph. The opinion was filed in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in behalf of Mark Ames, who was manager of the Atlantic City office of the Old Dominion Telegraph Company. Ames was arrested and committed, charged with sending on April 6, 1903, a telegram to the West Virginia Athletic association of Wheeling, W. Va., with a money order for $80 to be placed on a horse named Honolulu at the Bennings race track.

In his opinion Justice Pitney says persons resort to a place in this state to engage in betting, the mischief to them and to the community where they bet against some absent party with the aid of the telegraph or telephone is precisely the same as if the persons were betting among themselves. The place of resort is a gambling place and the keeper of it is certainly within the condemnation of section 65.

Further on the justice says: "It is of no consequence that the corporation of West Virginia with and through which the wagering operations are habitually conducted, is engaged in a practice authorized by the laws of that state."

PENNSY WON TOURNEY.

Defeated Other College Teams for the Rice Chess Trophy—New Officers Chosen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Pennsylvania won the triangular college chess league tournament which was concluded here today with a score of five games won to three lost as against four and one half won to three and one-half lost scored by Cornell, the previous holder of the championship, and the Rice trophy. Brown finished last with a total of two and one-half points won.

One of the shortest games on record in an important chess tournament was played in the final round today when Johnston of Pennsylvania resigned his game after six moves. He had not been beaten in any of the three previous games and was paired with Mitchell of Cornell.

At the conclusion of the match the players decided to hold the next tournament December 27, 28, 29 and 30 next. Officers for the coming year then were elected as follows: President, Isaac L. Rice; vice president, M. B. Kirkpatrick, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, Hermann Helms; manager, Hartwig Cassell.

The games in the final round resulted as follows: First board, Darling, Cornell, drew with Burton, Brown, in a Scotch opening lasting 54 moves. Second bard, Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania, drew with Van Arsdale, Brown, in an irregular game after 40 moves. Third board, Mitchell, Cornell, won from Johnston, Pennsylvania, in a King's Bishops opening after six moves, the latter falling into a trap that cost him the Queen at the very start.

Foster Juniors Win Game.

The Foster Juniors beat the Trinity A. C. last night 30 to 6. Lineup:

Foster Juniors—30.		Trinity—6.
Garrigan	R.F.	Borland
Harrison	L.F.	Scott
Kirk	C.	McQuade
Hiekler	R.G.	Archer
Smith	L.G.	Ruttkamp

Field goals—Garrigan 2, Harrison 4, Kirk 2, Hiekler 2, Smith 5, Borland 3. Referee—McGee. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

M'BRIDE LOOKS GOOD TO CLARKE

Pirates' Manager Writes of His Conference With New Player and Thinks Well of Him.

THE TEAM'S TRAINING POINTS

If appearance and confidence count for anything then McBride, the new player secured from the St. Joseph club of the Western league, is sure to make good in the big league. This is the opinion of Manager Clarke, who sends the information by way of a New Year's greeting to the owner of the Pirates.

When Clarke left here to go back to his home in Kansas, after attending the annual meeting of the National league, at which he put through a number of player deals, he was instructed to stop off in Chicago and have a chat with McBride, who had been telegraphed to meet the club leader in the Windy city. The meeting was held and Clarke in his letter states that the new player, who is a clean-cut fellow, has all the confidence in the world and he looks good to him. Clarke also states in his letter that he is satisfied with the team as it now stands, and thinks he will be able to spring a surprise or two on the other clubs.

The news that McBride has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident that put him out of the game for a while last summer pleased President Dreyfuss. McBride and Clarke were the victims of similar accidents. Both were spiked and afterward suffered from blood poisoning. McBride wrote a month or so ago that he did not feel any bad effects from the accident after the close of the season, but to make sure Clarke insisted upon seeing the player who expects to become one of the regulars next year, and the result was entirely satisfactory.

McBride stole 57 bases last season in spite of the fact that he was crippled for a week or so. He also secured 85 runs. If the Pittsburgh team had not decided to give the Milwaukee boy a chance to become one of its regular infielders, McBride would probably have landed in St. Louis, as Manager Nichols was fighting for him.

The baseball managers are already beginning to see ahead of the winter and are fast completing plans for the southern trip of their clubs. The preliminary work has already been one of the biggest items of expense in connection with the national game. It has been recognized as a prime necessity in the strenuous fight for pennants. The owners who in previous years tried to condition teams in the north found cause for regret before the season progressed very far.

Alabama and Georgia will, as usual, secure the bulk of the teams in both the National and American leagues, while the more pretentious minor leagues will also be well represented in nearly all the states south of the Mason and Dixon line. By April 1 it is probable that nearly 400 players will be scattered through the south, from Florida and Georgia on the east to California on the west. The Golden Gate, from present appearances, will attract only one team—the Chicago Nationals—while Texas has been selected by the two St. Louis clubs as being the most satisfactory state in which to prepare for the struggle of 1905. The training points selected by the various teams are as follows:

The Pirates will go to Hot Springs.
The Athletics will go to Shreveport, La.
The Phillies to Savannah.
The New York Nationals to Savannah and later to Birmingham.
The New York Americans to Montgomery, Ala.
The champion Bostons to Macon, Ga.
The Reds of Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla.
The Clevelands to Atlanta, Ga.
The Boston Nationals to Thomasville, Ga.
The Detroits to Augusta, Ga.
The Chicago Americans to New Orleans.
The Brooklyns to Columbia, S. C.
The St. Louis Nationals to Houston, Tex.
The St. Louis Browns to Dallas, Tex.
The Washingtons to Hampton, Va.

HAWLEY'S QUEER WAYS.

Chief Zimmer Says a Kind Word for a Pitcher Who Was Formerly a Pirate.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—"I see that some of the boys are telling stories about Pink Hawley," said Chief Zimmer. "Pink was a good pitcher in his day, and a good fellow, albeit he was the queerest man I have ever known in baseball. One day when he was pitching for Pittsburgh the umpire called two strikes and three balls on me when Hawley started to walk toward his catcher.

"They were about 10 feet from me when Pink said: 'Better let Chief hit it, hadn't we? He's a pretty good fellow.' And sure enough he let me hit the ball. Another time he walked into my cigar store and, coming up to me, said, 'Chief, will you forgive me?' 'Sure, Pink,' I said, though I hadn't the slightest idea what for. I put out my hand and he almost crushed it in the warmth of his gratitude.

"There had never been a word between us all the years we had been acquainted. In one game where Pittsburgh, with Pink pitching, had us beaten about 9 to 0 in the seventh, when I came to bat. 'What's your average, Chief?' Hawley asked. 'About .149, I guess,' was my reply.

"'Well, boost it a little,' he said, as he floated up one breast high. I hit it against the fence and scored Cleveland's one and only run."

MAY REJECT RECORDS.

Kiser and Oldfield Timers Were Off in Their Figures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—It was learned today that Earl Kiser's mile automobile record of 51 4-5 seconds, made at Cleveland, and Barney Oldfield's new figures of 51 1-5 seconds for the same distance, made at Denver, will probably fail of acceptance by the A. A. A. racing board.

There was no question about the honesty of the timers at Cleveland and Denver, according to Mr. Pardington, and it is possible that the record time was made, but the discrepancies in the reports of the timers and other officials left the matter so open to argument that he believed the racing board would reject the figures.

Tie Game at East Liverpool.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 31.—In one of the fastest games of the season East Liverpool and Roscoe played a tie game today, the score being 2 to 2.

Hod Stuart, Captain Calumet Hockey Team at the Garden This Week.

THE FAST MANCHESTER BASKETBALL TEAM

Graham, Mgr., and Capt. Yeager. Koch. Metzkes. Roth, Treas. Stehle. Bury.

(Patterson was unable to be present at the time the picture was taken.)

WILL FIGHT FOR CHANCE TO MEET THE CHAMPION

Hart and Johnson Will Do Battle to That End—Ryan and O'Brien to Meet Again.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—James J. Jeffries, our unbeaten heavyweight champion and generally regarded as the most wonderful piece of fighting machinery that ever entered a ring, may be called upon to defend his title before long. Marvin Hart of Louisville, who has developed from a husky middleweight into a 200-pounder, is to meet Jack Johnson, the negro, who has cleaned up everything that came in his way, though none of them were topnotchers.

The conditions of the go are that Johnson must stop Hart inside of 20 rounds or forfeit the match and the winner's end of the purse. It is apparent that Johnson agrees to this jug-handled proposition, believing that he can do the trick, and that such a performance will force Jeffries to meet him, which the champion has heretofore consistently refused to do, on account of the color line.

It goes without saying that Jeffries will "pull" for Hart with all his might and main, and it really seems as if the Louisville boy, with so much at stake, should be able to hold his own with the negro at least.

Another opponent for Jeffries, and one who must be given some consideration, is Frank Gotch, champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, who has lately announced his determination of trying for the pugilistic supremacy also.

There is every likelihood that Gotch, under proper tutelage, may develop into a crackerjack heavyweight, though it seems hardly likely that, with six months' preparation, he can hope to give Jeffries much of an argument. It took the champion two or three years of hard traveling to reach the form that enabled him to beat Fitzsimmons and assume the top of the heap, and Gotch, or anybody else with like aspirations, will probably have to go the same route.

The wrestler is scarcely to be congratulated in choosing Kid McCoy as his instructor. The clever Hoosier, while unquestionably a great boxer, has seemingly never been able to impart his skill to others. Jack Munroe was his last pupil. Had Gotch, instead, gone to Tommy Ryan, how willingly would the proposition have been accepted. Ever since Ryan split up with Jeffries he has been aching for a chance to get even. And training a man of Gotch's possibilities would be nothing more or less than a labor of love.

Tommy Ryan and Jack O'Brien show signs of wanting to get together again. Tommy has accepted the Philadelphian's challenge for a 20-round fight at 154 pounds, and it does seem that Ryan has much the best of the match to start with. The weight is very low for O'Brien, while Ryan can make it with ease. The battle is to be fought within 90 days and should be a great scrap, but it's always hard telling what Ryan is going to do, though O'Brien, with the championship in view, will undoubtedly fight like a wildcat.

LONG ON THIRD BASEMEN.

Cleveland Has Turned Out More Stars at That Corner Than Any Other City.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—"If I wanted a third baseman I surely would go to Cleveland for him," remarked a minor league manager at the recent American league meeting in Chicago. "I don't believe that there is a town in the country that turns out as many cracking good third basemen as does the Forest City."

And he hit the nail right on the head. What town in the country can boast of turning out three third basemen the equal of Billy Bradley, Tommy Leach and Lave Cross? The list does not stop here, however. There is Jim Delehanty, who played third for the Boston Nationals last season, while Brother Joe Delehanty played that bag before becoming an outfielder. Sam Havel played third base in the Central league, while Hopke of the Eberhards has played both short and third base. Tommy Mylett was a star third baseman in the New York State league, while Eddie Hilley can equal any of them in fielding the bag, although he is a few chips shy when it comes to batting. In fact, this is all that has kept him out of fast company. He played third for Tilon last season.

Danny Sheehan, another Cleveland boy, has played third for Montreal and Indianapolis, but played short for Niles last summer. "Darby" O'Brien, Ernest Anklam, Hugo Kreuger and Frank Delehanty are other Cleveland boys that have played third base professionally, although they may now be playing other positions. Hickey, who formerly played third for Indianapolis, is another graduate of the Cleveland lots.

JEFFRIES AND MUNROE.

The Champion Has Invited the Miner to Become His Sparring Partner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Jack Munroe, the Butte miner heavy weight, will in all probability don the gloves again in the squared circle with Champion Jim Jeffries.

The men will not try to knock each other out like they did in their battle in San Francisco last September, but will exchange swings and jabs at close quarters, with no intention whatever of putting each other to sleep.

The combat which these big fellows will engage in will be a three-round exhibition bout, a part of the performance of "Davy Crockett," in which play Champion Jeffries is now starring.

The big champion is anxious to have Munroe for his sparring partner in the play and has sent a telegram to Munroe offering him the position of sparring partner.

When Munroe was informed by a reporter of Jeffries' request the miner said he would be pleased to accept the position, but that he would have to get the sanction of his manager, Harry Pollok. It is almost certain that Manager Pollok will consent.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

LIVELY BOXING BOUTS CARDED FOR A SMOKER

Local Lads Will Meet in the Ring and Fast Contests Are Expected—McClelland Down to Work.

Tomorrow night the Business Men's club will hold its New Year's show and some of the best-arranged boxing bouts are on the program, and a fine night's fun can be looked for. The main bout of the evening will bring together Joe Alton of the South Side and Lou Isaacs of Soho. These two are well matched, and it will be a question as to who will have the best of the argument. Both have won all their recent contests, and their followers cannot see where their man can be beaten.

Another bout that has been well arranged is the two 100-pounders, Harry Palmer and Patsy Brannigan. The latter has been going on at all the Business Men's shows and making good, while Palmer has long desired a chance to show his skill against Brannigan. Paul Moore, the 133-pounder, will take on Jack McDonough of the South Side, and these two are the kind that will go at each other without any urging from the crowd. The next pair will be Dick Given, a newcomer, who made good at the recent tournament at McKeesport. Kid Wallace, a husky youth from the hill, will try his hand with Jim O'Neil from Manchester. Tommy Trimble will meet either Fred House or Frank Walling. Jim Clark of the Pittsburgh Lyceum will take on Tommy Schumacker of Lawrenceville. Joe Keaily, known as "The Fighting Conductor," will meet Dick Given, and he will see what he can do in the way of punching something besides transfers.

Jack McClelland has at last got down to hard training for the matches that his manager has on for him. McClelland will meet Jimmy Reeder on next Saturday night at a club near Altoona. On the Friday after he will meet Solly Stroup at Altoona, both these bouts to be for six rounds. Jack will not go to St. Louis for some time as the club has barred Abe Attel from fighting there, so this will call off the match between these two that was to have taken place there on January 19.

Billy Yourall, who is to meet Charley Knox on next Friday night at Altoona, is training hard and it is the intention of his manager to have him fight the winner of the Bowser-Strapp fight; that is, if the victor is willing. If not, he will take on any one his weight in this section. The contest at Altoona on next Friday night will be the first that has taken place in Altoona for five years, as the council has passed a bill allowing six-round bouts.

HARTFORD MAN WON.

Took New Year's Golf Cup at Pinehurst. One Pittsburgh Player.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—F. E. Belden of Hartford was the winner of the New Year's cup offered for the best net score in the fifth event of the winter's series, one eighteen hole medal handicap played today, scoring 79 net and playing with a handicap of 12.

J. H. Clapp of Washington won the gross score cup, with 91, leading F. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, and L. R. Fuller of New York by only two strokes.

J. V. Hall was the only Pittsburgh player. His gross score was 153, handicap 20, net 133. He also played for trophies given by the vice president of the Tin Whistle club, won by W. C. Johnson of New York and C. Lee Knight of Philadelphia. Mr. Hall's score was 125 gross, 30 handicap, 95 net.

East Pittsburgh Kickers Win.

East Pittsburgh defeated McDonald in an exciting game of association football yesterday at McDonald, 2 to 0. One of the features of the game was the playing of Duncan at goal for McDonald. The lineup:

McDonald—0.		East Pittsburgh—2.
Duncan	Goal	C. Breslin
Cook	Fullback	Chambers
Smith	Fullback	Cougan
Finley	Halfback	Gormley
Hart	Halfback	McAtee
McCaffrey	Halfback	S. Gillespie
Cook	Forward	McAtee
Dolan	Forward	J. Artherell
Putt	Forward	C. Artherell
Hanant	Forward	Gillespie
Rhen	Forward	Ferguson

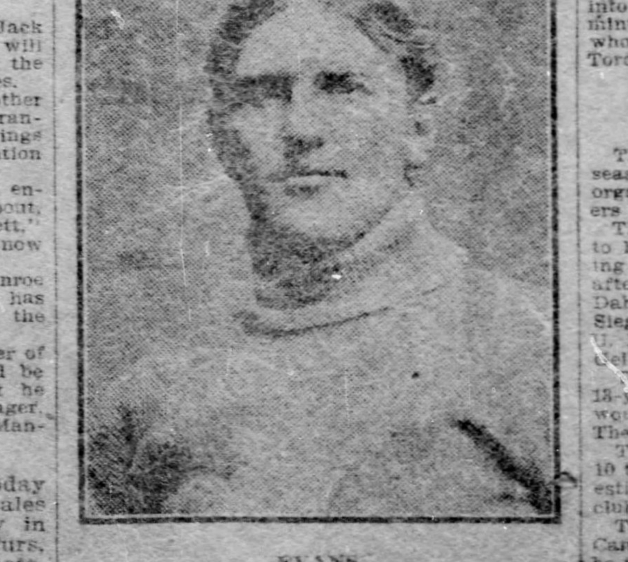
Referee—Minor. Linesmen—Hampson and McCann.

South Siders Are Defeated.

The St. John's Lyceum five defeated the South Side Independents last night 25 to 8 on the Lyceum floor. Lineup:

St. J. Lyceum—25.		S. S. Ind.—8.
Euler	L.F.	Herbel
Shaily	R.F.	Gross
Dullard	C.	Standinger
Mooney	L.G.	Wold
Sullivan	R.G.	Miller

Field goals—Mooney 3, Dullard 4, Shaily 4, Euler, Gross 2, Standmyer 2. Goals from foul—Dullard. Referee—McAllister of Erie. Time of halves—20 minutes.



EVANS.
He is a husky player and fills the position of point on the Toronto seven.

SOME FAST FLOOR GAMES ARE ON THE SCHEDULE

Butler Team Will Meet Manchester and Contest Is Likely to Be Exciting. Other Good Games.

Raleigh hall, in lower Allegheny, will be the scene of another interesting and exciting basketball game tomorrow night, when the Manchester five meets the crack Butler Y. M. C. A. team. The Butler county boys have been playing tag with the local teams recently, and especially during the summer months, when they held sway at Alameda park, Butler, and defied any team in Western Pennsylvania to down them, offering the team which was the first to turn the trick $25 additional to the guarantee they were to receive for the game. Although many of the teams endeavored to capture the prize, none succeeded until the Young Americans of Homestead undertook the task and came out ahead in a hard struggle, much to the surprise of every one. This was the only game which the Butler team lost during the whole summer, notwithstanding the fact that they played more than 20 games.

The team which is scheduled to appear at Manchester tomorrow night is practically the same aggregation which had things its own way in the basketball line last summer, Campbell, now with South Side, being the only player who will not be with them. It is the same old team which has been playing at the Butler Y. M. C. A. for a number of years, with one or two additions, and they are rated as one of the fastest and best teams in this vicinity. The Butler county boys will not want for rooters to encourage them, as they have a great number of friends in Allegheny, and especially in Manchester.

On Thursday evening of this week the Manchester and Chartiers teams will come together in the third game of the series between the two teams. This meeting will take place in Arcade hall, Carnegie. Capt. Hans Wagner says that the largest crowd that was ever packed into that hall will be on deck Thursday evening, as all Carnegie will turn out to see Hans and his husky band turn the tables on Manchester.

Monday evening, January 9, the third game of the series between the Manchester team and the Olympics of McKeesport will be played in Raleigh hall. At present the series stands a tie, each team having won the game played on the home floor. On Thursday, January 19, the fourth game of the series will be played at McKeesport. These two games were decided upon last week by Managers Miller and Graham. In the event that each team wins one of these two games the deciding game of the series will be played on a neutral floor, either at South Side or at East Liverpool.

W. U. P. FIVE TO OPEN WITH HANS WAGNER'S TEAM

Next Saturday night in Cyclorama hall, Irwin and Beach avenues, Allegheny, the W. U. P. basketball team will play its first public game, having as opponents Hans Wagner and his Chartiers valley basketball team. The Wup team, under the direction of Capt. Thompson, has been practicing faithfully for several weeks and Manager W. F. Melhuish, Jr., said last night that when the team lines up for its first game lovers of the sport will see one of the fastest bunches of basketball players in this section in action.

Playing with Honus Wagner on the Chartiers team will be Patsey Flaherty, Al Wagner and other well known players, while Rube Waddell, he of baseball fame, wired last night that he was coming down from the wilds of Butler county to either participate in the game or act in some official capacity. Rube has not been in the limelight since the hunting season closed so he has decided to be on hand for this game.

Besides Capt. Thompson the Wup team will have East, Edgar, Waddell, Dickie, Kehl, Ednundson, Berry, Cashdollar, Rosenbloom and other football players, who can play just a good a game of basketball as they can on the football field. Manager Melhuish and his assistants have arranged to take care of at least 2,000 people for the opening game and perhaps more. The students from all departments have formed rooters clubs and intend to give the basketball team the same support as that received by the football team.

Fosters Win from McKeesporters.

The Foster club last evening defeated the McKeesport Juniors in a fast game 28 to 25. Davis was the star for McKeesport, but no distinction can be made of the Foster players, as every one played fine ball. Line-up:

Foster—28.		McKeesport—25.
P. McGee	Forward	Voegtly
Meyers	Forward	Geeting
Kelley	Center	Schultz
Manning	Guard	Giles
G. McGee	Guard	Davis

Field goals—P. McGee 3, Meyers 5, Kelley 2, Manning, G. McGee 3, Voegtly 4, Geeting, Giles, Schultz, Davis 5. Goal from foul—Voegtly. Time—Two 20-minute halves. Referee—McAllister.

Irvings to Play Library.

Tomorrow evening at Duquesne garden the Irving and Library hockey teams of the Duquesne Amateur league will meet for the first time this season. A good game is expected, as Irving will do its best to win to get back into first place. The Library seven will be minus the services of its captain, H. Wood, who is spending the holidays at his home in Toronto, Canada.

AMONG THE PASSERS.

The Union club of Pittsburgh will open its season Monday at Oakdale with the recently organized team of that place. All Union players report at 12:30 noon.

The Keystone club of Allegheny would like to hear from all 10 to 11-year-old teams having balls. These players are to report this afternoon, not later than 3 o'clock: Lanicker, Dahlinger, Baur, Stuart, Gelb, Pomerinki and Sieg. They would like to hear from the Tenth U. P. Second team. For games address Fred Gelb, 93 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny.

The South Side Tigers are out for the 11 to 13-year-old championship this season, and would like to hear from any team. Address Theo. Liebau, Jr., 1813 Fox street, city.

The Bolger club defeated the Armory A. C. 10 to 9 at Duquesne school hall in a very interesting game. The team work of the Bolger club was a little too much for Armory.

The Carnegie C. C. B. team will play at Canonsburg Tuesday, January 3. This will be the first game of a series between the two teams, to decide which is the best team in the Chartiers valley.

UNITY LEADS THE COUNTY LEAGUE

Small Scores Were the Rule Last Week, but Close Games Were Played.

GOSSIP OF THE ALLEYS

Five matches were played in the County league last week, or rather four were played and one was forfeited. There was little doing in the way of big scores, probably on account of over-indulgence in turkeys on Christmas day. Charley Pherzon finally caught his hoodoo and strangled it to death with an average of 217 1-3, which he put up against East Pittsburgh Friday night on the Fifth avenue alleys. This was the first time this season in a league match that Charley had gone over the 200 mark and he naturally felt pretty good after his big score in the first game.

The week witnessed the passing away of one more team in the County league, this time Harry Rupp's Mammoth aggregation. It had been known for some time that Harry was having trouble getting five men together to roll his scheduled matches and on this account the final collapse was not entirely unexpected. It was generally hoped, however, that he would be able to last the season out by signing new material, but this is decidedly hard to find at present and he came to the conclusion that the only course left open to him was to resign. A meeting of the league will be held next Sunday to take action and to elect a successor. During the past week the Social team played off six postponed games and won five of them. The standing of the teams to date is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Unity	26	7	.806	N. Braddock	19	17	.528
Liberty	27	9	.750	Allegheny	16	20	.444
Brunswick	29	10	.744	Cecilia	15	21	.417
Troy Hill	26	10	.722	Millvale	15	21	.417
Social	24	12	.667	Mammoth	14	22	.389
Braddock	22	14	.611	Glenwood	12	24	.333
Federal	20	16	.556	Birmingham	9	27	.250
E. Pittsb'gh	21	18	.538	St. Boniface	7	32	.179
South Side	19	17	.528	Duquesne	3	30	.091

President Moll and W. H. (Adonis) Terry, representatives of the National Bowling Tournament Company of Milwaukee, were visitors here the past week. They were welcomed on their arrival by a group of representative pin knights, who took good care of them. On Tuesday evening an informal meeting was held downtown, which was well attended. President Moll explained that the object of their trip was to awaken enthusiasm among bowlers in the east in the coming national tournament to be held in the Cream City next month. He explained in detail the plans which have already been made for the entertainment of the visiting bowlers, and assured those present that they would be well taken care of should they make the trip. The meeting was marred by the persistency with which one or two of those present introduced local questions to the attention of the visitors, but on the whole was an enjoyable affair and undoubtedly productive of much good. The visitors were shown a good time and departed for the east the following morning.

With the excitement attending the holidays over, the schedules of the City and County leagues will be resumed this week. As tomorrow is an official holiday, no games will be played, those scheduled having been transferred. The schedules are as follows:

City league—Tuesday, Millvale vs. Herron Hill and Mt. Troy vs. Birmingham; Wednesday, Federal vs. Tuxedo; Thursday, Brunswick vs. Glenwood and Arlington vs. Unity; Friday, Rough Riders vs. Castle 211.

County league—Tuesday, Duquesne vs. Millvale, Birmingham vs. South Side, and East Pittsburgh vs. North Braddock; Wednesday, Cecilia vs. Unity and Allegheny vs. Liberty; Thursday, Federal vs. Duquesne; Friday, Glenwood vs. Troy Hill and Social vs. Mammoth (indefinitely postponed.)

Miles McGrath and Andy Kramer are having a hot race for the leading honors in the City league, with the former ahead by the narrow margin of eight pins. Hartman, of the champions, is third, but a long way behind the first two. He is coming fast, however, and if either of the leaders lets up there will be something doing. Charley Coons has given his figures a big boost, while Sam Heimbeucher has raised his a few points. The Unity, Brunswick and Rough Rider teams each have three representatives among the first 10, the other man being Neff of the Herron Hills.

The Brunswick team has an apparently safe lead in the tournament on the Club alleys and will probably carry off the honors. They rolled against the Liberty bunch Wednesday night and took two of the three games, putting up a total of 2,817 pins, over 100 more than their nearest competitors, the Federals. On the following night the Unity and Rough Rider teams met and the former put up a total of 2,647 pins. In this match Capt. Crymble of the Rough Riders made a score of 263, the highest in the tournament. He made 11 strikes and one error, the latter costing him 37 pins, and a perfect score. In the same match John Petty of the Rough Riders made 505 pins in his three games and took the lead for the individual prize. Only one more match remains to be played, that between the East Pittsburgh and Millvale teams.

The new Central league will be formally organized at a meeting to be held at the Club alleys Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Over a dozen teams have already entered and all those wishing to join are requested to have representatives present at this meeting promptly at the time announced.

The five alley keepers interested in the two-men team league announce that they have received more entries than they can use and that all indications point to a successful season. A final meeting to act on the applications and arrange details will be held at the Fifth avenue alleys Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Harry Hand will lead Ed Bossler's famous Baldheads to East Liverpool tomorrow, where they will play the first half of a series of six games for a side bet of $50 with the Crescents of that place. The train leaves Union station at 8:15 sharp and all players and others who wish to take the trip are requested to be at the station before that time. The other three games will be played next Friday night on the Fifth avenue alleys.

The Bankers' Bowling league was organized at a meeting held on the Club alleys Friday night. Five banks were represented and the following officers were elected: C. W. Arnold, president, and Frank C. Howell, secretary and vice president. It is expected that eight banks will join the league and all those wishing to do so are requested to send their applications to the secretary, care Farmers Deposit National bank, as soon as possible.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Printers and Binders league will be held at the Wylie avenue alleys at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Four clubs have already signified their intention of entering and it is hoped to secure four more teams.

MEANS A TURF WAR.

Edward Corrigan Secures Control of the Hawthorne Track and Will Fight Jockey Club.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Edward Corrigan has secured control of the Hawthorne race track. The deal was closed tonight, when Richard Fitzgerald, who for a long time has been the principal stockholder in the track, sold out his interests to Corrigan.

The change of ownership, it is said, means that the Western Jockey Club will have a fight on its hands if some action is not taken at its regular monthly meeting January 3 to revise the racing dates for 1905 picked out for the different tracks throughout the west and the south at the annual meeting early in December. Corrigan now has full control of the new track at New Orleans and the probabilities are that he will also get control of the Kansas City track. The control of these two tracks together with Hawthorne makes Corrigan one of the strongest leaders of racing in the west. Allied with Corrigan will be found several of the other and smaller tracks of the west and southwest, including Essex Park at Hot Springs, Ark.

YALE SEVEN OUTPLAYED BY TORONTO IN LAST GAME

Blue Takes Early Lead, but Canadians Forge Ahead and Win Easily by Seven Goals to Three.

The Toronto university seven outplayed Yale at all angles last night and won the last game of the intercollegiate hockey series, 7 to 3.

Yale was the early contender and for a while had the score 2 to 0 in its favor, but the Canadians woke up and shot four goals in rapid succession, three coming on face-offs. The half closed with the count 4 to 2 in Toronto's favor.

In the final period Toronto continued its goal shooting and ran up its list to seven. The game was fast from the start, but the Toronto defense was so superior to Yale's that the disparity was noticeable early in the proceedings. Toronto shot its four goals in the first half by its ability to get into the defense and take well-directed shots into the cage.

Capt. Spittal of the Pittsburgh team refereed. He acted like an old-time official. In the last half he repeatedly penalized the Toronto players for tripping and other infringement of the rules. At one time the Cannucks had but four men in the game, yet Yale was unable to score.

The crowd cheered lustily while Yale was making repeated assaults on the Toronto net and when the shots were staved off by Lash and Evans.

Marcus, early in the game went up the ice with the rubber and shot a goal, turning loose a very pretty shot. Shortly after this goal the Yale forward men went up the field together, Cornell passing to Behr, who shot into the cage.

It looked as though Yale would win, but Toms put the Toronto adherents into a good humor by shooting a goal from the side of the rink. On the face-off Patten got the rubber and passed to Martin who secured another goal, tieing the score.

On the face-off Patten was given the rubber and he went into the defense and shot goal, putting Toronto in the lead. A few minutes later an offside was called near the Yale net, and on the face-off Sherry passed to Martin who shot goal.

Evans took the rubber up the ice early in the second half, and Sherry shot goal from a scrimmage that resulted at the cage. On the face-off, after an offside play at Yales' cage, Patten shot goal. Behr shot one for Yale at this stage, getting the puck from Cornell in a scrimmage near the net. Patten skated through the forward line and defense for the last goal. The line-up:

Toronto—7.		Yale—3.
Lash	Goal	Peverley
Evans	Point	Flitter
Montague	Cover point	Flinn
Patten	Forward	Cornell
Sherry	Center	Marcus
Toms	Right wing	Dilworth
Martin	Left wing	Behr

Goals—First half, Toms 2, Martin, Patten, Behr, Marcus; second half, Patten 2, Sherry, Behr. Referee—Spittal. Time—20-minute halves.

Marquettes Beat Independents.

The Marquettes, putting up their usual fast game, defeated the independent five of Hazelwood last night. Lineup:

Marquettes—25.		Independents—11.
McClarion	R.F.	Lowrey
Gibney-Gallagher	R.F.	Lewellen
Brady	C.	Flatley-O'Connor
Welsh	R.G.	Deighanty
Doyle-Doyle	L.G.	Liney

Goals from field—Gibney 3, Welsh 4, Lowrey 1, Liney 3, McClarion 3, Lewellen 2. Fouls—Gibney 3, Lowrey 3, Brady 2, Lewelen 2.

Kaercher's 439 WOOD ST.
"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL"
363d SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.
For this week only and while they last.
"KAERCHER'S LEADER" RAZOR STROP, genuine horse-hide....15c
DENNISON'S HANDY BOX, containing Tags, Labels, Twine, Glue, Paper Fasteners, Rubber Bands, etc....35c
BENCH VISE jaws 1½ in.; opens 1¾ in.; weight 1¾ lbs....20c
KAERCHER'S HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR....78c
DIAGONAL WIRE CUTTER, 5½ in....40c
CARVING KNIFE, FORK AND STEEL, in neat case....$2.00
MACHINISTS' APRONS, full length, with two pockets....25c
MONKEY WRENCH, 10 in....20c
GEM CORUNDUM OIL STONE, one side coarse, for quick cutting, opposite side very fine, for finishing....20c
CENTAUR SAFETY CORN PLANE. The only safe cutter made....50c
AUTOMOBILE MOUSE TRAP, a useful, amusing and entertaining novelty....15c
STANLEY CORNERING TOOL, for rounding sharp edges....22c
PAD LOCK, wrought steel, ivory black case....10c
"EXCELSIOR" DIVIDERS, 6 in. with stubs, steel wire points....35c
KAERCHER'S 4-IN. CALIPER SQUARE. Guaranteed in 16ths, with VERNIER to read 32nds, 64ths and 128ths....$1.70
LIGHTNING TOOTH SAW FILES, an excellent file for home use....5c
ROCK CEMENT, mends everything, China, Glass, Metal, etc....10c
"YANKEE" SPECIAL RATCHET Screw Driver, with 3 bits....$1.00
SHAVING BRUSH, with white bone handle, nickel ferrule, all French bristles....22c
CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, Meriden Cutlery Co.'s Stag Handle, with patent guard and rest....$1.25
Kaercher's special one-pound box SCREWS containing about 15 doz. assorted sizes....15c
KAERCHER'S POSTAL SCALE, Capacity 8 ounces by ½ ounce....40c
THE "VIM" GAS STOVE Will rest on top of any ordinary gas burner, no screwing or fixing required for this purpose. It is the most powerful Atmospheric Gas Stove ever produced. It will boil a quart of water in three minutes....15c
UNIVERSAL THREE-MINUTE BREAD BAKER....$2.00
KAERCHER'S FAMILY SCALES weighs 24 pounds by 1 ounce....$1.00
KNIVES AND FORKS, with hard rubber handle....$2.75
STEEL SHEARS for cutting out, 8½ in....40c
RAZOR HONES, genuine Swaty....65c
THERMOMETERS with wood back. Distance Reading....15c
COMBINATION SQUARE SETTS, 6 in. with center head....75c
MOUSE TRAPS, E-Z-Ketch....5c
"KAERCHER'S" ALARM CLOCK, All Brass Nickel-plated, One-Piece Case. Price....59c
GENUINE CARBORUNDUM KNIFE SHARPENERS....18c
Kaercher's PITTSBURG

PASSION-A-T-A NERVE TABLETS will quickly and permanently cure all Nervous Diseases, Insomnia, Failing Memory, Despondency in either sex. No matter what you have used in vain, we urge you to give these tablets a trial and guarantee you'll not be disappointed. Price 50 cents per Box; 6 Boxes $2.50. Mailed in plain packages on receipt of price. For sale only in Penn'a by JOS. FLEMING & SON, Druggists, 412 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALL PLAYERS MUST BEHAVE ON THE FIELD---HARD LINES FOR FIGHTERS

WILL ENFORCE ROWDY RULES

National League Players Must Behave Themselves or Else Lose Part of Their Salaries.

COMBINATIONS ARE MANY

The stand taken by the National league club owners at the annual meeting in favor of clean baseball is one that will appeal to all lovers of the game and receive their hearty indorsement. The real start for clean baseball was made when Harry Pulliam was elected president of the league, and every season since then an advance step has been taken until this year, when the most radical move of all has been made.

Last year it was the Fleischmans, who are part owners of the Cincinnati club, who introduced the clean ball resolution and, singular enough, it was the players on the Cincinnati team, particularly Manager Kelley, who were the most persistent violators of the same rules. The New York players shared with the Reds in the violation of the rules, and the players on those teams suffered more penalties than those of any other team in the league. It was also a matter of comment that the players on the Pittsburgh and Chicago teams observed the rules to the letter and were forced to do so by their club owners.

Now the Player Must Pay.

Last season when a player violated the rules and was removed from the game there was a league rule requiring that the amount of money be assessed from the player for the time lost by reason of suspension, and that the money should be deducted from his salary. The rule was a good one and would have worked well, but unfortunately there were some club owners who did not live up to it and paid the players' fines out of the club treasury. The same thing held good in the matter of salary to be deducted for the loss of time.

This year, however, the club owners have gone about things in a different way, and the matter of the payment of the fines is not to be left to the club owners, but to the head of the league, and must be forwarded to headquarters before the offending player can get back into the game. Not only this, but the club owners have gone on record and pledged themselves not to pay the fine of any offending player, but to have the money come from the player's salary. This rule, if lived up to, is sure to work well and to eliminate from the game all the snarling and wrangling which has heretofore done so much to injure the sport.

Club Owners Are Responsible.

This season when a player kicks himself out of a game he is to be assessed the sum of $10 as well as to lose the amount of salary for the time he is under suspension. It has always been contended that the best way to reach a player's heart is through his pocketbook, and the club owners have finally come to realize this. That this rule will work well there is not the least bit of doubt, and if the owners of the New York and Cincinnati teams will do their share toward the enforcement of the new rule, then there will be an absence of all rowdyism in the games in the future. The whole thing is now up to the club owners and the baseball public will look to them for the proper enforcement of the rules.

When Manager Fred Clarke starts to figure out the playing combinations that he can form out of his present corps of players he will find that he will be better fortified than he has ever been before, and this will prove a good thing, because he will be in a position to make a shift any time that the necessity may call for it. Had the club been as fortunate in this line last season, then there might have been a difference in the pennant race, and it was with this experience in view that some of the shifts were made. In order to get at the combinations all that is necessary is to take a glance over the new list of players. For instance, there is "Heinie" Peitz, who has been secured as a catcher and who can be used in almost any of the infield positions and play any one of them in a most acceptable manner. This was shown on different occasions when Peitz was a member of the Cincinnati team and when called on he covered first and second base in a manner almost equal to that of the regular.

Can Work Many Combinations.

Clancy, who comes from Montreal, is not only a fast outfielder, but a fine guardian of first base, and it is more than likely this is the position he will be called on to fill for the Pirates. Howard, the player secured in exchange for Bransfield, McCormick and Kruger, was used at second base in the west and covered the position in fine style, but prior to that he was an outfielder, and if records count for anything was a good one. McBride, who covered short for the St. Joseph team, can also play at third, and had a lot of experience in that position.

Then there is Wagner, who can be shifted to any position and cover one just as well as the other. This gives the manager a lot of combinations to work in case of sickness or accident to the regulars and this is just the point that Clarke was aiming at when he made the changes, and he will see to it that the players have enough practice in the different positions to be able to work well when called on to make the shift. The team's experience last season was one that has taught a lesson which will be profited by in the future.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

AMERICAN CLUB OWNERS ARE SLICING SALARIES

Now That Old Contracts Have Expired the Players Must Stand for Big Reductions.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—After paying war salaries for four years, the American league magnates determined to realize something on their costly investment in baseball, with the result that there is a universal scaling of salaries of all players who have to sign contracts for the season of 1905.

Many of the players held the war-time contracts of three years, which expired at the close of last October, and now they must accept the terms offered by the magnates. They must get right down to a business proposition, where baseball can prosper, and the men who invest their money in the enterprise will stand as much show as the players. In fact the players have had everything their own way for several years, dictating their own terms, and inserting their own clauses in contracts. Now it is the magnate's turn to have his say.

The American league magnates are trying to make the salaries of the different players as nearly equal as possible, so as to do away with a great deal of petty jealousy, which has broken up many a team. True, the player that works faithfully at all times will have no call over the man who fails to take care of himself and does not care whether "school keeps or not." This is only natural. At present there is considerable dissatisfaction among high-priced men about their salaries being cut.

Connie Mack will do little salary cutting, for when Lajoie left the Athletics Mack lost his highest priced man. In fact, while the other American league clubs were carrying enormous salary lists, Mack had a team that won the pennant, but did not come within $40,000 of a certain other team's salary list. Washington lost its only high-priced man when Selbach was allowed to go to Boston. Comiskey is raising his White Stockings so that his salary list will be about $2,500 to each man, with the possible exception of Fielder Jones and George Davis, who go above this mark.

The greatest scaling of salaries will take place in the Detroit and St. Louis clubs. This is only natural, for although there were high-priced players on the teams, the showing made was poor, and the management had to suffer at the gate. As this is the only asset the club owner has in a team it is only reasonable that the players must suffer in return.

COLLEGE SEVENS GETTING IN SHAPE

One-Year Residence Rule Causing Much Comment in West. Should Be Adopted.

DIAMOND TALES ARE RELATED

The college hockey team spent the past week getting in shape for the championship games that will begin this month. Columbia and Princeton will open the intercollegiate championship series Saturday night in New York and the Tigers will take on Brown the following Wednesday, Columbia meeting Harvard the next Saturday. Yale will meet Columbia Tuesday, January 24.

The showing Yale made with Toronto in this city the closing week was satisfactory despite the reverses. Toronto has not a much better team than the Blue, but in the games here it showed better goal shooting ability.

Yale has little team work as yet, but by the time the championship season opens it expects to be rounded into form. The playing of the college teams are not such that will excite much enthusiasm on the part of the hockey goers who are used to seeing the fast professionals, but withal the games are interesting.

Yale expected a hard game with the Interscholastics Thursday night and it got one. The Interscholastics represented the fullest strength of the local prep. league, and had they had the advantage of practice for team work the score of 2 to 1 might have been reversed.

Individually the school boys more than held their own with the collegians in all departments of the game. With practice the Interscholastics could go into the college championship series and be not less than third place at the finish, judging from the form the college teams display in Pittsburgh.

Harvard Looks Weak.

There are players on the Interscholastics that could strengthen the college teams. There is not one player on either the Yale or Toronto team that has anything on Arch Williams in executing the crafty points of the game, and Wallace Johns, the point, can play the game as well as any of the college men at the position.

While Yale was losing to Toronto here the Harvard team, champions of last year, was dropping exhibition games to teams of the New York league. These games were merely practice ones, however, some not being over one-half of 10 minutes. Harvard has been showing anything but championship form this season.

Western colleges are agitating the adoption of a rule that will bar freshman from athletics. The leading colleges want the rule, and it is quite likely it will be put in force when the representatives of the different institutions meet at their conference.

One reason advanced for its adoption is that it will tend to purify college athletics, as the crack athletes in the prep. schools will not be weaned away before they are graduated, and again men will not enter college so readily for the purpose of engaging in athletics.

Would Bar Freshmen.

The proposed rule looks good and would be a good one were it adopted by every institution in the land. The smaller colleges in the west are willing to adopt the rule also if the larger ones take it up, and there is a sentiment toward the same rule in some quarters in the east.

The colleges in this section of the country would not be the first by any means to assimilate the rule. Hereabouts every year brings in a new crop of football and baseball players, and some stay in college only during the season of the sport they are engaged in.

One reason the Western University of Pennsylvania eleven was so successful last fall was that experienced players constituted the team. Capt. Joe Thompson, an able leader, had the strongest players of the Geneva eleven with him, and there were players from western and eastern colleges. It was easy for Coach Mosse to round out a team with such excellent material, being aided by Thompson and other players who know football.

George Whisner, the big pitcher with Warren, O., last year, is a hard man to beat when his team is one run or so to the good. He likes to take it easy, but when pressed can pitch good ball.

There was one game last year that Whisner hated to get it. The Interscholastic nine was playing a week's engagement on the Ohio circuit and got into Warren on a Friday. Jimmy Breen trotted out Sibbie, his star twirler, but when the school boys clouted him for five runs in the third inning he was taken out and Whisner substituted.

Base Hits Galore.

"Toots" Shultz was pitching for the 'Schlastics, and the day was about 90 degrees in the shade. Three runs were made off Shultz in the third also. Alex McCracken was the first to face Whisner, and he laced out a two-bagger, then Shultz hit the fence in left field for a two-bagger. Tom Uptegraff clouted out a triple.

Whisner after the inning accused his team mates of laying down, and for a while there was a merry seance on the Warren bench. The game ended 15 to 11 in favor of Warren, the 'Scholastics having nine errors which gave at least three-fourts of the runs. In this game the Scholastics had 18 hits, which was about the largest number any team on the circuit made last year.

Billy Evans of Youngstown, who umpired the games there last year, says Charley Knepper will likely never forget a game he pitched at Niles last year and was beaten 18 to 3. "Charley was in rare form that day and had speed and curves to burn, but the support he received was enough to have caused him to take a slow freight to Muncie, Indiana," says Evans. Humpty Badel presented Niles with its first three runs by forgetting to cover first base on a throw. In the outfield Knepper had Businsky, the Warren catcher, in left; Sassee in center, and Manager Jimmy Breen in right. Businsky on three occasions with two men down and two on the bases, lost fly balls in the sun, and they went for triples. Jimmy Breen also helped things along by letting two get away.

"After the game Knepper remarked that the last time he was hit that hard was when he was playing with the Morning Glories, at the age of 13, on a city lot in Muncie."

RICHARD R. GUY.

NEW YEAR'S HANDICAP WAS WON BY GARNISH

Victory Was Due to the Clever Riding of Jockey Martin—Only One Favorite Could Win.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Martin's well-judged ride landed Garnish winner by half a length in the New Year handicap today. A strong second choice in the betting, the colt led all the way and had enough in reserve at the end to stall off Miss Betty, who was always a contender. Formaster, the even-money favorite, performed miserably and was always outrun. The race was worth $1,035 to the winner. Frontenac, who scored easily in the third race, was the only winning favorite. Weather fine; track fast. Summary:

First race, 5 furlongs—Spongecake, 106, H. Phillips, 5 to 1, won; Jake Sanders, 106, Nicol, 9 to 5, second; Mr. Barnaby, 103, Romanelli, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 4-5.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Twemlow, 103, Baird, 12 to 1, won; Ojibwa, 107, Romanelli, 4 to 1, second; St. Blue, 107, Wonderly, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15 4-5.

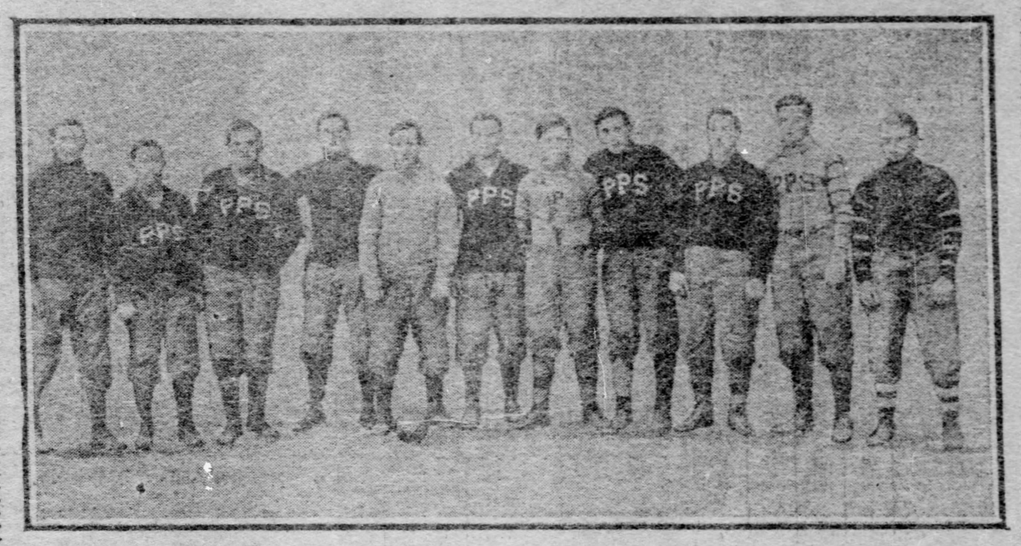
Third race, 5 furlongs—Frontenac, 105, Nicol, 8 to 5, won; Foscar, 102, Crimmins, 6 to 1, second; Jake Greenberg, 106½, B. Davis, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:00 4-5.

Fourth race, the New Year's handicap, mile and 70 yards—Garnish, 112, J. Martin, 3 to 2, won; Miss Betty, 103, L. Williams, 15 to 1, second; Careless, 112, Nicol, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Australina, 100, Crimmins, 7 to 2, won; Lady Draper, 104, J. Martin, 8 to 1, second; Vestry, 104, Auburchon, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:27 4-5.

Sixth race, mile and 8 furlongs—Lee King, 85, Ryan, 25 to 1, won; Gravina, 107, Wonderly, 9 to 5, second; Auramaster, 96, Schilling, 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:23 1-5.

Princeton Preparatory School Eleven



Kerr, Harrington, Trienkle, Carr, Poindexter, Powers, Payne, Kohne, Parker (Capt.), Wearrick, Campbell.
Kerr is an Allegheny boy, and Kohne is a former Shadyside student and athlete. Powers lives in Youngstown, O.

WORLD'S RECORDS ARE LOOKED FOR

Daredevil Chauffeurs Are on Their Way to Florida to Take Part in Auto Races.

GENERAL SPORTING GOSSIP

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Already the eyes of the auto world are turned Floridaward and for many days some of the greatest drivers of the horseless cars in the world will be on their way to the beach at Ormond.

That there will be a smashing of speed records during the days between January 23 and January 28 is certain. Whether the mile will be made in 30 seconds, however, is another story which will not be told until the deed is done. With such daredevil chauffeurs as W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Barney Oldfield, W. Gould Brokaw, H. L. Bowden, Louis J. Ross, Edward Hawley, the driver for E. R. Thomas; Paul Sartori, for Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Frank Croker, A. C. Webb and others after that mark, however, stranger things have happened. One thing certain all records for the number of races and racers will be shattered.

Jimmy Britt's Next Opponent.

Who will be the next man to face Jimmy Britt? This question is being generally asked by eastern sporting men, and the answers are as numerous as the men who can lay any sort of claim to be in Jimmy's class.

It will rest with the club promoters. Matches are made by the box office these days and properly so. The public knows who it wants to see and is willing to pay for seeing, and as boxing is a business pure and simple there is no reason why it should not be conducted on business principles.

On the merits of the thing Joe Gans should have the fight. He has agreed to weigh in at 133 pounds at 6 o'clock and has put up a forfeit. He is lightweight champion technically, and as he is willing to defend the title at the weight he will hold the championship. If Britt wants to read his title clear to the lightweight championship he must fight the negro. Whether it would be the best drawing card is another question and a question which will have deciding force.

Willie Lewis who knocked out Martin Canole in Maine the other day is the latest aspirant for Britt's scalp. He probably will get a match sooner or later, and the way he handled himself with Canole ought to make it interesting for any boy of his weight.

There is a chance that boxing will be again legalized in New York, though, I am sorry to say, the chance looks rather slim to me. The up-state people are not given to paying any too much attention to what the city wants, and he up-staters have a strong hold on the legislature. There may be influence enough back of the movement to put a modified Horton law on the statute books at the coming session of the legislature, but I'll have more confidence in it when the measure is sent to the governor and signed.

The intercollegiate golf championship tournament is to return to the metropolitan district. The event will be held over the Garden City links during the third week in October.

Malcolm McBurney of Harvard, the new president, presided at the meeting which decided the question. The other officials are J. W. Watson, treasurer, representing the University of Pennsylvania, and Douglas Laird of Princeton, the secretary.

Oliver Drew, Irish champion of the game of handball, has been matched to meet Francis Ordozgoiti, the French champion, and in addition to deciding the championship the match will be an important one for the reason that it will demonstrate the relative merits of the French game as against handball, as it is understood in America.

The championship match will be held in Jersey City on January 12. Both men have earned a reputation that leaves little doubt of the winner being the champion of the world. The only man who could be considered in the same class is Michael Egan, the American champion, who is now a physical wreck and the inmate of a sanitarium in San Francisco.

O'Dea Is After a Race.

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing association it was decided to hold the championships at the New York Athletic club March 24 and 25. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Michigan were not admitted to membership on account of too greatly increasing the size, but dates were assigned the former.

The belief is general about Cornell university that Andrew M. O'Dea, coach of the University of Wisconsin crew, who is at present in Ithaca, is trying to arrange a race between the Cornell and the Wisconsin second crew some time in July. A date before the annual intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie would enable Wisconsin to bring her crews here some days before the regatta and give the men a chance to become acclimated. In rowing circles it is given out that O'Dea's visit had to do with the purchase of an eight-oared shell of the Cornell pattern. He says he expects to turn out a very fast eight for the intercollegiate event next summer.

WILL INCREASE PRIZE LIST.

Bowling Tournament Entry List Larger Than Was Expected.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Owing to the large number of entries being received for the national bowling tournament to be held here during February, it is probable that the list of prizes will be largely increased, and a total of $20,000, instead of $10,000, as at first announced, will be hung up. The smaller estimate was made on a basis of 165 entries of five-men teams, but the list is already approaching the 200 mark, and with promises of entries reaching 250.

The representation from Ohio will be larger that at the Cleveland congress last winter. Among the entries are five teams from Pittsburgh and five from Erie, Pa.

Champion Pointer Is Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The news has been received here by the owner of champion Senator P., that the field trial winning pointer has died at Bruceville, Ind. Senator P. was the winner of the champion stake Pacific coast field trials in 1899 and second in the all-age stake of the same year. He was sent east to compete with the best dogs there and won many prizes, notably the Manitoba champion stake in 1902.

GOLF EXPERTS WILL BE THERE

Many of the Leaders Entered in the Tourney to Be Held at Pinehurst.

SOME FINE PRIZES OFFERED

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 31.—Plans for this season's inauguration or mid-winter tournament to be held on the local links from January 11 to 14 are now complete, and there is every assurance that the contest will be one of the most important ever held here. Though only in its second year this event has already taken its place as one of the great national contests of the year, fully as important as the annual united north and south championship, which now attracts the attention of the whole golfing world.

The list of participants will include golfers from many parts of the country, and nearly all of the leading clubs will be represented with large delegations from New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington.

A pleasing feature of the week will be various informal social affairs, dancing, card parties and the like at the hotels, trap and target pistol shooting tournaments.

Entries will be received until the evening before the event, both by mail and wire, and in necessary cases up to the time of starting. They should be sent to the secretary of the Pinehurst Golf Club, Pinehurst, N. C.

Play will begin Wednesday morning, January 11, and continue through Saturday, January 14, and the event will be preceded by an international tournament open to advertising men, thus giving a full week of tournament golf.

The contestants will qualify with an 18-hole medal play round for the following cups: First division, president's cup; second division, secretary's cup; third division, treasurer's cup; fourth division, captain's cup.

Silver cups will be given to runners-up in each of the four divisions, and the eight losers in the first round of match play for consolation cups one in each division.

The tournament will close Saturday with an 18-hole medal play handicap, in which a gold medal will be given for the best gross, a Sterling cup for the best net, and a silver medal for the second best net scores.

DUVAL AND MACKAY ARE RELEASED FROM THE TEAM

Management Sign Winchester to Play Goal—Preparing for the Games With Calumet.

Hod Stuart and his Calumet hockey team, which has not lost a game this season, will make their initial appearance in Pittsburgh next Friday night. The Calumet seven will play three games here, January 6, 7 and 9 (next Friday and Saturday and the following Monday).

Stuart's team is looked upon as the fastest in the Inter-National league. The team lines up as follows: Nicholson, goal; "Reddy" McMillan, point; Hod Stuart, cover point; Mallin, center; Strike, forward; Gardner, right wing; Scott, left wing, and Earls, spare. Nicholson, Mallin, Strike and Gardner are from Montreal.

The Pittsburgh seven returned from its disastrous western trip Thursday night. Misfortune seemed to accompany the team all along the line. As a start-off, Garnet Sixsmith, who was to join the team in Chicago, at the last moment refused to go. This left but seven men to go into a series of six games to be played in eight days, and at that every contest a strenuous one. The team had no sooner landed in Calumet when Duval started to the bad. He played in the two games at Calumet, but after that was not in condition. Still trouble came for Campbell, one of the fastest center men in the game, took ill. He suffered from a severe cold and a felon on his right hand. He was forced to stay in the game.

As a result of his conduct, Duval was handed his release yesterday. "Billy" Baird of Ottawa, now playing in Portage La Prairie, has been signed to take Duval's place. Jimmie Mackay, the goalkeeper, was released yesterday. Jack Winchester of Toronto has been signed. Winchester joined the team at Detroit last Thursday.

Efforts are being made to land a fast wing for the team before the Calumet series. With Baird at cover, Epittal, point, and Winchester, goal, Pittsburgh's defense should equal any in the league. Roberts, Campbell, Black and another wing should make a forward line equal to cope with the best of them.

"I mean to strengthen our team if such a thing is possible," said Manager McSwigan yesterday. The Pittsburgh management made an offer to R. Bloomfield of Toronto, who plays left wing, but Bloomfield preferred to stay in the Dominion.

PEVERLY,
Goalkeeper Yale Hockey Team.

WESTERN HORSES LOOK THE BEST

They Are Making Far Better Showing on Winter Tracks. Sports Are Guessing.

GRAVESEND TO REMAIN

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Are the western horses outside the big stake class better than those of the east this year? From the results at the winter tracks it certainly would seem so. It was confidently expected that the eastern owners would tear up the patch both at New Orleans and at the California tracks, but they haven't, and eastern race followers and bettors are asking with a touch of sadness why it is so. Horses which were pretty nearly among the top notchers at the metropolitan tracks figure largely among the "also rans" both at New Orleans and the coast tracks. It may be the change of climate, but the suspicion is gradually gaining strength that there are some pretty reasonably good horses in the west. In the meantime it is hoped there will be a change before long.

The question of war or peace in the west, so far as racing is concerned, continues to be discussed here with interest. The report here is that should there be a split the tracks will divide pretty nearly even. It is figured that the seceders will carry with them the tracks at Hawthorne, Panama park, Kansas City, North Union park, Lexington, Louisville, Essex park and Nashville. Those which will remain with the Western Jockey club are Crescent City, Memphis, Delmar park, Washington park, Fair Grounds, Kinloch park, Oaklawn park and Harlem.

This leaves Latonia, Little Rock and Indianapolis on the fence. It is hoped and believed that a war will be avoided.

Will Train Thomas String.

It is said on good authority that "Dick" Watkins has been signed as trainer by E. R. Thomas and soon will come on from New Orleans to take charge of Mr. Thomas' horses. Hermis and Stalwart will be both trained for the races next year, and Mr. Thomas has a number of youngsters which he is confident will put him well up to the front among the winning owners.

It is reported that Senator Pat McCarren is coming back into the racing game and is quietly looking around for a few good horses to carry his colors. Senator McCarren sold his string a little over a year ago so that he might devote his entire attention to politics. Now that his political engagements are somewhat less strenuous he has, it is said, decided to renew his active connection with the turf.

Francis R. Bishop, for whom Harry W. Bull was acting when he purchased Blackstock at the Whitney sale at Madison square garden, will go into breeding thoroughbreds on a limited scale. Mr. Bishop has a farm at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., which will be the home of Blackstock in the future.

Blackstock is by Hanover out of Mannie Himyar, a full sister to Domino. He was a racehorse of more than average quality. Mr. Bishop has a small band of mares of his own.

He is a young man, a graduate of Yale, and a partner in a downtown banking house.

It would seem that E. E. Smathers has despaired of getting Sam Hildreth to train his stable of runners next year. George Spear, who for the last three years has trained and driven Mr. Smathers' trotters, will go to Memphis in a few days to take charge of the yearlings purchased by Hildreth last fall for Mr. Smathers.

The running turf is new to Spear, but he has been most successful in handling trotters, and his friends predict that he will succeed with his new duties. It is understood that Spear will take full charge and will train and manage the stable when it comes east next spring.

A clever story that has recently been going the rounds among turfmen and those interested in turf affairs, to the effect that the Brooklyn Jockey club was to have a new home, and that the proposed new track would be open by the time the racing season of 1906 had rolled around, is emphatically denied by Philip E. Dwyer, president of the club.

Will Make No Change.

"The Brooklyn Jockey club," said Mr. Dwyer, "will continue to hold meetings at Gravesend for many years to come. As an evidence of the fact that we have no intention of vacating the Gravesend course in the near future, the directors of the club have this afternoon voted favorably on plans for improvements at Gravesend for next year that will cost many thousands of dollars. These plans call for a new addition to the grandstand and the building of a club house balcony to be used exclusively by turfmen, owners and trainers."

Africander, the famous horse which has won $100,000 on the turf during his career, will not be retired to the stud at present. John Miller expected to send the son of Star Ruby to Kentucky, but when he reached this city Sydney Paget told him that he had decided to race the horse next season and try to win out for his present owner, J. E. Haggin. The horse is sound, and for this reason Haggin consented to permit the son of Star Ruby to be trained again, and he will be once more entered in the big handicaps to be run in the spring and summer, including the Brooklyn, Suburban, Brighton and Saratoga handicaps.

MANHATTAN.

Sprinter Duffy Goes to Australia.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 31.—Arthur Duffy, the American sprinter, arrived here today just in time to catch the steamer Oriola, on which, in company with Alfred Shrubb, the English runner of the South London harriers, he will go to Australia, where they will participate in the principal sports of the season. Duffy's first race will be at Melbourn February 21.

Meeting of the Automobile Club.

A general meeting of the members of the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh will be held at the club house next Saturday evening for the purpose of voting on a number of proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the club.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

FIGHTING GAME LOOKS VERY BAD

No New Opponents for Champions and Public Is Tired of Seeing Same Men Fight.

ADVICE TO WRESTLER GOTCH

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—There may be some people standing on the threshold of the new year and purring in a sanguine, satisfied way, as they contemplate the future, but I doubt if there are any promoters of pugilistic events among them. If there should be a solitary arranger of fistic contests who can see anything cheering in the prospect, he certainly deserves the blue ribbon for optimism.

To a thinking critic, it looks as though all the fights have been fought. The only class in which the germ of activity is noticeable is the lightweight and the best men of this division have been matched and intermatched until there is no chance of a fresh combination of any kind. Luckily the foremost men of this particular class are of such even caliber that a ripple of interest may be created by rematching them, but the spice of novelty will be missing from any return engagement that may be decided upon.

In speaking of the leading members of the lightweight brigade I have omitted reference to Joe Gans for the reason that I do not consider him a lightweight proper. No matter what excuses may be offered for his poor showing with Jimmy Britt, it was conclusively shown that Gans cannot give a decent account of himself at the 133-pound mark, and until the youngsters who are now at the head of affairs in the lightweight class choose to stretch the limit a couple of pounds, Gans will have to remain out in the cold and newalt the fact that he has been outlawed through increasing bulk.

Might Form a Special Class.

Jimmy Gardner is in a similar fix, according to the best information obtainable. In his eagerness to get into the game in this liberal city it is possible that he may agree to make 133 pounds for Britt, Nelson or some other popular fighter, but if what they say is true, Gardner at 133 would be no more formidable than Gans at the same weight.

With Britt, Nelson and Corbett disinclined to do business with Gans or Gardner on a 133-pound basis, it might not be a bad idea for Gans and Gardner to arrange a fight on their own account. We have light heavyweights and why shouldn't there be a contest for the championship of the heavy lightweight class? If the affair were arranged it would give at least one fight that hadn't been fought before.

Jimmy Britt and Jabez White, the English boxer, are talking fight and it may be that a match will result. The fact of it being an international struggle would no doubt add a glamor to it, but even at this early stage of the proceedings, sundry critics are beginning to take a fell out of the proposed encounter on the score that White falls away short of Britt in the matter of class.

No Room for the Slugger.

There is no place for the slugger of average ability in San Francisco just now, and it is with the situation as it is in San Francisco that this article deals. The promoters are under high license and where a club's privileges are curtailed to an extent that it can command only about three dates a year, it doesn't do to exploit matches in which a lively slimmer of interest is not noticeable, even when the participants are making ready to sign articles.

The most lonesome figure in the world of fists today is the mastodon, James J. Jeffries. He stands in the midst of a heavyweight waste as the great sphinx holds its vigil in the desert and if the secrets of his heart were known his eyes are hungry for the sight of an opponent. There are opponents who are hungry for Jeffries, too, but it is only the prospect of a big, fat loser's end that allures them. The one man who is regarded by some people—not by all—as a suitable foe-a-vis for the colossal champion, is a black man, and as Jeffries never wavers in his declaration that he will retire from the ring before he will exchange blows with a negro, the prospect for a meeting between Jeffries and Johnson is particularly slim.

We are told that Frank Gotch, a champion at the wrestling game, has decided to enter the lists against Jeffries. If Gotch talks seriously he purposes placing himself under Kid McCoy and undergoing a course of pugilistic sprouts before issuing a formal challenge to the brawniest champ the world has known.

Without wishing to discourage Mr. Gotch, I should say that the mere fact of his having attained great proficiency as a wrestler is the best proof that he was never meant for a glove wielder. It is a common thing for men—and women, too—who have become famous along certain lines to become seated with the adulation which attaches to their particular specialty and sign for distinction in other directions.

Fighters Born and Not Made.

If you trace the career of any fighter who has become famous, you will find that he had a taste for what when a youngster. Jeffries, Jim Corbett, Jimmy Britt and all the rest of them were capable for being able to take care of themselves with their fists in their urchin days. Frank Gotch in all probability coaxed Tess, a schoolmate over his head when his boyish strength was developing.

The most notable instance of a young man who wanted to change his specialty was Jimmy Michael, the Welsh rabbit, who is now in his grave. Jimmy was the wonder of the world as a bicyclist, but he ached to become a jockey. He tried to qualify as a horse pilot and was a dismal failure.

Young Corbett is now installed at Shannon's villa, San Rafael, and there he will train and remain until events in the pugilistic world assume shape. It isn't likely that any match will be offered Corbett before February and for that matter he has decided that he could not reach satisfactory condition until along in the month named.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

PURSUIT RACE PROMISED ON DUQUESNE GARDEN ICE

Arrangements are being made with Harley Davidson of Brantford for a pursuit race to take place at Duquesne garden between Nepal Baptise of North Dakota and himself against Oliver Dovlan and Peter Simfrud. The race will be for the professional championship of the world. It is probable the race will take place during the week of February 13, when it is proposed to hold the amateur championship races.

The first fancy dress carnival will be held January 11, 12 and 13. Much interest is being shown by garden patrons in the opening carnival. Handsome and appropriate prizes will be awarded for the best costumes.

Zelienople Defeats Fayettes.

ZELIENOPLE, PA., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Zelienople defeated the Fayettes at Zelienople tonight by a score of 19 to 8. Lineup:

Zelienople—19.		Fayettes—8.
Roesner	Forward	Wallace
Cunningham	Forward	Flurer
Ziegler	Center	Hurst
Fogel	Guard	Miller
Shafer	Guard	Denny

Substitutions—Eicholtz for Fogel, Graham for Miller. Goals from field—Cunningham 2, Ziegler 3, Fogel 4, Hitner, Haust, Graham. Goals from foul—Ziegler 2, Haust.

50 Cents

Down Will Bring a

NEW TALKING MACHINE

to Your Door.

An entirely new and complete stock of

VICTOR TALKING

Machines and Records; also full line of Edison, Talk-o-phone, Columbia and Zon-o-phone Talking Machines.

Our terms are so easy that they will suit the smallest pocketbook.

PITTSBURGH PHONOGRAPH CO.,
937 Liberty Ave.
One Block West of Union Station.

Brakemen Need Strong Gloves

We make special styles, with short cuffs, string or button fasteners, or with gauntlet. All bear the trademark

ASBESTOL

They are made of *Eisendrath's Celebrated Horsehide*, specially built for hard service, being perfectly cut and sewed, and require no "breaking in." The leather from which *ASBESTOL gloves* are made is of a special tannage and will stand the *tests of fire, steam, water and washing. They will not shrink nor harden like inferior makes*, but are always soft and pliable.

Look for the trademark ASBESTOL on every pair.

Sold by all first-class dealers. Price $1.00.

Eisendrath Glove Co., Chicago, Ill.

Harness, Blankets, Robes, Horse Goods of Best Quality

Gareis & Gould

316 PENN AVENUE

Extra and first quality French enameled quarter blankets, no better made; perfect fit and adjustment; only a few of them left, at only.... $50.00

With silver monogram, per pair, $75.

A swell stock of imported Fur and Plush Robes, high-grade Lap Robes at a rebate of 25 per cent from low regular price.

Higbee's Oats Cleaner, best machine on the market, a great money-saver, at... $15.00

BANK LOANS INCREASED AND SURPLUS DECREASED

The Stock Market Opened Heavy, but Closed About Steady—Comparison of Prices Today and One and Two Years Ago.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

There was a rather unexpected increase of $9,271,000 in loans reported in the New York weekly bank statement and the increase in cash reserves was not so large as looked for, but the statement as a whole had little effect upon the stock market or upon sentiment regarding the future of the money market. It is not unusual for an expansion in loans to occur at this season, and the final week of the year often witnesses a decrease in surplus reserves. The extreme ease in time loans throughout the week is taken as an expression of the views of bankers as to the immediate outlook. Following is the bank statement in detail and the changes in the various items for the past week:

		Week's Changes.
Loans	$1,066,701,200	Inc. $9,271,000
Specie	208,554,800	Dec. 1,850,700
Legal tenders	81,080,900	Inc. 2,710,300
Deposits	1,104,049,100	Inc. 9,993,600
Circulation	43,145,300	Inc. 278,400
Reserve held	289,635,700	Inc. 919,600
Reserve required	276,012,275	Inc. 2,483,400
Surplus reserve	13,623,425	Dec. 1,563,800

A year ago the surplus was $9,541,875, and two years ago $10,193,850.

The tone of the New York stock market on the closing day of the old year was heavy, but there were few really weak spots. Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel issues sold off, but both were well supported and Amalgamated closed within a fraction of the opening price. Rock Island was one of the heaviest of the railroad list, and it closed about a point lower for the day. The active features were Union Pacific, Atchison, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Reading. The sales for the short session amounted to 475,900 shares.

The market during the short week was much more active than expected and prices advanced steadily until the afternoon of Friday. In the subjoined table comparison is made between prices for December 23, when adjournment was taken for the Christmas holidays, and yesterday, and the final sales of 1904 are compared with the final sales of 1903 and 1902. Closing prices for 1904 were invariably higher than closing prices for 1903, but in a number of instances the final prices of 1902 were higher than those today. Noteworthy examples are St. Paul, New York Central, Northwest and Pennsylvania. There were special reasons in 1902 for the strength of these stocks, as the street at that time was full of rumors impending combinations, bond refundings and stock issues, all of which were cited as bull factors. Few if any important refunding operations were carried out, however, and when the stock issues came out, as in the case of Pennsylvania, the market was gorged with undigested securities. Then followed the sharp reaction in industrial circles, which continued over into 1904. The recovery from closing prices of 1903, occurred almost entirely during the last half of 1904. Following are the comparisons:

	1904. Dec 23	1904. Dec 31	1903. Dec 31	1902. Dec 31
Amal. Copper	60¾	71	51⅛	63⅞
Am. Car & Fdry	34¼	34	20⅝	36
Do preferred	93⅞	93¾	69	91½
Am. Locomotive	33⅞	34½	18½	29½
Do preferred	102⅞	103	77	95⅞
Am. Smelting	80½	81⅜	49½	43
American Ice	6½	6½	9	11½
Do preferred	37	37	33¼	41½
Atchison	85⅝	87⅝	70	84½
Do preferred	101	101¼	90⅞	100½
Baltimore & Ohio	99⅝	104⅜	79⅝	99⅝
Do preferred	95	95¼	90	94
B. R. Transit	60	61⅝	52½	67½
Chicago & Alton	42½	42¾	34⅝	34⅝
Canadian Pacific	129⅝	132⅝	119	132⅞
Ches. & Ohio	47⅝	48	33¾	48⅝
Consolidated Gas	196¼	198	194⅜	216½
Chicago Gt. Western	22½	22¾	16½	28
Colorado Fuel	44⅞	46½	30	81¾
Cotton Oil	34½	37	30	44½
Col. Southern	23½	23¼	16	28⅛
Do 1st preferred	60¾	61⅝	55½	69½
Do 2d preferred	36	37	24½	44½
Del. & Hudson	186½	185	167	172½
Erie	36¾	37¼	29⅜	38⅞
Do 1st preferred	74½	75¼	68⅛	68¼
Do 2d preferred	54½	55¼	50½	53½
General Electric	185¼	187	176	183½
Illinois Central	153⅞	56½	131⅝	146⅝
Inter. Paper	24⅛	22⅜	11½	18½
Do preferred	76½	76½	63	72
Iowa Central	28⅛	....	20⅜	41¼
Do preferred	55½	56⅞	38	73¾
National Lead	23⅝	24⅜	15⅛	28⅝
Do preferred	97	98	88⅛	92
Leather	14	13⅝	7⅛	12⅝
Do preferred	101⅝	101⅞	76	89¼
Manhattan	163	165	144	149
Metropolitan St. Ry.	119½	120⅝	124½	149⅜
Missouri Pacific	105⅝	107⅝	93⅞	110⅝
Mexican Central	20½	22	10	25¼
Nashville	138⅞	139¼	109⅞	127⅝
N. Y. Central	142½	142	119¼	151
Norfolk & Western	78½	80	57⅝	73⅝
North American	100½	100¼	84¼	119
Northwest	204	208	169	219¼
Ontario & Western	39¾	40⅝	22⅜	32
Pacific Mail	42½	44	26⅞	39⅞
Penna. R. R.	136½	138¼	119	155⅞
Peoples Gas	106	106⅝	98¼	103⅝
Pressed Steel Car	38½	39	31	62⅜
Do preferred	89¼	90½	70	92½
Reading	77½	79⅝	45⅛	67⅜
Do 1st preferred	90	91⅝	77½	84¼
Do 2d preferred	81½	84	61	78½
Ry. Steel Spring	32	33	23	35
Do preferred	91¼	94	78	86¼
Republic Iron	16	16¾	7⅛	20⅞
Do preferred	67	70	42	77¾
Rock Island	34½	36	24½	49¼
Do preferred	85	84¼	62	84
Southern Ry.	34½	34⅞	20⅞	34¼
Do preferred	96½	96⅞	79	92½
Southern Pacific	63½	64¾	49⅛	65⅝
Sugar	141⅝	142⅛	127⅞	128½
St. L. & S. W.	24	25⅜	14¼	27⅜
Do preferred	56⅜	57½	34	63
St. Paul	169½	171⅞	146½	178⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	71¼	71⅞	38⅝	66
Texas	34½	34⅞	26	40⅝
Tol., St. L. & W.	36	36⅝	25	28⅞
Do preferred	53¼	53½	38¼	46½
Union Pacific	110½	113⅞	80¼	100½
Do preferred	96	97⅜	89	93
U. S. Steel	28⅝	30	12¼	36¼
Do preferred	91⅝	92⅞	57⅞	85⅞
Wabash	21½	21⅝	20¼	30⅝
Do preferred	42⅝	42⅝	37⅝	44½
Wisconsin Central	21½	22¼	17	26⅞
Do preferred	45	45⅝	38¼	53¼
Western Union	92¼	93½	86½	88½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	18½	19¾	8¼	13
Do preferred	79⅞	79½	41½	50

The local stock market on Saturday was dull but steady. Advances were scored by Crucible Steel preferred, Harbison-Walker common, Ohio Fuel Supply and Tonopah Extension. United States Steel common and preferred, Pittsburgh Coal common, River Coal preferred and Pittsburgh Oil and Gas closed slightly lower. There were no dealings in the Westinghouse stocks, which closed steady. German-American Savings and Trust sold at 165, an advance of 2½ per cent, and South Side Trust closed 3 per cent higher at 103. Much of the time during the short session was taken up with making quotations on bank and trust company shares, which as a rule were well up to the highest of the year.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

50	Brewing com.	27	100	Crucible com.	11¼
20	do.	27	250	do.	11¼
50	Crucible pfd.	57¼	85	P. Coal pfd.	84
50	do.	57⅝	15	do.	84
50	do.	57⅝	50	Riv. Coal pfd.	30½
25	do.	57⅝	109	Ohio Fuel	42
25	do.	57½	25	do.	42
20	Con. Ice com.	9	15	do.	42
100	Crucible com.	11¼	10	M. L. & H.	*39
20	do.	11¼	100	U. S. Stl. com.	30⅝
100	do.	11¼	100	do.	30½

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

25	Crucible pfd.	57½	2	H.-W. Ref. pfd.	70
25	do.	57½	25	U. S. Stl. com.	30
10	do.	57½	25	Tonopah Ext.	2.80
15	do.	57½	100	Brewing com.	27
50	do.	57½	100	do.	27
25	do.	57⅝	50	M. L. & H.	*39¼
25	do.	57⅝	100	Crucible com.	11¼
100	U. S. Stl. pfd.	93	100	do.	11⅛
10	do.	93	50	do.	11⅛
80	Con. Ice com.	9	15	Brewing pfd.	46½
20	H.-W. Ref. pfd.	65	85	do.	46⅝

11:00 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.

20	M. L. & H.	*39¼	10	Riv. Coal pfd.	30¼
20	Con. Ice com.	9	25	U. S. Stl. pfd.	93
5	P. Oil & Gas.	74½	100	do.	92⅞
10	do.	75	50	Brewing pfd.	46½
25	do.	75	15	Crucible com.	11⅛
25	Crucible pfd.	57⅝	10	do.	11¼
25	do.	57½	35	do.	11¼
50	do.	57½	30	do.	11⅛
5	S. S. Trust	102	100	U. S. Stl. com.	30
20	do.	103	25	Ohio Fuel	42
50	P. Coal com.	23	$1000	P., McK. & C. 5s	102⅝
50	do.	23			

11:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

10	P. Oil & Gas.	75⅛	20	G.-Am. S. & T.	165
10	do.	75½	50	Tonopah Ext.	3.10
2	Brewing pfd.	46½	100	do.	3.00
3	do.	46½	100	U. S. Stl. com.	30
10	do.	46½	20	Crucible com.	11⅛
100	Brewing com.	27	30	do.	11¼
20	do.	27⅛	10	S. S. Trust	103
100	Con. Ice com.	9	25	Crucible pfd.	57⅝
10	P. Coal com.	23	25	F. Proof pfd.	34¼
50	do.	23	5	do.	34¼
100	Marsden	4½	20	do.	34¼

*Ex-dividend.

Summary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
330	Brewing	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
165	Do pfd.	46½	46⅜	46½	+⅛
220	Cons. Ice com.	9	9	9	0
925	Crucible Steel	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	0
500	Do pfd.	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	+⅛
50	Fire Proof. pfd	34¼	34¼	34¼	—¼
22	H.-W. Ref. pfd	*70	65	*70	+5
100	Marsden	4½	4½	4½	—¼
80	M. L. & H.	†39¼	†39¼	†39¼	—⅛
207	Ohio Fuel	42	42	42	+⅛
160	Pgh. Coal	23	23	23	—½
100	Do pfd.	84	84	84	0
60	Pgh. Oil & Gas	75⅞	*74½	75⅛	—1
60	River Coal pfd.	30½	30¼	30¼	—¼
200	Tonopah Ext.	3.10	2.80	3.00	+.25
425	U. S. Steel	30⅝	30	30	—¼
235	Do pfd.	93	92⅞	92⅞	—1⅜
	BANK STOCKS.				
20	G. A. S. & T.	165	165	165	+2½
4	Nor. Am. Sav.	110	110	110	—15
35	So. Side Trust.	103	102	103	+3
2952					
	BONDS.				
$1000	P. M'K. & C. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	0

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend.

Closing Prices December 31, 1904.

PITTSBURGH BANKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	100	9500	10000
Pittsburgh Banks—			
Anchor Savings Bank	50	125	135
Arsenal Bank	50	145	....
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	105	....
Commonwealth Trust	100	204	210
Diamond National	100	400	427
Exchange National	50	85	90
Equitable Trust	100	170	....
Farmers Deposit National	100	1150	1470
Federal National	100	198	200
First National	100	550	600
Fourth National	100	140	160
Fifth Avenue Bank	50	76½	....
Fort Pitt National	100	235	240
First National, Birmingham	100	325	375
Fidelity Title & Trust	100	475	496
German National	100	250	300
German American Trust	100	164	165
Guarantee Title & Trust	100	....	180
Home Trust	100	124½	125
Iron City Trust	100	138	140
Keystone	100	355	400
Lincoln National	100	240	....
Hazelwood Trust	100	115	....
Marine National	100	157	165
Metropolitan National	100	180	190
Monongahela National	100	310	314
Merchants Savings & Trust	50	56	58½
Nat. Bank of W. Penna	100	200	220
Pennsylvania National	100	....	190
Pittsburgh Trust	100	....	480
Real Estate Trust	100	250	260
Second National	100	750	780
Safe Deposit & Trust	100	425	440
Third National	100	140	....
Traders & Mechanics	50	70	....
United States National	100	....	140
Union National	100	1100	....
Union Trust	100	2500	3000
West End Savings	50	150	....
Western Savings & Deposit	50	125	135
Allegheny Banks—			
Allegheny Trust	100	142½	155
Bank of Secured Savings	50	80	....
Dollar Sav. Fund & Trust	100	312	....
Enterprise National	50	....	155
First National	100	125	....
Second National	100	....	425
Allegheny Safe Deposit	50	25	....
Insurance—			
Ben Franklin	50	80	....
German Insurance	50	75	....
National Insurance	50	110	....
Teutonia Insurance	50	....	97
Western Insurance	50	51	60
Miscellaneous—			
American Sewer Pipe	100	26⅜	26½
Allegheny Valley R. R. pref.	50	31	....
Consolidated Ice	50	9	10
Crucible Steel	100	11⅛	11¼
Do preferred	100	57½	58
Harbison-Walker Co.	100	9	10
Luster Mining	10	12	13
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	39½	....
Marsden	100	4½	....
Monongahela Incline Plane	50	62	....
Monongahela River Coal pref	50	30	30¾
National Fire Proofing	50	11⅜	11⅝
Do preferred	50	34¼	34½

	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	42	....
*Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	100	75	76
*Philadelphia Company	50	41	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	27	27½
Do preferred	50	46¼	....
Pittsburgh Coal	100	22¾	23
Do preferred	100	83⅞	84
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	127	130
Standard Underground Cable	100	200	....
Tonopah Extension	1	3.00	3.05
*Union Switch & Signal	50	82	83½
United States Glass	100	53	....
United States Steel	100	30	30⅛
Do preferred	100	92⅝	93
Westinghouse Electric 2ds	50	90	90½
*Westinghouse Air Brake	50	144	....
Suspension Bridge	25	....	60½
Pgh. & L. E. R. R.	50	145	148½
Standard Plate Glass	100	140	....

BONDS.			
American Sewer Pipe 6s	....	100	....
Monongahela River Coal 6s	....	111½	....
P., A. & M. Traction 5s	....	112	....
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	....	102½	102¾
*Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	113	....
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co. 5s	....	103	....

*Ex-dividend or ex-interest.

PIG IRON WARRANTS.

The following quotations were made on warrants of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co.:

Class.	Bid.	Ask.
A—February delivery	$18.15	$18.35
B—February delivery	17.60	17.85
C—February delivery	17.25	17.70
D—February delivery	17.50	17.75
E—February delivery	21.00	21.25
F—February delivery	18.00	18.25
D—December delivery	17.40	....
D—January delivery	17.50	17.75

At the close of 1903 bank stocks were not quoted on the Pittsburgh stock exchange, dealings in the list having been suspended in the previous October. Hence there are no official quotations on this group with which to compare yesterday's prices. The list of industrial stocks quoted was also very short and dealings were extremely light. Following were the only stocks quoted on December 31, 1903:

	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat	30	30¼
Ohio Fuel Supply	37	....
Peoples Natural Gas & Pipage	19¼	....
Luster Mining	....	10
Pleasant Valley Traction	26	....
Crucible Steel	4⅝	4¾
Crucible Steel pref	30⅝	31
Marsden	....	4
National Fire Proofing	6⅞	7⅛
Do preferred	22¼	23
Westinghouse Electric 2ds	85½	86
Westinghouse Airbrake	....	140
Monongahela River Coal	....	9
Do preferred	26	28¼
Pittsburgh Brewing pref	43	....
Pittsburgh Coal	....	17
Do preferred	58⅝	....
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	3	....
United States Steel pref	....	57⅞

Financial Chronology for the Week

MONDAY, Dec. 26—All markets at home and abroad closed for the holiday and business generally suspended.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.—Stock markets at home and abroad opened moderately active and strong, closing at or near the best prices of the day. New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul and Rock Island the strongest of the railroad list. Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel issues higher. Wheat strong and higher, but cotton declined ½ cent to 7 cents a pound, the lowest of the year and just half the price quoted at the corresponding date in 1903. Sterling exchange firm, but no more gold engaged for export. Time loan rates declined to 3 per cent for 60 and 90-day loans. Call loan rates easy at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. In Pittsburgh the Crucible Steel issues and United States Glass advanced to the highest prices of the year.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.—New York stock market strong, a number of issues advancing to the highest prices of the year. Sales 836,200 shares stock and $5,135,000 bonds. Call and time loans easy. Grain markets strong and higher. Cotton broke 40 points to 6¼ cents, the lowest for years, the decline being based upon the ginners' report of the amount of cotton ginned, which indicated that the previous liberal estimate by the government as to the size of the crop was too low, and that the total crop for 1904 was by far the largest on record. The Pennsylvania Company, controlling Pennsylvania railroad lines west of Pittsburgh, declared an annual dividend of 5 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent over the previous year. Reading railroad reported an increase in net earnings for November of $624,667. Iron and steel market buoyant, large orders being reported as placed for railroad equipments and structural material. In Pittsburgh Crucible Steel issues and National Fire Proofing preferred advanced to the highest prices of the year. The bulletin of the department of agriculture estimates the value of the principal farm crops, exclusive of cotton, at $2,7[illegible].

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.—New York stock market buoyant, sales reaching [illegible] shares stock and $8,355,000 bonds, and prices in several instances advancing to the highest of the year. Wheat also advanced sharply, while cotton broke to 6.35 cents a pound, the lowest for years. Wabash directors again pass the interest on the debenture A bonds. Foreign markets all strong and higher. Bank of England rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent, but the percentage of reserve to liability declined to 37⅝ per cent, and loans increased $26,500,000 for the week. The Bank of France reported a decrease of $33,595,000 in loans for the week.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—The stock market opened strong and higher, and some shares advanced to the highest of the year, but in the afternoon there was a sharp reaction in the industrials, and the railroad list also closed lower. Call loan rates ran up to 5 per cent, but time loans were easy at 3 to 3½ per cent for all periods up to six months. Cotton recovered on the advance in Liverpool.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.—Stock market moderately active, sales reaching 475,900 shares. Prices declined slightly, but rallied and closed about steady. Weekly bank statement showed an increase of $9,271,000 in loans, an increase of $919,000 in cash and a decrease of $1,563,800 in surplus reserve.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Pittsburgh banks and brokers balanced books yesterday on 1904 and the showing was much more satisfactory than the same accounts a year ago. So far as banks and trust companies were concerned, they had a very prosperous year, proof of which has been furnished during the past week by the declaration of regular, extra and initial dividends and the addition of large sums to surplus and undivided profits. While the dealings on the Pittsburgh stock exchange were the smallest for any year since 1900, footing up 1,198,627 shares stock and $1,310,500 bonds, the recovery in market values as compared with a year ago has been general, and the outlook for further improvement is very bright.

At the stroke of 12 o'clock on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday President Charles A. Painter mounted the rostrum and said: "In formally closing the final session of this exchange for 1904, I take pleasure in wishing you all a prosperous new year and many of them." The members gave a hearty cheer, sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the stock market for 1904 passed into history with few regrets.

The National bank of Western Pennsylvania has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable to stock of record December 31.

The German Savings and Deposit bank of the South Side has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable January 3.

The Farmers Deposit National bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable forthwith.

The Farmers and Mechanics bank, Sharpsburg, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 10.

The Fifth Avenue bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable on demand.

The Safe Deposit and Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 3 to stock of record December 31.

The Allegheny National bank yesterday declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent and added $100,000 to surplus account.

The $300,000 new stock authorized by the Cosmopolitan National bank will be sold at $125 a share and the $75,000 premium thus realized will be added to surplus account. The bank will then have $500,000 capital and $100,000 surplus.

The Duquesne National bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

The Bank of Secured Savings of Allegheny has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 3.

Pittsburgh & Charleroi 5s were offered on the exchange at 105.

The South Side Trust Company yesterday declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. Stock sold on the exchange yesterday at 102 and 103, an advance of 3 per cent.

Chartiers Trust, an unlisted stock, was offered at 170.

The Union Trust Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, payable forthwith. As more fully reported in another part of today's Gazette, the Union Trust had the most prosperous year of any financial institution in the city and possibly in the state, profits being equal to 302 per cent on its capital stock.

Banks and stock exchanges will be closed tomorrow. Business will be resumed Tuesday morning at the usual hour.

If the decision in the Northern Securities case which is expected on Tuesday is in favor of the Hill-Morgan plan of distributing the assets, a holder of 100 shares of Northern Securities stock will receive 39.27 shares of Northern Pacific, 30.17 shares of Great Northern, and unpaid dividends on deposit in bank to the amount of about $400. This does not include any allowance for the 1 per cent of Northern securities stock representing assets after the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern holdings. The value of these securities will depend entirely on the price of Great Northern and Northern Pacific in the open market after the distribution. What these prices will be it is impossible to say.

The earnings of the National Lead Company for the fiscal year which ends December 31, 1904, will show a substantial gain as compared with the preceding year. The indications are that the surplus earnings after paying the preferred dividend will amount to about 5 per cent on the common stock, which would compare with 3½ per cent earned on the common in 1903 and 1 per cent in 1902.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $143,609,334; gold, $60,780,982; silver, $11,787,593; United States notes, $4,515,157; treasury notes of 1890, $73,823; national bank notes, $15,079,892; total receipts this day, $1,417,612; total receipts this month, $45,047,905; total receipts this year, $277,649,853; total expenditures this day, $1,167,000; total expenditures this month, $41,497,000; total expenditures this year, $300,628,747; deposits in national banks, $117,378,664.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $1,073,087; government receipts from internal revenue, $683,697; customs, $608,108; miscellaneous, $125,808; expenditures, $1,167,000.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Sales on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange for the week ended December 31, 1904, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
261	Ally. Val. pf.	31½	31	31½	—⅛
1340	Brewing	27½	26½	27⅛	+⅝
237	Do pref.	46½	46⅜	46½	0
345	Cons. Ice	9	8	9	+1½
12738	Cruc. Steel	11¼	9⅝	11⅛	+1¼
4709	Do pref.	58¼	53	57⅝	+5¼
1352	Fire Proofing	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅛
1544	Do pref.	34⅝	*33¼	34¼	+1¼
47	H.-W. Ref. pf.	*70	65	*70	+7
100	Luster Min.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
923	Mfrs. L. & H.	40½	†39¼	†39¼	—½
300	Marsden	4⅝	4¼	4½	+⅜
443	Ohio Fuel	42	*40¾	42	+1
50	Phila. Co.	42	42	42	+½
200	Do pref.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+1⅝
2940	Pgh. Coal	23⅝	23	23	+⅛
2358	Do pref.	84¼	82¼	84	+2
1105	Pgh. Oil & G.	77	**74½	†75½	+¾
16	Pgh. P. Glass.	128	128	128	0
2023	Riv. Coal pfd.	30⅝	29⅛	30¼	+1⅜
105	Sewer Pipe	26⅝	†26¾	26⅝	—⅛
2	Stv. & Rg. pf.	12	12	12	—3⅝
800	Tonopah Ext.	3.10	2.70	3.00	+.15
335	U. S. Glass	†56	55	55	+1
8658	U. S. Steel	31⅞	29¾	30	+1½
1754	Do pref.	95½	92⅝	92⅞	+1⅛
265	West. Airbke.	148	148	148	+1
1520	West. El. 2ds.	91⅛	†90¼	91¼	+¾
	BANK STOCKS.				
20	Cos. N. B.	115	115	115	0
60	Ger.-Am. S. T	165	162½	165	+4
32	Home Trust	125	124½	125	+½
4	N. Am. Sav.	110	110	110	—15
3	Safe Dep. & T	425	425	425	—15
5	Union Trust	2500	2500	2500	0
41920					
	BONDS.				
$1000	Brewing 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	+½
2000	Mon. L.&P. 5s	†100	99¾	†100	+½
7000	P. McK. & C.5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+1⅝
8000	Riv. Coal 6s	111½	111	111	+⅜
10000	U. S. S. s.f.5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+1¼
$28000					
	P. IRON WAR'NTS.				
5	B Jan. delivery	17.45	17.45	17.45	.....
5	B Feb. delivery	17.45	17.45	17.45	.....

*Less than 10 shares. †New high mark.

LOCAL SECURITIES IN DEC.

Trading Was Active and Prices Made Further Recovery, Closing Steady to Firm.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for December, 1904, foot up 256,455 shares stock, $176,000 bonds and 5,800 tons pig iron. The recovery in prices made further progress during the month, a number of securities reaching the highest level of the year. A feature was the increased dealings in bank and trust company stocks. Following is a summary of the transactions:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
2028	Ally. Val. pf.	31½	30	31⅛	+⅛
50	Amal. Copper	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—10⅝
9136	Brewing	27⅝	26	27⅛	[illegible]
1357	Do pref.	46⅝	46	46½	[illegible]
5	Citizens Trac	69	69	69	0
8	City Insur.	†70	70	70	+15½
10	Con. Gas pfd	40	40	40	[illegible]
3140	Con. Ice	9	7	9	+[illegible]
186	Do pref.	37½	37	37¼	+[illegible]
26329	Crucible Steel	11½	8¼	11⅛	+[illegible]
13841	Do pref.	58⅛	44½	57⅝	+[illegible]
6729	Fire Proofing	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	+[illegible]
8359	Do pref.	34⅝	32⅛	34¼	+[illegible]
1060	H.-W. Refrac	10	8½	10	+[illegible]
72	Do pref.	*70	63	*70	+[illegible]
285	Luster Min.	12	11½	11⅞	[illegible]
8490	M. L. & H.	40½	38½	**39¼	[illegible]
1100	Marsden	4⅝	4	4½	[illegible]
61	Monon. Water	†45	*27	45	[illegible]
100	Mex. Central	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
1217	Ohio Fuel	42	*40¾	42	[illegible]
12	Penna. R. R.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	[illegible]
754	Phila. Co.	42	40⅝	42	[illegible]
786	Do pref.	47	45	46⅝	[illegible]
49626	Pgh. Coal	26⅞	21	23	[illegible]
26268	Do pref.	85	77½	84	[illegible]
4457	P. Oil & Gas	77	72	**75½	[illegible]
826	Pgh. P. Glass	135⅝	125	128	[illegible]
5	Pl. Val. Trac	28	28	28	[illegible]
50	P. S. Car pfd	91¼	89⅝	91¼	+12
279	River Coal	11	10¼	10¾	[illegible]
4657	Do pref.	32	*28	30¼	[illegible]
2392	Sewer Pipe	27½	23½	26⅝	[illegible]
2	S. U. Cable	200	200	200	[illegible]
194	St. & Range.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
146	Do pref.	†15⅝	12	*12	[illegible]
8	Teutonia Ins.	†95	95	95	[illegible]
21766	Tonopah Ext.	†3.10	2.15	3.00	[illegible]
100	Texas Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	[illegible]
1369	Un. Switch	84½	82	83½	[illegible]
1638	U. S. Glass	†56	47½	55	[illegible]
29288	U. S. Steel	33½	25	30	[illegible]
8697	Do pref.	95½	*85	92⅞	[illegible]
100	Wabash pfd.	44	44	44	[illegible]
608	W. Airbrake	†149⅝	145	148	[illegible]
1	W. Elec. 1sts	94	94	94	[illegible]
11650	Do 2ds	92⅝	86¼	91¼	[illegible]
185	W. Glass pfd	50	48	50	0
	BANK STOCKS.				
30	Central S.&T.	60	60	60	[illegible]
100	Colonial Tr.	383	380	380	[illegible]
15	Com. Trust	210	200	200	[illegible]
20	Cosmop. N.B.	115	115	115	[illegible]
10	Di'm'nd N.B.	425	425	425	[illegible]
45	Equitable Tr.	170	170	170	[illegible]
66	Exch. N. B.	88	87½	87½	[illegible]
81	Federal N. B.	200	199	199	[illegible]
20	Frank. S.&T.	52	52	52	[illegible]
190	G. A. S. & T.	165	160	165	[illegible]
61	Home Trust.	125	124½	125	[illegible]
131	Int. S. & T.	22	20	20½	[illegible]
99	Iron City Tr.	142½	140	140	[illegible]
10	Marine N. B.	158	158	158	[illegible]
20	Merch. S.&T.	58½	58	58½	[illegible]
20	Monon. N. B.	305	305	305	[illegible]
10	N. B. & W.P.	200	200	200	[illegible]
4	N. Am. Sav.	110	110	110	[illegible]
10	Pgh. Trust.	470	470	470	[illegible]
10	R. E. Trust.	264½	264½	264½	[illegible]
10	Safe D. & T.	440	425	425	[illegible]
10	Second N. B.	750	750	750	[illegible]
35	South Side Tr	103	102	103	[illegible]
5	Union N. B.	1100	1100	1100	[illegible]
25	Union Trust.	2500	2500	2500	[illegible]
256455					
	BONDS.				
$36000	Brewing 6s.	115¼	114¼	115¼	[illegible]
20000	Citizens T.5s	†112½	†112½	†112½	[illegible]
1000	H.-W. R. 5s	97½	97½	97½	[illegible]
18000	M. L.& P.5s	100	99¾	†100	[illegible]
2000	P.-B. Co. 5s	103½	103½	103½	[illegible]
57000	P.,M.& C.5s	102⅝	100	102⅝	[illegible]
1000	P.& L.E.c.5s	117	117	117	[illegible]
8000	Riv. Coal 6s	111½	111	111	[illegible]
3000	S. Pipe 6s	100	98½	100	[illegible]
30000	U.S.S. s.f.5s	93⅝	92½	93⅝	[illegible]
$176000					
	PIG IRON WAR'TS				
2	A—Jan. del.	17.90	17.90	17.90	[illegible]
2	A—Feb. del.	17.90	17.90	17.90	[illegible]
4	A—Dec. del.	18.00	18.00	18.00	[illegible]
5	B—Jan. del.	17.45	17.45	17.45	[illegible]
5	B—Feb. del.	17.45	17.45	17.45	[illegible]
35	D—Jan. del.	17.30	16.85	17.30	[illegible]
5	D—Feb. del.	17.00	17.00	17.00	[illegible]
58					

*Less than 10 shares. †New high mark. ‡At auction. for account. **Ex-dividend. ¶And interest. ¶Cash.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse com.	90	Mass. Electric	[illegible]
†Edison Elec. Il.	255	*Do preferred	[illegible]
General Electric	186		

*Bid. †Asked.

STOCKS MAINTAINED A STRONG UNDERTONE

Thomas W. Lawson's Forthcoming Essay, However, Had Unquestionable Influence.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Herald this morning says:

[illegible] reactionary yesterday, but maintained throughout the day an undertone of [illegible] speculative liquidation was [illegible] influenced by the published an[illegible] that on Tuesday next Thomas W. [illegible] would again pay his respects to the [illegible] and to "the system." The [illegible] of the day, with but one or two exceptions, appeared to be made up of [illegible] adjustment of speculative account, or in [illegible] words there was a little selling by [illegible] speculators who quake at the sound of Mr. Lawson's voice; a little profit-taking purchases by trading shorts, who do not like too much company on that side. That some short selling was also indulged in is highly likely, but this was fairly well counterbalanced by good buying on concessions. Speculative sentiment was mixed, with general optimism as to the far future, somewhat modified by expected near developments of a transitory but adverse character.

As has been said before, it is somewhat humiliating for those dealing with a great financial market to have to take note of changes influenced by such performances as those of Mr. Lawson. But there are assuredly two sides to this question, and unless the speculative market, through the prevailing system and past performances, has placed itself in a vulnerable position, the Boston vaporings would certainly pass without effect. Assuredly these do not affect the values of any properties in existence, no matter what their influence be on speculative prices.

However this may be, everywhere in the financial district the purport of Mr. Lawson's promised publication next week was discussed and it certainly was a dominating influence in the day's market. Naturally enough, blind pool stocks, overcapitalized industrials selling at high prices and shares of corporations which have juggled with their finances suffered most.

BANK STATEMENT.

Expansion of Loans Is Explained by Disbursements for the Closing of the Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—An expansion of $827,000 in loans shown by the associated banks today was explained in Wall street by the end-of-the-year disbursement demand. Where this increase centered is shown in the following tables:

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	....	$108,000
Manhattan Company	$310,000	....
Merchants National	....	146,000
Mechanics National	924,000	....
Bank of America	....	1,208,000
National City	4,744,000	....
Chemical National	....	309,000
American Exchange	1,850,000	....
Commerce	....	685,000
North America	89,000	....
Hanover National	192,000	....
Corn Exchange	65,000	....
National Park	....	746,000
Fourth National	....	275,000
First National	....	3,989,000
Chase National	....	128,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	....	$157,000
Manhattan Company	$718,000	....
Merchants National	454,000	....
Mechanics National	674,000	....
Bank of America	....	625,000
National City	3,323,000	....
Chemical National	108,000	....
American Exchange	1,272,000	....
Commerce	....	2,940,000
Mercantile National	682,000	....
North America	506,000	....
Hanover National	1,585,000	....
Corn Exchange	171,000	....
Importers & Traders	53,000	....
National Park	366,000	....
Fourth National	155,000	....
First National	1,876,000	....
Chase National	787,000	....

Year's Currency Transfers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Currency transfers by the sub-treasury for the year aggregated $21,220,000, compared with $32,290,000 in 1903.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
6800	A., T. & S. F.	88⅛	88⅛	87¼	87⅝
500	Do preferred	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼
100	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37
6900	Am. Sugar Ref.	142⅜	142⅛	141½	142¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	138
8000	Am. Locomotive	35¼	35¼	34½	34½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	103
400	Am. Car F'dry	34	34	34	33¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93⅞
92200	Amal. Copper	71⅛	71¼	69½	71
100	Anaconda Copper	109	109	109	106
1200	A. Smelt. & Ref.	81⅛	82	81⅜	81⅝
100	Do preferred	113	113	113	112½
200	American Ice	6½	6½	6½	6¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	37
25400	Baltimore & Ohio	104⅝	104⅜	103½	104⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	95½
6100	Brooklyn R. T.	61	61⅝	60½	61⅛
2100	Canadian Pacific	132½	132⅝	132¼	132¼
8500	Chi. Gt. West	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22⅞
2800	Consolidated Gas	198½	198½	197½	197⅝
2000	Chesa. & Ohio	48¼	48⅛	48	48
100	Chicago & Alton	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
200	Do preferred	83¼	83½	83¼	80
300	Chicago & N'w	209	209	208	206½
700	Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46⅛
[illegible]	Corn Product	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
[illegible]	Do preferred	78⅛	78½	78	78
100	Col. Southern	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
100	Do 1st pfd	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61¼
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	37
100	Del. & Hudson	185	185	185	184¼
13200	Erie	37⅝	37¾	37⅛	37⅜
1400	Do 1st pfd	75½	75½	75	75
400	Do 2d pfd	55⅛	55⅛	55	55¼
100	General Electric	187	187	187	186
	Hocking Valley	....	....	....	90
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
1600	Illinois Central	157	157	156½	156¼
100	Iowa Central pfd	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
2100	Internat. Paper	23	23	22½	22⅜
100	Do preferred	76½	76½	76½	76
	L. E. & W.	38	38	38	37⅞
1900	Louis. & Nash	140¼	140¼	139¼	139¼
200	Manhattan	165	165	165	164⅝
5400	Missouri Pacific	107⅞	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
400	M., K. & T.	32	32½	32	32¼
500	Do preferred	64	64	63½	63¼
2000	Metropolitan	120⅝	120⅝	120⅛	120⅝
200	Do securities	79	79½	79	79¼
2700	Mexican Central	22	22⅛	22	22
900	National Lead	25	25	24⅜	24¼
	Do preferred	98	98	98	97⅞
	National Biscuit	57¼	57¼	57¼	57
1900	N. Y. Central	142½	142½	142	141⅞
	N. J. Central	190	190	190	190
800	N. Y., O. & W.	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
2800	Norfolk & West.	80	80	79⅝	80
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93
500	North Amer. Co.	101	101	100¼	100
1200	Peoples Gas	107	107	106⅝	106⅞
400	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43⅞	44
100	Pressed Steel Car	39	39	39	38
100	Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90
23300	Penna. R. R.	138⅞	139	137⅞	138⅛
400	P., C., C. & S. L.	77½	78	77½	77
	Do preferred	....	....	....	106½
	Railway Springs	33½	33⅝	33	33
20500	Reading	79½	79⅝	79⅛	79½
100	Do 1st pfd	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	84
23700	Rock Island	36⅛	36⅞	35⅝	36
600	Do preferred	85	85	84¼	84⅝
700	Republic Iron	17	17	16⅞	16¼
300	Do preferred	70	71⅛	70	70¼
12100	Southern Pacific	65⅛	65⅛	64¼	64⅜
3800	Southern Railway	35⅛	35⅝	34⅞	34⅝
100	Do preferred	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛
1000	St. Paul	172	172	171¼	171⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	184
500	St. L. & S. W.	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
700	Do preferred	57⅞	57⅛	57	57⅛
2200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	71⅛	71½	70½	71⅝
600	Texas & Pacific	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝
	T., St. L. & W.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	53⅛
38900	U. S. Steel	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞
62700	Do preferred	93⅝	93⅞	92½	92⅝
	Do 2d 5% bonds	93	93¼	92⅝	92⅝
88200	Union Pacific	114⅛	114⅛	113⅛	113⅝
500	Do preferred	97½	97⅝	97½	97½
800	U. S. Rubber	34	34	33½	33½
300	Do preferred	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98
3900	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝
1400	Do preferred	102	102	102	101¾
	U. S. C. I. Pipe	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
	Do preferred	79½	79½	79½	79⅜
	U. R. R. & Cons.	....	....	....	76
500	Wabash	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
200	Do preferred	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅛
	W. U. Telegraph	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	92⅞
	W. & L. E.	....	....	....	18½
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	46
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	26
500	Wisconsin Cent.	22⅛	22¾	21½	22
200	Do preferred	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
400	W. Elec. 2d pfd.	180	180	180	181
	Federal Mining	....	....	....	60
	Do preferred	....	....	....	75¼
800	Va. Car.—Chem.	41	41	39⅝	39½
200	Do preferred	110½	110½	110½	110½
	Amer. Hide & L	....	....	....	10¼
	Do preferred	46⅛	46⅛	46	46
	Am. Stl. F. pfd	....	53⅛	53¼	53⅛
	Am. Grass & T.	....	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
	Am. Leather pfd	....	46⅛	46	46
	Amer. Malt pfd	....	26	26	25⅛
	Chi. Union Trac.	....	9	8⅛	8⅝
	Do preferred	....	39½	33½	39¼
100	Chi. Term. Trac.	....	12½	12½	12¼
600	Do preferred	....	22½	22½	22
	Det. South. Ry.	....	7⅛	7	7
	D. S. S. & A. pfd.	....	27	27	26⅛
300	Inter. Pump	....	39½	39½	39¼
100	K. C. & South.	....	28⅛	28⅛	28
	K.C.Ft.S.&M.pfd	....	82½	82	82
300	M.St.P. & S.S.M.	....	92½	89½	90
	Met. Securities	....	79	79	78⅞
400	M. K. & T. com.	....	32½	32	32¼
	Pacific Coast Co.	....	81	80	80
100	Rubber Goods	....	26⅛	26⅛	26½
	Sloss	....	63½	63	63
	Twin City	....	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
	Un. Bag & P. pfd.	....	75	74⅛	74½
800	Va. Car—Chem.	....	41	39⅛	39½
200	Do preferred	....	110½	110½	110
400	W. Elec. 2d pfd.	....	180	180	179¼

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	104¾	Japan 6s, ctfs	93½
Do coupon	104¾	L. & N. unif. 4s	104⅝
U. S. 3s, reg	104¾	Man. con. gold 4s	105
Do coupon	104¾	Mexican Cen. 4s	76¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	130⅝	Do 1st inc.	24⅛
Do coupon	130⅝	*M. & St. L. 4s	97
U. S. old 4s, reg	105½	M. K. & T. 4s	101¼
Do coupon	106½	Do 2nds	86½
Am. Tob. 4s, ctfs	71⅞	*Nat. Mexico c.4s	81½
Do 6s, ctfs	110¼	N. Y. C. gen.3½s	101½
Atchison gen. 4s	103½	N. J. C. gen. 5s	136½
Do adjt. 4s	94¾	North Pacific 4s	106
Atl. Coast L. 4s	101½	Do 3s	76
Balt. & Ohio 4s	103⅝	N. & W. con. 4s	101½
Do 3½s	96½	Ore. S. L. rfdg. 4s	97⅝
Cen. Georgia 5s	113⅝	Penna. conv. 3½s	103
Do 1st inc	93	Reading gen. 4s	103½
Do 2nd inc	73¼	*St.L. & I.M.c.5s	117
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	108¼	St.L. & S.F. fg.4s	90⅝
C. & Alton 3½s	82½	St. L. S'w con. 4s	81
C. B. & Q. n. 4s	100⅞	Seab'd Air L. 4s	85
C. R. I. & P. 4s	82¼	South. Pacific 4s	95
Do col. 5s	95½	Southern Ry. 5s	120⅝
C.C.C. & St.L.g.4s	101	Tex. & Pac. 1sts	121½
*Chicago Ter. 4s	86	T. St. L. & W. 4s	84
Col. Midland 4s	77	Union Pacific 4s	107½
Col. & South. 4s	92	Do conv. 4s	113⅛
Cuba 5s, ctfs	103	U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	93⅝
*D. & R. G. 4s	102¼	*Wabash 1sts	118
Distillers' Sec. 5s	79½	Do Deb. B	66½
Erie prior lien 4s	102½	W. Maryland 4s	90
Do gen. 4s	93	W. & L. E. 4s	93¾
Ft. W. & D.C. 1st	108½	Wisconsin Cen. 4s	93
*Hock. Val. 4½s	111		

*Bid.

Total sales (par value), $3,365,000.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	87⅝	American Sugar	141⅝
Do preferred	100⅞	Do preferred	138
*Bos. & Albany	253½	Am. Tel. & Tel.	146¼
Boston & Maine	172	American Woolen	22½
Boston Elevated	155	Do preferred	92
Fitchburg pfd	142	Dom. Iron & Steel	17¼
Mexican Central	21⅝	Mass. Gas	38⅞
N. Y. N. H. & H.	198¾	†United Fruit	106½
Union Pacific	113½	*Unit. Shoe Mach.	61½
Am. Arge. Chem.	21	Do preferred	31⅝
Do preferred	86	U. S. Steel	29⅝
Am. Pneu. Tube	4⅞	Do preferred	92⅝

*Bid. †Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.70	Ontario	3.75
Breece	.18	Ophir	6.00
Brunswick Con.	.10	Phoenix	.06
Comstock Tunnel	.08	Potosi	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Savage	.24
Horn Silver	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.58
Iron Silver	2.00	Small Hopes	.25
Leadville Con.	.03	Standard	1.50

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Tin Can	11⅝	Inter. Salt 5s	62
Do preferred	63	North. Securities	132½
Bay State Gas	⅜	Otis Elevator	145
Electric Vehicle	13	Do preferred	98½
Do preferred	20	Seab'd Air Line	19
Greene Con. Cop.	26⅝	Do preferred	38
Interborough	163½	Standard Oil	625
Int. Mer. Mar.	12	Tennessee Copper	36½
Do preferred	28	Tonopah	9½
International Salt	21		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	48	Penna. Steel	50
Cambria Steel	26⅛	Do preferred	98½
Cambria Iron	47	Phila. Co.	41⅞
Con. Trac. N. J.	78⅛	Do preferred	46⅝
Cons. Lake Sup'r.	8⅛	Phila. Traction	98⅞
Do preferred	16	Phila. Electric Co.	10⅝
Elec. Stor. com.	79	Tidewater Steel	1¾
Elec. Co. Amer.	10⅝	Do preferred	3
Lehigh Valley	55	Union Traction	58⅞
Marsden	4⅝	United Gas Impt.	105¼
Penna. R. R.	69⅛	Welsbach Co.	19

Express Companies' Stocks.

Adams	240	United States	120
American	208	Wells-Fargo	235

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The ore shoot recently opened in the eighth level of the famous Victor mine has been proven in the ninth and tenth levels, where development shows the ore to persist strongly. The work of blocking out and adding to the reserve is being pushed, and only sufficient ore to pay the operating expenses is being mined each month by the management. Conditions in this mine are looking better than they have at any time in the last eight years. In the early days sufficient ore was taken from this property to permit of paying dividends of over $1,100,000 to the stockholders. The ore shoot was lost and the company became involved in debt, and the property was finally sold to D. H. Moffat, who resumed operations recently, and has now opened what looks to be another bonanza.

A Leadville dispatch says an ore shoot 10 feet thick has been struck in the Bessie Wilgus mine.

The result of the merger which was completed several weeks ago between the Ohio-Tonopah mining companies is that sinking operations will soon be resumed at the properties. Each company had a capitalization of $1,000,000. Under the consolidation the new Ohio-Tonopah company has 1,500,000 shares. The union makes it possible to obtain ready money for further work and to start with very little delay. The two companies were composed of the same people and most of them reside in Ohio, at Youngstown and Cleveland.

Advices from Great Falls, Mont., are to the effect that the Barnes-King mine at Kendall will probably be sold to New York people for $1,200,000. An option on the property has been given, and it is considered almost certain that the deal will be consummated.

The ore shipments over the Tonopah railroad last week aggregated 1,359 tons, of which 437 tons came from Goldfield. The shipments are divided as follows: From Tonopah—Tonopah company, 662 tons; Belmont, 30 tons; Montana-Tonopah, 116 tons; Tonopah Extension, 62 tons; Nelson Bros., 1 ton. From Goldfield—January, 17 tons; Florence, 268 tons; Jumbo, 135 tons; Sandstorm, 17 tons. From Lone Mountain—Nevada-Alpine, 2 Stons. From Coaldale—M. L. Effinger, 18 tons.

Unless the unforeseen happens, the Treadwell smelter at Mayer, Ariz., will be running some time in aJnuary.

A splendid grade of smelting ore has been opened on the Proper claim, belonging to the Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company on Globe Hill, Cripple Creek.

It is rumored that a deal for the control of the Montana-Tonopah Company, at Tonopah, is pending and that certain Pittsburgh operators are trying to land it.

Reins Copper Company of Butte, Mont., has completed the retimbering of its shaft to the 800-foot level and also completed the station at this level. Work is progressing and the mine is in excellent condition and will be shipping ore in the early part of January, 1905.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Developments in the metal markets today were uninteresting and trade of a holiday character, with prices practically unchanged. Tin quiet at $29 25@29 65. Copper firm; Lake Superior, $15 12½@15 25; electrolytic, $15 00@15 25; casting, $14 62½@14 87½. Lead firm at $4 60@4 70. Spelter, $6 10@6 15. Iron firm.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.	Close. Ask.
Allouez	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅝	19⅝
Adventure	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½	7
Ahmeek	....	....	....	40	42
Arcadian	2	2	2	2	2¼
Atlantic	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝
Bingham	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	35
Cal. & Ariz.	....	....	....	102	103½
Cal. & Hecla	....	....	....	642	645
Centennial	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25⅝
Cal. & Pgh.	....	....	....	39⅞	40½
Elm River	....	....	....	2½	2⅝
Franklin	....	....	....	11½	12½
Junction Dev.	....	....	....	85	90
Greene	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	26⅞
Isle Royale	27	27½	27	27½	28
L. S. & Pgh.	....	....	....	45⅞	46
Granby	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5¼
Mass.	....	....	....	9	9½
Mohawk	52½	53¼	52½	53	54
Michigan	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
Osceola	95½	95½	94½	94	97½
Old Dominion	27	27	26½	27	27⅝
Old Colony	....	....	....	1¼	1½
Parrot	....	....	....	29	30
Phoenix	....	....	....	2⅝	3
Pgh. & Dul.	....	....	....	25	28
Quincy	115	115	115	110	115
Range Con.	67½	67½	66⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Rhode Island	....	....	....	1½	2
Swift	....	....	....	112	113
Trinity	10	10	9½	9⅝	....
Tamarack	....	....	....	120	125
United Fruit	....	....	....	....	106½
Utah	42¼	42¼	42¼	....	....
U. S. Mining	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
Victoria	5	5	5	4⅞	5
Wolverine	....	....	....	106	108
Winona	12	12	12	11½	12
Ton. Exten.	....	....	....	2.95	....
Ton. Mont.	....	....	....	1.83	1.88
Ton. Belmont	....	....	....	.67	.70

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Pittsburgh money market was easier during the closing quarter of 1904 than during any corresponding period for years. Rates ruled at 5 to 6 per cent on all classes of loans, with the lower rate shaded in numerous instances. The comparative figures of the Pittsburgh clearing house for the day, week, month and year are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$7,744,230 44	$2,036,890 45
Week ending Dec. 31, 1904	37,000,200 94	7,434,427 20
December, 1904	203,235,259 69	40,297,350 20
Year 1904	2,063,226,830 47	407,495,432 62

Compared by months the exchanges were as follows:

	1904.	1903.
January	$150,707,215	$194,540,692
February	142,123,066	131,914,631
March	160,409,147	217,337,670
April	173,324,025	224,376,747
May	165,575,395	214,722,202
June	172,138,522	222,661,424
July	176,875,281	221,066,213
August	167,651,753	184,621,182
September	158,249,270	183,068,277
October	188,583,321	194,495,545
November	197,354,086	190,538,240
December	203,235,259	167,032,567
	$2,063,226,830	$2,356,875,351

Exchanges and balances for a series of years compare as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
1904	$2,063,226,830 47	$407,495,432 62
1903	2,356,875,351 36	381,598,518 34
1902	2,147,969,763 71	327,738,429 78
1901	2,047,605,967 67	376,131,282 08
1900	1,615,641,592 19	337,631,138 22
1899	1,528,478,652 51	351,099,137 06
1898	975,451,815 24	205,585,604 21
1897	819,637,017 02	177,131,743 19
1896	745,428,891 85	138,915,053 48
1895	746,110,263 85	138,357,648 76
1894	652,367,141 32	138,733,933 39
1893	665,328,769 11	104,909,912 77
1892	759,530,746 06	145,276,110 81
1891	679,062,255 80	117,048,559 87
1890	786,694,231 17	113,923,793 90
1889	654,080,350 93	111,557,719 23
1888	581,580,644 69	105,953,036 55
1887	511,010,701 38	83,685,375 25
1886	409,155,867 10	74,753,605 24
1885	356,171,592 53	73,717,695 74
1884	469,316,009 68	96,345,356 88
1883	495,653,862 43	91,807,082 39
1882	483,519,704 53	84,352,505 66
1881	389,170,879 10	78,578,625 87
1880	297,804,747 21	62,214,180 37

Total exchanges since the organization of the Pittsburgh clearing house, February 8, 1866, $26,013,496,290 69.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Money was in pronounced year-end demand in the market today. It was estimated that $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 was owing to the Bank of England. The latest arrival of gold weakened discounts. On the stock exchange operators were cheerful but business was restricted in view of Monday's holiday. Consols improved on the prospects of easy money, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Home rails were well supported. Americans opened weak and improved to above parity. The undertone was good, though New York's less confident tone restricted dealings. The market closed quiet. Rio Tintos and Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96½; consols for money, 88 4-16; consols for account, 88 11-16; bar silver quiet at 26¾d an ounce; money, 3@3½ per cent; the rate of discount for short bills is 2⅝ per cent; the rate of discount for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The trading on the bourse today was hesitating at first, but subsequently the tone became firm. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 90.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499. The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent. Three per cent rentes, 97 francs 97½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Trading on the boerse today was quiet, telegraphic communication being partly interrupted by the prevailing storms, causing a waiting tendency in foreign securities. Americans were weaker. Exchange on London, 20 marks 30 pfgs. for checks.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—District of Columbia 3s '65, 120@121; Philippine 4s, 109 bid. Price ranges were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Virginia dfd 6s	16½	15	16¼
Imp. Jap. 6s sterling loan	93½	93¼	93½
Do 6s K., L. & Co.	90	89⅝	89⅝
Mexican 4s, S. & Co. ctfs.	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
Rep. of Cuba 5s	103⅝	103	102
American Tobacco 4s	72	71¼	71⅞
Atchison general 4s	103⅝	103½	103½
C., R. I. & P. rfdg. 4s	97¼	97	97¼
Do col. 4s	82½	82	82¼
Consolidated Gas con. 6s	179⅝	178⅝	179⅝
Lacka. Steel 5s	105½	105¼	105¼
St. L., I. M. & S. 4s	97¼	96	97¼
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	81⅝	80⅝	81
Southern Pacific 4s	95	94½	95
Union Pacific con. 4s	114	13	113⅝
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s	93¾	92⅝	93⅛
Do reg.	93⅝	93½	93⅛

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office today's official records show that the subtreasury paid out yesterday $287. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day $4,019,000. Payment by banks to government $3,340,000. Balance on the day's transactions $679,000 paid by government to banks.

FINANCIAL.

Established 1871.
WHITNEY, STEPHENSON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
FRICK BUILDING,
All Facilities.

GOOD SERVICE
You want it, don't you, in the execution of your orders? Good service, an intelligent understanding of the stock or commodity in which you are dealing, and to be in possession of all news affecting the markets, are the three attributes essential to securing the best results. We furnish all three: our 400 page, cloth bound illustrated
"Guide to Investors,"
will place you in possession of all facts relative to any stock dealt in upon the exchanges; our
"Daily Market Letter,"
Keeps one in constant touch with financial matters and the trend of the markets. We issue both free upon request. Speedy exclusive private wires, connect all our offices, where you will find every convenience for the prompt and efficient execution of your orders. Why not open an account with us and give it a trial.
Haight & Freese Co
FOUNDED 1890.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
801-802-803 Keystone Bank Building, 320-324 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as selection of right stocks.

DIG AT GOLDFIELD
Put your Money where it will grow. Two valuable Goldfield, Nevada, stocks—one selling at 10c, the other at 7c.
THE TWO FOR 10c
until January 10. The Best Offer yet Made in Goldfield Shares. Pictures and Whole Story free.
LANSFORD F. BUTLER, Secretary,
Fifth Floor, Mack Block, Denver, Colorado

E. D. GARTNER & CO.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

HARRY A. WRAY,
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
522 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR.
Banker & Broker,
404 TIMES BUILDING.
Member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

REINS COPPER.
A limited amount in thousand share lots at
$1.75.
P. O. Box 1717.

FINANCIAL.

A Happy New Year
Hearty greetings to all the hustling, bustling people of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and the most sincere wishes for the happiest and most prosperous New Year that you have ever had.
R. M. WEAVER
223 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. SMITH & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
Third Floor,
FARMERS BANK BUILDING.
Bell 'Phone 1638 Grant.
P. & A. 'Phone 492 Main.

Charles G. Gates & Co.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
924 Frick Bldg. Pgh., Pa.
No. 14, 16, 18 Wall St., New York
No. 12 Rookery Building, Chicago

M. K. McMullin & Co.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Local Securities.
304 FOURTH AVE.

REINS COPPER
We are offering a limited number of shares at $1.65 per share net the purchaser. Need we urge our advice that you should buy now?
GLASS & SWEASEY, Investment Brokers.
Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.
LIST NOW READY.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.
High-class Unlisted Securities.
35 Wall St., New York.

PROFITABLE YEAR DESPITE MARKET

Only Unfavorable Feature in Ore Situation Is Possible Labor Shortage.

MUCH UNWATERING GOES ON

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., Dec. 3.—The various steel companies operating mines are busy tallying up the results of the year's work, and the results are gratifying, considering the unfavorable market. At the same time, work underground is being revived and mines are being unwatered at a rapid rate, and the only unfavorable feature is the threatened shortage of labor.

The Steel corporation's tally for the season shows that the Mountain Iron and Burt-Poole properties in the Mesaba district each closed the season with a record of better than 1,000,000 tons. This was the first year that the Burt-Poole property touched this mark, probably due to the fact the mining was continued much later than usual. The Stevenson mine of Corrigan, McKinney & Co., Cleveland, surpassed the million-ton mark by 60,000 tons, but the big Mahoning and Fayal mines, also in the Mesaba district, fell under the million figure.

Despite expectations, no ore is being carried over from the Steel corporation's Mansfield property, and operations will shortly be resumed. The big stock pile of the Bristol mine of Oglebay, Norton & Co., in the Crystal Falls (Mich.) district has been cleared away. The manner in which this property was operated during the year is one of the most optimistic signs of coming prosperity. The nature of the Bristol is such that the utmost economy is necessary to make it pay, and it was thought that no work would be done there last season, but the Cleveland men went ahead and actually made money.

Pickands, Mather & Co. are planning to resume work at the Vivian mine at Quinnesec, and have a large stock pile ready when the shipping season resumes.

The Adams mine at Eveleth, Minn., closed the season with a record of 935,500 tons, as against 1,110,000 the preceding year. The three big Mesaba mines of the Steel corporation totaled 2,497,600 tons this year, as against 3,157,500 in 1903. The mines of Corrigan, McKinney & Co., including the Stevenson, shipped 2,500,000 tons.

Pumps have been installed in the new shaft of the Steel corporation's Mansfield mine, Iron county, Mich., and the water is coming out after a long interruption, due to the caving in of the old shaft. Much of the old piping has been recovered, and mining work can be resumed next spring.

At Corrigan-McKinney's Great Western mine at Crystal Falls, the water is being lowered about eight feet every 24 hours, a record considered exceptional, considering the large underground openings and the fact that the mine has the reputation of being a very wet proposition. Preparations for unwatering the company's Dunn mine continue in hand, and at each property the captains are trying to hire large forces of men. The Lamong mine will probably be unwatered, and mining work resumed before spring.

The Steel corporation's crusher plant at Escanaba only treated 50,000 tons this year, though its capacity is 500,000 tons. The ore which needed treatment was largely from the Marquette range.

A. M. Chisholm of Duluth and associates have issued orders for the clearing of buildings now standing on an 80-acre tract near Hibbing, held under lease from the Weyerhaeusers, and an open pit proposition will be started next year. Diamond drills have disclosed a large amount of ore.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

Charles S. Crane's Jurisdiction Is Extended Over Wheeling & Lake Erie

Charles S. Crane, who has for a number of years been general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash Railroad Company, will today have his authority extended over the remaining link needed to give him jurisdiction through from Pittsburgh to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. Circulars were received yesterday announcing his appointment to the general passenger and ticket agency of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

When the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal railway, operating from Pittsburgh west to a junction with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, was officered last summer, Mr. Crane was made general passenger and ticket agent of that road. At that time, however, he was not given any official connection with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which forms the link across Ohio to connect with the Wabash at Toledo. It was expected that this jurisdiction would be given, as it is the purpose of the Wabash management to centralize the various departments of the eastern extensions under the officers of the Wabash proper.

Mr. Crane is well known in Pittsburgh. Since the opening of service over the new line he has increased his acquaintance here. He is recognized generally as one of the brightest and most aggressive men at the head of railway passenger departments in the United States and the Wabash has made excellent records in this department under his management.

E. B. Cooledge, general passenger and freight agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, remains general freight agent. The authority of F. H. Tristram as assistant general passenger agent includes the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Vandalia Merger Effective.

The merger of the Vandalia system with the Pennsylvania lines became effective last midnight. The consolidated interests will be known as the Vandalia Railroad Company and will form a third system of the Pennsylvania lines, being operated and controlled by the Pennsylvania interests. In the reorganization of the Vandalia the following companies are included in the merger: Terre Haute & Logansport, Logansport & Toledo, Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Terre Haute & Peoria, the latter of which is leased by the newly organized Vandalia Railroad Company. The executive officers are the same as head the Pennsylvania lines. The operating and traffic department officers are: Benjamin McKeen, general manager; F. C. Hatch, chief engineer, promoted from division superintendent; S. C. Scott, assistant to the president; J. W. Renner, controller, whose jurisdiction has been extended; W. S. Roney, auditor; F. C. Crawford, paymaster; W. C. Arp, general superintendent of motive power; C. R. Peddie, purchasing agent; G. A. Cellar, superintendent of telegraphy; W. C. McGrafton, signal engineer; William Hodgson, general freight agent. The other appointments are those who will be retained.

Reception to Employes.

The executive officials of the Pennsylvania lines held a reception in the Union station yesterday at noon. Hundreds of the men, from th section hand to the more dignified staff officers, dropped in to pay their respects. This is an annual event and the invitations are extended to all the employes of the lines wst. A hearty handshake and a cigar was given to the men who called upon the officials during the reception period.

Erie to Make Improvements.

Plans for straightening the lines on the Mahoning division of the Erie railroad from Shenango to Youngstown have been prepared by the engineering department of that road. The plan involves the elimination of a number of bad curves and the reconstruction of several bridges. The cost of the improvement will be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Railroad Notes.

F. H. Fogarty, general agent of the Northern Pacific at Chicago, is here on a business trip.

F. W. Moore has resigned as second vice president of the Grand Trunk to become vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific railway has bought several editions of the "Simple Life," by Charles Wagner, for distribution among the friends and patrons of the road.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light and market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5 25@5 50; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $4 85@5 10; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 40@4 80; tidy, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00@4 35; common, 700 to 900 lbs, $2 00@3 00; choice heifers, $3 40@3 75; common to good, $2 00@3 25; good fat cows and springers, $40 00@50 00; common to fair, $20 00@30 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply light and market firm; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 10@5 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 65@5 00; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 10@4 60; common, $2 00@3 00; lambs, $4 50@7 60; veal calves, $7 25@7 75; heavy and thin, $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 double decks; market fairly active and prices 10c lower; prime heavy hogs, $4 00@4 95; mediums, $4 90@4 95; heavy Yorkers, $4 90; light Yorkers, $4 70@4 80; pigs, $4 50@4 60; roughs, $4 00@4 25; stags, $3 00@3 50.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 68 head; none on sale; feeling steady; dressed beef rather slow at 7@9½c a pound; exports, 916 head beeves, 50 head sheep and 6,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, none and no trading; feeling nominally steady; city dressed, 9@13c a pound. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 976 head; sheep steady; lambs slow and shade lower; sheep sold at $3 00@5 00 the 100 pounds; lambs at $6 60@6 75; dressed mutton slow at 6½@8½c a pound; dressed lambs, 9½@11c a pound. Hogs—Receipts, 3,058 head; no sales reported; feeling steady.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Hogs active; butchers, $4 40@4 95; common, $3 90@4 70. Cattle steady; fair to good shippers, $4 25@5 00; common, $2 00@2 35. Sheep active at $2 50@5 25; lambs active at $4 50@7 50.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 50@6 35; poor to medium, $3 75@5 35; stockers and feeders, $2 30@4 25; cows, $1 50@4 20; heifers, $2 25@5 00; canners, $1 50@2 40; bulls, $2 10@4 10; calves, $3 50@7 25. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; market 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 50@4 77½; good to choice heavy, $4 70@4 80; rough heavy, $4 45@4 60; light, $4 40@4 70; bulk of sales, $4 60@4 65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; sheep easy, lambs weak; good to choice wethers, $4 60@5 65; fair to choice mixed, $4 10@4 85; native lambs, $5 25@7 35.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@6 00; fair to good, $3 75@4 00; western fed steers, $3 75@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 00; southern steers, $3 00@4 50; southern cows, $1 75@3 25; native cows, $1 75@4 25; native heifers, $2 50@4 75; bulls, $2 25@4 00; calves, $3 00@3 60; receipts for the week, 22,200 head. Hogs—Market steady to 5c lower; top, $4 65; bulk of sales, $4 30@4 60; heavy, $4 60@4 65; packers, $4 45@4 60; pigs and lights, $3 80@4 50; receipts for the week, 21,100 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; native lambs, $5 50@7 00; do wethers, $4 50@5 25; do ewes, $4 25@5 00; western lambs, $5 50@6 75; western yearlings, $4 75@5 75; western sheep, $3 75@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 50; receipts for the week, 9,000 head.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin steady, $2 40. Tar firm, $1 60. Crude turpentine firm, $2 30 and $3 70.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 31.—Turpentine firm, 49½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, $2 55; D, $2 57@2 60; E, $2 65; F, $2 70; G, $2 75@2 77½; H, $2 90; I, $3 55; K, $4 00; M, $4 30; N, $4 60; WG, $4 85; WW, $5 15.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The arrivals of wool for the first series of the 1905 auction sales amount to 134,641 bales, including 60,000 bales forwarded to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 12,569 bales; Queensland, 8,565 bales; Victoria, 10,774 bales; South Australia, 9,114 bales; West Australia, 1,616 bales; New Zealand, 3,100 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 11,519 bales; Singapore, 1,798 bales; Marseilles, 913 bales; Bagdad, 1,870 bales; New York, 139 bales; sundries, 1,448 bales.

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Weekly bank statement: Loans, $1,066,701,200, increase $9,277,000; deposits, $1,104,049,100, increase $9,933,600; circulation, $43,145,300, increase $278,400; legal tenders, $81,140,000, increase $2,776,300; specie, $208,554,800, decrease $1,850,700; reserve $289,695,700, increase $919,600; reserve required, $276,012,275; increase, $2,483,400; surplus, $13,683,425, decrease $1,563,800; ex-United States deposits, $19,495,475, decrease $1,620,475.

The Oil Market.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 31.—Credit balances, $1 50; certificates, no bid. Shipments, Pennsylvania oil, 53,400 bbls; average, 75,098 bbls; runs, 111,491 bbls; average, 73,223 bbls; Lima oil, shipments, 64,750 bbls; average, 57,616 bbls; runs, 52,457 bbls; average, 58,470 bbls.

WHEAT IS STRONG ON LARGE MILL DEMAND

Final Quotations on May Show Net Gain of Nearly Cent. Corn Is Also Up.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Improved milling demand was one of the chief factors in a strong wheat market today. Final quotations on May wheat showed a net gain of ¾@⅞c. Corn is up ¼@⅜c. Oats and provisions are practically unchanged.

A moderate bulge in wheat prices occurred at the immediate opening. The cause was a fairly good commission house demand. May was ⅛@¼c to ¼@⅜c higher, at $1 13⅞@1 14. The buying was partly the result of continued light receipts in the northwest, arrivals today being almost half what they were a year ago. Another factor influencing the situation was a report that the prospects are good for a considerable decrease in the amount of wheat on passage and in the world's shipments. After May had advanced to $1 14¼, a quick reaction occurred on realizing by pit traders, the price declining to $1 13⅝@1 13½. On the break, however, the market met with good support from a leader of the bulls. Quick recovery followed. Prices were given a decided upward impetus by news from the northwest, where cash markets showed unusual strength. Reports from Minneapolis, claiming big sales of flour were an additional bull influence. A late factor was a rumor to the effect that the Illinois crop report would be quite bullish. During the last hour of trading the market held remarkably firm, offerings being comparatively insignificant. After selling up to $1 14⅝@1 14¾, May closed at $1 14⅝. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 152,300 bushels. Primary receipts were 573,600 bushels, compared with 1,027,600 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 340 cars, against 612 cars a year ago.

Liquidation of the December option was the feature of the trading in the corn market. This selling had some effect on the distant futures. The general market, however, showed only a slight response to the weakness of the December delivery. May opened unchanged to a shade lower at 45⅜@45½c, sold off to 45⅛c and closed at 45¼@45⅜c. Local receipts were 375 cars, with two of contract grade.

Strength of wheat had a steadying influence on the oats market, prices fluctuating within a narrow range. The volume of trading was extremely small. May opened a shade higher at 31⅝c, sold off to 31½c, and closed at 31½@31⅝c. Local receipts were 64 cars.

Provisions were a trifle easier early in the day in sympathy with a small decline in the price of hogs. There was some selling by small packers, offerings being taken by shorts. A steadier tone developed later in the session, prices at the close showing a slight gain. May pork was up 2½@5c at $12 80. Lard was up 3½c at $7 02½@7 05. Ribs were 5c higher at $6 70@6 72½.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday—Wheat, 59 cars; corn, 545 cars; oats, 67 cars; hogs, for Monday, 41,000 head.

The leading futures as reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., Farmers Bank building, Pittsburgh members Chicago board of trade, ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT NO. 2.					
Dec. ..	1 14¾	1 14¾	1 13	1 13	1 14
May ..	1 14	1 14¾	1 13½	1 14⅝	1 13⅞
July ..	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	98½
CORN NO. 2.					
Dec. ..	44¼	44½	42½	42½	44¾
May ..	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
July ..	45⅛	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45¾
OATS NO. 2.					
Dec. ..	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29⅞
May ..	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31⅝
July ..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
MESS PORK					
Jan. ..	12 35	12 40	12 32½	12 40	12 37½
May ..	12 72½	12 82½	12 72½	12 80	12 77½
LARD					
Jan. ..	6 72½	6 77½	6 72½	6 77½	6 77½
May ..	7 00	7 05	7 00	7 05	7 02½
SHORT RIBS.					
Jan. ..	6 35	6 42½	6 35	6 42½	6 37½
May ..	6 65	6 72½	6 65	6 72½	6 67½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm: No. 2 spring wheat, $1 10@1 16; No. 3, 98c@$1 12; No. 2 red, $1 15½@1 18⅝; No. 2 corn, 43½@43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; No. 2 oats, 29¾c; No. 2 white, 32@32¼c; No. 3 white, 31@31¾c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 45@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 16; No. 1 northwestern, $1 23½; prime timothy seed, $2 72½; mess pork, per bbl, $11 05@11 15; lard, per 100 lbs, $6 77½; short ribs sides (loose), $6 12½@6 37½; short clear sides (boxed), $6 62½@6 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 24; clover, contract grade, $12 75.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	23,000	10,500
Wheat, bu	23,000	29,700
Corn, bu	240,900	280,500
Oats, bu	55,100	105,200
Rye, bu	4,000	2,800
Barley, bu	119,600	13,500

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Flour—Receipts, 9,286 bbls; exports, 6,297 bbls; inactive but firmly held; Minnesota patent, $5 85@6 20; Minnesota bakers, $4 40@4 75; winter patents, $5 50@5 85; winter straights, $5 25@5 40; winter extras, $3 85@4 30; winter low grades, $3 45@4 10. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $4 40@4 70; choice to fancy, $4 75@5 00. Buckwheat flour quiet; $2 00@2 10 cwt. Cornmeal steady; fine white and yellow, $1 30@1 35; coarse, $1 24@1 26; kiln dried, $2 90@3 10. Grain—Rye nominal. Barley dull; feeding, 44c c i f New York; malting, 42@45c c i f Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 65,000 bu; exports, 55,947 bu; sales, 1,800,000 bu, futures; spot steady; No. 2 red nominal, elevator, and $1 22¼ f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1 25¼ f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1 08 nominal f o b afloat. Options had a firm opening on further bull support, but quickly weakened under realizing, followed by a sharp recovery on rumors that the visible supply might show a decrease on Tuesday and on reports of bullish Illinois state report, the close being firm at ⅛c net advance. May, $1 14½@1 15 5-16, closed $1 15¼; July, $1 02⅝@1 03¼, closed $1 03⅛; December, closed $1 22¼. Corn—Receipts, 209,625 bu; exports, $122,281 bu; spot barely steady; No. 2, 55½c nominal, elevator, and 53½c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 white, 53½c. Option market closed steady on covering of December shorts, but reacted later with the west, closing ¼c net lower. May, 51@51⅜c, closed 51⅛c; December, 54½@54¾c. Oats—Receipts, 12,000 bu; exports, 8,170 bu; spot market steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs, 38@38½c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs, 37@38c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs, 39@40½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $1 13; No. 2 northern, $1 06⅝; December, $1 13¾; May, $1 15⅝.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—Wheat steady; No. 1 northern, $1 14@1 15; No. 2 northern, $1 07@1 10; May, $1 14⅛ asked. Rye, No. 1, 79c. Barley, No. 2, 58c; sample, 37@51c. Corn, No. 3, 42@43c; May, 45¼c bid.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1 17¼; May, $1 17½; July, 96c; No. 2 hard, $1 12@1 18. Corn, No. 2 cash, 43c; December, 43c; May, 43⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 31c; December, 31c; May, 31⅝c; No. 2 white, 33¼c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—Cloverseed, cash, $7 92½; January, $7 92½; February, $7 97½; March, $8 02½; prime alsike, $8 05; prime timothy, $1 30.

TWO WERE KILLED IN A MINNESOTA WRECK

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 31.—Engineer John Neubarr was killed and Frank McCord, an express messenger, was seriously injured in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway at Beaver junction, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, today.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 17@28c; dairies, 16@24c. Eggs steady at mark (cases included), 20@23c; firsts, 23c; prime firsts, 25c; extra, 27c. Cheese steady at 11@12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Butter firm; extra western creamery, 29@29½c; do nearby prints, 32c. Eggs steady; nearby fresh, 32c at mark; western fresh, 31c at mark.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Butter firm, unchanged; receipts, 2,102 pkgs. Cheese quiet, unchanged; receipts, 289 pkgs; exports this week, 7,172 boxes. Eggs dull, unchanged; receipts, 4,115 pkgs.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Money on call nominal; no loans; time loans nominal; 60 and 90 days, 3@3¼ per cent; six months, 3¼@3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87.10@4 87.20 for demand, and at $4 84.10@4 84.50 for 60-day bills; posted rates, $4 85½ and $4 88; commercial bills, $4 84¼@4 85; bar silver, 61⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48c; government bonds firm; railroad bonds easy.

Coal Operators' Hearings Postponed.

Hearings in the cases against John Peterman and Lawrence Barkhoff, coal operators of Penn township, charged by Mine Inspector F. W. Cunningham with violating mining laws, were postponed yesterday morning by Justice Creelman of Wilkinsburg, owing to the absence of witnesses. The cases are to be heard next Saturday morning.

Monessen Hotel Sold.

MONESSEN, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Jones has bought the Tremont hotel, in Third street, for $20,000 from N. E. Stickel.

Great Interest Centers in New Development Near Mannington

Great interest is centered in the new development west of Mannington, Marion county. The late wells have come in rather light but no dusters have been encountered, and some of the latest wells have had a very close call. The Delmar Oil Company has completed its No. 4 on the J. L. and J. Hays farm and has a producer good for 150 barrels a day. The South Penn Oil Company's No. 5 on the C. S. Pitzer farm has filled up 1,500 feet with fluid from the first pay. To the north of developments, the same company has drilled its test on the J. C. Baker farm 22 feet into the sand and has not found the pay. The South Penn company's No. 2 on the C. S. Pitzer farm is holding up at 178 barrels a day and Trees & Benedum's No. 1 on the J. L. Holden farm produced 560 barrels the first 24 hours after it was given a shot.

Near Littleton, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the M. Byard farm into the Big Injun and has developed a very strong gasser. In the same district the Fisher Oil Company has drilled its test on the John Anderson farm through the fourth sand and has a duster.

The Philadelphia company has drilled its test on the Jesse Cross farm into the Big Injun and developed a strong gas pressure. The well is spraying oil at the rate of about 25 barrels a day. In the same locality the South Penn Oil Company's No. 7 on the S. Newman farm is holding up at 175 barrels a day.

In the Pine Grove extension the South Penn company has given its No. 3 on the M. E. Greathouse farm a shot, but it failed to respond. It will scarcely make a paying producer.

The Southern Oil Company's No. 3 on the S. P. McDougal farm, Smithfield district, has increased its production to 105 barrels a day. In the same district the South Penn company's No. 2 on the Alfred Batson farm is holding up at 140 barrels a day.

In the Salem district, Harrison county, the Salem Oil Company has completed its No. 4 on the A. M. Hursey farm and has a natural producer, good for 30 barrels a day in the Gordon. Near the Harrison-Doddridge line, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its test on the John E. Davis farm and will have a 10-barrel pumper in the Gordon. In the same district the Robinson Fork Oil and Gas Company is down 2,600 feet at a test on the C. Flanigan farm.

In the Wallace district the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 2 on the R. V. Thompson farm eight feet into the Gordon and has no show for a producer. In the same district the same company has drilled its second test on the Elsie Lambert farm five feet into the Gordon and the hole has filled up 1,000 feet with fluid.

In the Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, the South Penn Company's No. 6 on the M. L. Jackson farm is holding up at 185 barrels a day. No. 3 on the same farm is producing 105 barrels a day. The production of the Milam pool in Cabell county is now down to 140 barrels a day.

On Rush run, Churchs district, Monongalia county, the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company is due in the sand at a test on the G. S. Liggett farm. On Knob fork, the same company is due in the sand at its test on the William Maple farm. West of Mannington, Marion county, there will be a number of test wells due in the sand this week. On Buffalo creek the Freeland Oil Company is drilling near the sand at its test on the George W. Belch farm. On Bartholomew run the Fidelity Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the B. Grubb farm.

On Stillwell creek, Union district, Wood county, Strain Bros. are down 1,000 feet at their test on the B. F. Hendershot farm. In the River district, in the same county, D. Williamson & Co. have completed a test on the J. R. Uhl farm and have a duster in the Cow Run sand.

On the Ohio side in the Woodsfield district, Monroe county, the Imperial Oil and Gas Company has a much better producer at its No. 5 on the Catherine Block heirs' farm than was indicated when first drilled into the Keener formation. A second pay was developed and its production increased to 25 barrels an hour. It will make a good 100-barrel a day producer from the Keener, and is the best well that has been found in the north extension. The Imperial Oil and Gas Company holds leases on a large block of territory in that locality.

In the Cow Run sand development, Belmont county, the Troutman Drilling Company's No. 2 on the M. A. Moore farm was reported good for 100 barrels a day. This was an error and should have been 10 barrels a day, about the average size of the wells in that district.

In the Wolf Creek district, Washington county, the Pure Oil Producing Company has completed its No. 14 on the L. M. Thornberry farm and has a duster.

In the Chester Hill district, Morgan county, the Ohio and Indiana Oil Company has completed its No. 11 on the Elihu Palmer farm and has a duster. In the same district J. E. Blackburn has completed his No. 10 on the Emma Pierpont farm and has one of the same kind.

The Oil Market.

The Standard prices for credit balances in the several fields are as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 50; Second Sand, $1 40; Tiona, $1 65; Corning, $1 17; New Castle, $1 42; Cabell, $1 25; North Lima, $1 01; South Lima, 96c; Indiana, 96c; Somerset, 91c; Ragland, 58c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—North Lima, $1 01; South Lima and Indiana, 96c.

STARTS LIFE SECLUSION.

Dusan Melic Taken to Penitentiary to Spend Balance of His Days for Murder.

Dusan Melic, the Croatian who shot and killed Policeman Andrew J. Kelly, will begin the new year as a prisoner in the Western penitentiary, where he is doomed to spend the balance of his days. He was taken to Riverside yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Haggerty and was pleased to think he had been spared his life.

Melic was the victim of a mistake. He shot Kelly while the latter was in citizen's clothes. Melic was walking with Mary Meritch on the Beechwood boulevard October 4, 1903, and was jesting with her. The girl screamed and Kelly was attracted by her cries. The officer rushed at the couple with a drawn revolver.

Melic, thinking Kelly meant to do him and his sweetheart harm, drew a revolver and shot. The officer returned the fire, and the second shot from Melic's revolver passed through Kelly's chest and he died an hour afterward.

Melic was convicted of murder in the first degree. His case was taken to the pardon board, and that body granted the appeal for commutation and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment.

Epworth League Installation.

Previous to holding their annual watch meeting last night, members of the Epworth league of the Union Methodist Episcopal church, Chartiers street, Allegheny, installed the following officers: President, S. B. Rowe; vice president, W. H. Stamm; secretary, Miss Carrie Ehrhardt, and treasurer, Miss Hazel Davis.

WAGONLOAD OF GIFTS.

Col. L. T. Brown Remembered by the Men With Whom He Worked for Many Years.

The employes of the upper and lower Carnegie mills of the United States Steel Corporation made several handsome presents yesterday to Col. L. T. Brown, who severed his active connection with that company yesterday. Col. Brown has been engaged in the iron business in Pittsburgh all his life, but he made his reputation in the city plants of the Carnegie Company. Under his management the output was more than doubled, and it was this that won him a place in the noted group of "Carnegie's young partners." He resigned some two months ago, the resignation taking effect yesterday.

The remembrances from the men who have worked with him filled a wagon. The principal gift was a huge cut glass punch bowl, glasses and a pair of vases. As Col. Brown sails on February 2 for a trip through the Mediterranean, they added an ocean outfit of chairs, rugs, wraps, umbrellas, etc. There were no presentation speeches, the articles being sent to Col. Brown's Shadyside home for a New Year's surprise.

Pig Iron Certificates Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Pig iron quotations at the 11 o'clock call on the produce exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cash	$17 00	.....
December	17 00	.....
January	17 00	$17 30
February	17 20	17 40
March	17 00	17 35
April	17 00	.....
May	17 00	17 25
June	16 90	17 30
July	16 75	17 20

Sales—200 February at $17 20. Market steady.

LAKE COAL SHIPMENTS REACHED A GOOD TOTAL

Pittsburgh Coal Company Sent 4,200,000 Tons Up the Great Lakes.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company's shipments over the Great Lakes for the season of 1904 amounted to over 4,200,000 tons. This record is second in the company's history only to the great record of 1903, when the total lake shipments reached 4,500,000 tons. The figures of the past year show an increase of 900,000 tons over 1902 and of 1,000,000 tons over 1901.

The showing for 1904 is considered the more remarkable in view of the entire loss of two months of the lake shipping season on account of the strike of the Masters and Pilots association. All shipments on the Great Lakes were tied up by that strike.

While the December miscellaneous tonnage figures have not yet been compiled, the end of the month having just been reached, the estimated total output of the company's mines for the year is 14,400,000 tons, as compared with 14,600,000 tons in 1903. This decrease of 200,000 tons is caused by the shutting down of mills and other industries and the lake employes' strike.

That an output reaching 14,400,000 tons could be obtained during the past year with the unfavorable conditions the coal industry faced, is taken as evidence that new and important markets have been found for the company's production.

DAVID B. HILL RETIRES FROM POLITICS TODAY

Sage of Woolford's Roost Declares He Will Stick to the Promise He Made on His Last Birthday.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The retirement of former United States Senator David B. Hill from active politics after 40 years uninterrupted participation in the Democratic councils in this state and in the nation, will take effect tomorrow, according to the authorized announcement made August 29 last, upon the occasion of Mr. Hill's 61st birthday.

Senator Hill this afternoon said:

"The announcement of August 29 fully covered the matter, and was final. There is nothing in that announcement to be retracted, and there is nothing that need be added to it."

Mr. Hill is going to practice law.

COAL COMPANY'S PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH FRAUD

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—The Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company brought suit today against Sidney A. McManigan, its former vice president, now president of the Maple Hill Company, for $315,000, alleging fraud in that the profits of the company were fraudulently diverted by him from the company to the Maple Hill Company, and were appropriated to his own use and benefit, while serving as president.

Rolling Mill Sold.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Ohio Rolling Mill Company property here was sold yesterday by A. M. Snyder of Cleveland to C. C. Bigelow and D. T. Davis of this city. The consideration is private. The Ohio rolling mill was one of the largest industries of its kind in northwestern Ohio. Its buildings and sheds occupy nearly 12 acres of ground.

Kanawha Coal Reaches Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Over 800,000 bushels of coal reached Cincinnati today from the Kanawha river, towed by three steamers. Twice as much more from the same source is coming. By tomorrow the advance of the big shipment from Pittsburgh will arrive, so that all danger of a coal famine here and at points south is removed for the present.

MANY CASES DECIDED BY SUPREME COURT

Opinions by the Highest State Tribunal Effect Numerous Findings of Western Pennsylvania Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania, through Justice Thompson, the retiring member of the tribunal, handed down the following Western Pennsylvania decisions today:

Trustees, etc. vs. Livingston, Common Pleas No. 2, judgment affirmed.

Warcastle vs. Scottish Union Insurance Co., Common Pleas No. 2, judgment affirmed.

Warner's estate, Warner's appeal, Orphans' Court, judgment affirmed.

Lang's estate, Colonial Trust Co.'s appeal, Orphans' Court, judgment affirmed.

Brown's estate, Brown's appeal, Orphans' Court, decree affirmed.

Duffy vs. Sable Iron Works, Common Pleas No. 1, dissenting opinion.

Greater Pittsburgh Real Estate vs. Realty, Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Brown's estate, McLean's appeal, Orphans' Court, decree reserved and claim directed to be allowed. Fell and Brown dissent.

Township of Crescent vs. Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Co. et al., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed. Thompson, J., dissents.

Wolf vs. Glass Lumber Co., Common Pleas No. 1, decree reversed and bill dismissed at cost of appellant.

Wilson, et al. vs. Philadelphia Co., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Henry, et al. vs. Black, et al., Common Pleas No. 2, decree reversed.

The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. vs. Jutte, Common Pleas No. 2, decree affirmed.

Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. vs. Jutte, Common Pleas No. 2, decree affirmed.

Werneberg, Sheehan & Co. for use, etc., vs. City of Pittsburgh, Common Pleas No. 2, disenting opinion. Brown & Potter concur in dissent.

The Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Co. vs. Klingethofer et al., Common Pleas No. 2, decree affirmed.

Haughey vs. Pittsburgh Railways Co., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment reversed with a procedendo.

Brock vs. Lawton, Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Pressed Steel Car Co. vs. Standard Steel Car Co., Common Pleas No. 1, decree affirmed.

Haughey, et al., vs. Pittsburgh Railways Co., Common Pleas No. 1, appeal quashed.

Humburd, et al. vs. Davis, et al., Common Pleas No. 2, judgment affirmed.

Werneberg, Sheehan & Co., for use, etc., vs. City of Pittsburgh, Common Pleas No. 2, judgment reversed with a venire facias de novo.

Borough of Munhall vs. Township of Mifflin, Common Pleas No. 2, decree reversed with a procedendo.

Westcott vs. Crawford, Common Pleas No. 3, judgment affirmed.

Woodward vs. Crawford, Common Pleas No. 3, judgment affirmed.

Boutfrois, Sr., vs. United Traction Co., Common Pleas No. 3, dissenting opinion.

Titus vs. Bladley et al., Common Pleas, Greene, decree reversed with procedendo.

Boutfrois, Sr., et al., vs. United Traction Co., Common Pleas No. 3, judgment reversed and a V. F. D. N. awarded. Mestrezeat J. Dissent.

Quigley vs. Pennsylvania Railroad, Common Pleas, Butler, judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Machin and Brown vs. Prudential Trust Co., Common Pleas No. 1, order reversed.

In rewidening of Perrysville avenue, Marshall, Mercer, Davidson and Fishelman appeals, Common Pleas No. 3, ordered affirmed at the cost of the appellants.

Kennedy vs. Consolidated Traction Co., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Klee, et al. vs. Trauerman, et al., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment reversed.

Kauffman vs. Pittsburgh, Carnegie and Western Railroad Co., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Snee vs. West Side Belt Railroad Co., Common Pleas No. 2, decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Temme vs. Schmidt, Common Pleas No. 1, judgment reversed and procedendo awarded, dissenting opinion.

Moorhead, et al. vs. Scovel, etc., Common Pleas No. 2, decree reversed, injunction dissolved.

American Home Savings Bank Co. vs. Guardian Trust Co., of Pittsburgh, Common Pleas No. 3, judgment affirmed.

Robinson vs. Powell, Common Pleas No. 2, judgment affirmed.

Reed vs. Pittsburgh, Carnegie and Western Railroad Co., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed.

Snyder, et al. vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., et al., Common Pleas No. 2, decree affirmed.

Dinan, et al. vs. Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Common Pleas No. 1, judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Duffy, et al., vs. Sable Iron Works, Common Pleas No. 1, judgment affirmed; dissenting opinion.

Welch, et al., vs. Miller, et al., Common Pleas, judgment affirmed.

Wright vs. Pennsylvania, Common Pleas No. 2, judgment affirmed and venire facias de novo awarded.

In regrading of East street, Evans appeal, Common Pleas No. 3, order affirmed at cost of appellant.

Tucker & Byers vs. Dupuy, Common Pleas No. 3, order affirmed.

Sedden et al. vs. McBride et al., Common Pleas No. 1, judgment reversed.

Tomme vs. Schmidt, Common Pleas No. 1, dissenting opinion.

Gilkeson vs. Thompson et al., Common Pleas No. 3, decree affirmed, etc.

Lindsay and Tate, Orphans' Court, decree modified and affirmed.

Smith vs. Pittsburgh Railway Co., Common Pleas No. 3, judgment affirmed.

Smith vs. Pittsburgh Railway Co., Common Pleas No. 3, judgment affirmed.

Independent Natural Gas Co. vs. Butler Water Co., Common Pleas, Butler, decree affirmed.

Oliver Stove Works vs. Fort Pitt Gas Co., Common Pleas, Butler, judgment affirmed.

Jenkins vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Somerset, decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

Simpson vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Venango, judgment affirmed.

Ihreg vs. Erie Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Venango, judgment affirmed.

Harvey vs. Erie Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Venango, judgment affirmed.

Harvey vs. Erie Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Venango, judgment affirmed.

Borough of Bridgewater vs. president, etc., for erecting a bridge, etc., Common Pleas, Beaver, decree affirmed, etc.

Verstin et al. vs. Yeany et al., Common Pleas, Jefferson, decree affirmed.

McCollough et al. vs. Johnetta Coal Co., Common Pleas, Washington, judgment affirmed.

Walters vs. Steele, et al., Common Pleas, Westmoreland, decree affirmed, etc.

Gable et al. vs. Black et al., Common Pleas, Greene, appeal quashed.

Knappenberger vs. Fairchild, Common Pleas, Westmoreland, judgment affirmed.

Dudham, trustee vs. Wick, Common Pleas, Butler, judgment affirmed.

Sweigt vs. Klingensmith et al., Common Pleas, Armstrong, judgment affirmed.

Burns vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Common Pleas, Cambria, judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Citizens Natural Gas Co. of Waynesburg, Pa., vs. Waynesburg Natural Gas Co., of Waynesburg, Common Pleas, Greene, order affirmed.

City of New Castle vs. Kurtz et al., Common Pleas, Lawrence, judgment affirmed, dissenting opinion.

Watson et al. vs. Smith et al., Common Pleas, Washington, judgment affirmed.

Loses $110,000 High School.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 31.—The high school building in this city was entirely destroyed by fire early today. The loss is $110,000 and the insurance $40,000.

HANDS DOWN OPINION IN FAVOR OF LARGER SALARIES

Retiring Justice Thompson Declares as Constitutional Bill Increasing Pay for State Judges.

Justice Samuel G. Thompson of the state supreme court yesterday handed down an opinion which affirms the order of the lower court and declares as constitutional the bill increasing the salaries of all of the judges in Pennsylvania. The bill is far-reaching in its effect. The opinion was the last official act of Justice Thompson, who retired yesterday from the supreme bench in favor of Justice John P. Elkin. But while the bill is declared constitutional by the state supreme court the end is not yet, for efforts are afoot to fight it in the United States court. Attorney Newlin of Philadelphia has always been a bitter opponent of the bill, and he has had a bill introduced into the United States court in which he seeks to stop the auditor general and the state treasurer from paying the increased salaries.

The judicial salary increase bill was passed at the session of 1903. It provides that the salary of the chief justice of the supreme court shall be $10,500 per annum; associate justices, $10,000; superior court judges, $9,000; judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, $8,500 per annum; judges of common pleas courts of counties having a population of 90,000 or less than 500,000, $6,000, or $1,000 added to the salary of districts having but one judge who serves a population of that extent; other judicial districts having a population of less than 9,000, $5,000, and $1,000 added to the salaries of the judges of Dauphin county for trying commonwealth cases.

The increases amount to the following: Supreme court justices, $2,000; superior court judges, $1,500; common pleas and orphans court judges of Philadelphia county, $1,500; common pleas and orphans court judges of Allegheny, $2,500; Dauphin county, $2,500; counties having over 90,000, $1,000 each, or $2,000 where there is but one judge for such district, and $1,000 each for counties of less than 90,000. Nearly all of the Western Pennsylvania counties are included in the provision for less than 90,000, the exceptions being Erie, Fayette, Blair, Washington and Westmoreland.

JUDGES WILL BE PAID.

Auditor General Snyder to Issue Warrants and Will Not Await a Decision.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Auditor-General Snyder will issue warrants next Tuesday in favor of all judges in the state whose pay has been held up since last January, pending a decision by the courts of the Moore judges salary act of 1903. The auditor general's department has refused the added pay to judges who were in commission at the time of the approval of the act by Gov. Pennypacker.

There are more than 100 of such judges and all of them will be paid the difference in the old and new rate, unless legal measures are taken to prevent the auditor general from paying them. State Treasurer Mathues, who took the case to the supreme court, is expected to acquiesce in the decision.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

A carefully selected list of securities for permanent investment mailed on request.

H. W. BEARMAN

52 Broadway, New York.

CORONER M'GEARY OUT; CORONER ARMSTRONG IN

Retiring Official Convicted at a Mock Trial and Presented With a Desk and Chair.

Coroner Jesse M. McGeary yesterday vacated the office which he has held for six years. Coroner-elect Joseph G. Armstrong will succeed him today. There will be no changes among the deputies until after March 1.

The coroner's deputies yesterday prepared a pleasant surprise for the departing official. Coroner McGeary was compelled to act as a defendant in a mock trial in the court room. He was charged "with paying too close attention to business" and was found guilty by the jury, who recommended that the prisoner be taken to the reception room on the first floor and detained there until such time as the court determined on his release. He was led to the room and there presented with an office desk and chair as a token of esteem from the employes.

Coroner Joseph G. Armstrong.

Pope Still Loves France.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, has given out a letter from Pope Pius X, in which the pontiff says: "Neither will the bitterness of the offense be able to turn us from love of your nation, nor will the progress of the offense ever make us despair of a return to better conditions."

Henry Sproul & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

Peoples Savings Bank Building.

Members of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.

New York Office, 30 Broad Street.

TONOPAH and GOLDFIELD

TWO DIVIDENDS IN ONE WEEK. The Ogden-Goldfield Mining Company has just declared another dividend of $100 per share, which is the second dividend of that amount within a week. Join the vast army of investors—but investigate and use the same care in selecting as you do in other ventures—success will follow confidence and good judgment. Other offerings—

1,000	Josephine G. & C.	.03½
1,000	Werdenhoff	.24
1,000	Reins Copper	1.70
1,000	Columbus Consolidated	.10
1,000	Hidden Fortune	.07
1,000	Horseshoe	.16
100	Tonopah Extension	3.10
1,000	Mergenthaler H. B.	.10
100	Mine La Motte	7.75
1,000	Butterfly Terrible	.11
1,000	Par Value	.06
1,000	Roderick Dhu	.14
2,000	Pgh. Cons. M., M. & T.	
100	Montreal & Boston Cons.	1.35

We particularly advise the purchase of Tonopah Midway and Tonopah North Star.

GLASS & SWEASEY, Investment Brokers, Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION FRUIT AUCTION CO.

Will sell Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, at 10 a. m.

—12 CARS NAVELS; 3 CARS FLORIDAS; 1 CAR CALIFORNIA LEMONS; 1 CAR ALMERIA GRAPES.

FINANCIAL.

12% to 40% Investment

Careful investors are invited to consider the shares of Frank Siddall's Soap Company. Business established 30 years. The soap known as the best by every woman who has used it. Over $500,000 spent in advertising and $125,000 earned net in a single year; equal to 40 per cent on the stock of the Company, $300,000, which covers plant, good will and business.

Frank Siddall's Soap is a household word. The demand exceeds supply. No better investment ever offered. Shares $1.00 each for immediate application. Will be advanced shortly. Factory, Beach and Brown Streets, Philadelphia. Company can easily earn 12 per cent, and should earn 40 per cent per annum. Full prospectus on application.

SMITH, STERN & CO., 331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

Only Advisory House in Touch with Big Market Operaters.

Financial Press Exchange.

WALL ST. FORECAST.

More Remarkable Profits

Did you miss the big turns in B. & O., ACP., N. Y. CENTRAL, and STEELS? We put our customers into them. We have 3 more big moves—5 to 10 points each. We will name them in this week's letters. Subscribe at once. GREAT MARKET COMING.

We foretold on Dec. 6 great break in COTTON to below 6¼ cents, quoting leading authority. Our subscribers made 125 points profit. We can tell you what cotton will do next. Customers also made big profits buying WHEAT. Our letters and wire service tell you all.

SPECIAL WIRE SERVICE (prepaid) is proving a GREAT HIT. Three messages a week, COVERING BIG MOVES $5 a week. Daily prepaid wire service $30 month. Daily market letter $5 week; $15 month.

Financial Press Exchange (Incorporated.)

90-96 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Don't Buy Manipulated Stock

Invest in the stocks that advance on their merits. Send for our market letters on Bisbee Coppers, Tonopah, Goldfield and Black Hills Stocks.

The greatest money-making developments in the history of mining are taking place at these great camps.

All mining stocks traded in.

CHARLES W. CHAPMAN & CO.

25 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

TONOPAH AND GOLDFIELD

Which are the best stocks to buy? Write us and we will keep you posted.

WE BUY AND SELL THEM ALL.

CASH OR TIME.

MAIL ORDERS OUR SPECIALTY.

Get our Market Letters.

FRANK L. KREIDER & BRO.

Crossley Building. San Francisco.

Exchange members.

Six Months Free.

THE MINING HERALD. Leading mining and financial paper, giving valuable information on mining and oil industries, principal companies, best dividend paying stocks and showing how immense profits may be made on absolutely safe investments. Write for it today. A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 Broadway, New York.

C. I. HUDSON & CO.

BROKERS,

301-2-3 FRICK BUILDING,

34-36 Wall St., New York.

Charles H. McSwigan, Mgr.

Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange.

'Phones—Bell 3326 Court, P. & A. 1018 Main

FREE

THE MINING HERALD, leading Mining and Financial Paper, giving all the news from all the mining districts and containing latest and most reliable information on the mining and oil industries, principal companies, dividends, etc. Every investor should have it. We will send it FREE for six months upon request. A. L. WISNER & Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS." Others Are Making Money, Why Not You?

$100 invested in our "Conservative Plan" in Stocks, Grain or Cotton should make $1,000 profit in a month. Write for particulars and market letter. Mailed free. C. N. LANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Long distance Bell Telephone Court 3126. Call us up.

Growing Investments

Listed and unlisted securities and all kinds of Mining and Industrial Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission in large or small lots. Can sell anything you have or buy anything you want.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

W. J. BLACK,

BANKER AND BROKER. Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

248 FOURTH AVENUE.

REGARD JOE SMITH ONLY AS FAKIR

Traditions in His Boyhood's Home Are Anything But Complimentary.

HOW HE FOUND HIS BIBLE

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

PALMYRA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—In this quiet little western New York village "Joe" Smith was reared—the "prophet" and "saint" whose blood the Mormon church has sworn to avenge on this government, according to the endowment house oath as revealed before the United States senate sub-committee on the Reed Smoot hearing.

A little way outside of Palmyra, rising from the surface of one of the most beautiful farms in this section of the state, is the Mecca of Mormonism—the Mt. Sinai of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It is a gently rounded eminence, known throughout the countryside as Mormon Hill. Beneath a barren spot on its bosom, well toward its summit, Smith, by revelation of the Angel Gabriel, as he solemnly averred, unearthed the golden plates of Urim and Thummin, the mysterious hieroglyphics on which, written by the finger of God and revealed to his lank prophet in homespun, laid the foundation for the new code of morals and ethics set forth at large in the book of Mormon, and in the lives and practices of its "saints."

That a prophet is not without renown except in his own country was never more emphatically sustained than in this little garden spot of the east, which possesses the doubtful honor of having given to the world the founder of Mormonism. From the generation in which Smith lived here down to the traditions of the present, not one note of sympathy has ever been struck for the man or his cult. Memory and tradition alike regard him as a rank fakir, and Mormonism never obtained the slightest foothold in Palmyra or its surrounding territory.

Family Was Shiftless.

Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1805. The family consisted of nine children, of which "Joe" was the fifth. They emigrated to Palmyra in 1816, and soon after arriving here moved out to a little farm, then almost in the wilderness, about two miles south of the village. In the parlance of the community the family was a "queer" one in every way. Lazy and shiftless, it took almost no care of its little farm, and seemed to care nothing about what its neighbors said or thought about it. One characteristic, however, strongly distinguished the family from many of its neighbors. Its members were omnivorous readers, and devoured everything in the way of print they could beg or borrow.

"Joe" was if anything more peculiar than the rest of the family, and appeared to be much brighter. In reading he outdid even his father, whose reputation for "book larnin'" was fully as great as his reputation for shiftlessness. While "Joe's" books were chiefly tales of adventure on the Capt. Kidd order, they helped him in gaining whatever knowledge he possessed. As he grew older his taste in reading drifted to the religious, and soon he was enjoying the reputation of being a great student of the Bible. He finally joined a probationary class of the Methodist church in Palmyra, but his views on the Bible and religion did not seem to coincide with those of his teachers, and he finally resigned from the class and the church. The final opinion announced by him was that the Bible was a fable, and that churches were on a false foundation.

Picks Up "Sacred" Stone.

Notwithstanding his penchant for the bible, "Joe" all this time had kept on devouring stories of adventure and of buried treasures, and evidently was doing a good deal of thinking. He was a familiar figure in the village in those days, where he frequently went to sell ginger bread and cookies which his mother would bake for him to dispose of. It is noteworthy, too, that none of the village lads ever beat him in a bargain.

In September, 1819, a number of men were digging a well on a small farm owned by Clark Chase, on what is now known as Canandaigua street. Smith frequently sauntered over to the place to loaf, but not to work, for, like his father, he had little relish for manual labor. One day as he stood watching the men throwing up dirt from the hole he suddenly espied a queerly-shaped stone, and picked it up. It was shaped like a man's foot, and although one of the workmen demanded it for a keepsake, Smith clung to it and took it home with him.

Soon after, it was heralded about the neighborhood that "Joe" Smith could tell anything about anybody by consulting his peculiar stone. The people of the community were very superstitious, and Smith could do with them about as he pleased. He would rub his "sacred" stone, as he called it, gaze at it in grave fashion, and would then tell his listeners all kinds of stories. His favorite yarn was that the stone told him where to find a bag of treasure that had been buried in a certain region when the Indians inhabited it. Occasionally he would get a few countrymen around him, take them to some outlandish place at night, and set them to digging for the treasure. Smith always swore them to silence, but it invariably happened that at some stage of the proceedings one of the party would forget himself and speak, whereupon Smith would tell them that the spell had been broken, and that the treasure had vanished.

Digs Up Golden Plates.

One day Smith announced he had a dream the night before in which it had been revealed to him that he must go to a certain hill alone and there dig up a great religious work the stone had been telling him about. He was gone a good share of the following night, and when he returned he had the "plates," as he called them, wrapped up in a cloth. He would allow no one to see them, but described them as being of gold, resembling leaves of a book, and about as thick as a piece of tin. He afterward had the characters on the plates translated to suit his imaginative mind, and thus the Mormon Bible originated. The place from whence he claimed to have dug the plates is the eminence which has ever since been known as Mormon Hill. Every year a great many people from Salt Lake City visit Palmyra and go out to the hill, which is only about three miles south of the village. So many have visited the spot that George Sampson, who resides on the farm where it is located, charges visitors now a small fee for the trouble they make him by calling on him to guide them to the exact spot from which Smith is alleged to have dug the plates. Many persons from Utah, Idaho and Montana, who are not Mormons, also visit the hill.

After Smith had gotten his plates translated, his great difficulty was in scraping enough money together to have a book printed. Talk was cheap with him, but cash was an article of which he had seen little, and credit not at all.

Finally his glib tongue won over one Martin Harris, who put up sufficient money for the book's publication. The printing contract was let to the Wayne Sentinel, a weekly paper published in Palmyra at that time. The actual composition was done by John H. Gilbert, who, when he died a few years ago, was the oldest printer in the state.

The contract called for a thousand copies, which was an enormous job for a small office in those days.

Mormon Hill, near Palmyra, N. Y., from which, on the bare spot near the summit, Joe Smith claimed he dug the Book of Mormon.

THE TRAGEDY OF A HOODOO ROOM

College Order Recalls Remarkable Long-Ago Suicide in an Indiana Hotel.

GUEST HIS OWN HEADSMAN

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 30.—The decision of the trustees of Purdue university to dispose of the big collection of curios and appliances contained in the museum of that technical school has given rise to some conjecture as to the fate of what has for years been regarded as the most interesting of the subjects catalogued in the wonderland section of the institution. This particular object is the noted Lahr housing tilbotine. Years ago it was perhaps the most talked of appliance in the country. Even today the oldest inhabitant cannot recall anything approaching in cold-blooded deliberation the tragedy which invested this "guillotine" with grewsome interest.

It was early in the 70's that a stranger appeared in Lafayette and engaged quarters at the Lahr house, then as now the leading hotel in this pretty Indiana college city. He registered under what developed to be an assumed name, was a man of middle age, of intelligent appearance and morose character. He was an agent, he said, and he would occupy his room for several days, perhaps longer. His insistence upon having room No. 13 was remarked, but in reply to a casual inquiry the man said he was not at all superstitious. On the contrary he rather relished rooming with misfortune. His home, he said, was in Philadelphia.

Asked for Hoodoo Room.

Attaches of the hotel noted that the guest spent a great deal of his time in his room. They also noted that he was frequently engaged in carrying bundles to room No. 13. He paid in advance for his lodgings and meals. At the end of the third day he requested the night clerk to refrain from calling him the following morning. He was unusually tired, he said, and wished to remain abed until the dinner hour. There was nothing unusual about this request, and the clerk obligingly made note to the day clerk.

The guest of room No. 13 did not appear for dinner. None of the day office force recalled having seen him about the hotel. Still, no attempt was made to arouse him. But when supper had been served without the stranger having entered the dining room, it was decided to make an investigation. The door was forced. And those who followed the clerk to room No. 13 were greeted by a sight which transfixed them with horror. The decapitated body of the occupant lay in the center of the room. A foot from the body lay the head, eyes staring in death. Blood from the headless trunk had saturated the carpet. The man had decapitated himself with a guillotine of unique contrivance. So thoroughly had the work been done that not a shred of flesh united the body with the head.

Calm Arrangements for Death.

It was the studied preparations for his suicide which made the man's self-murder remarkable. He had purchased a woodman's ax at a hardware store in the neighborhood. Through the handle he had drilled a hole sufficiently large to permit the passage of an iron bar. This bar, with staples, he fastened into the floor, the whole arrangement permitting a precise movement of the ax and a fall of about two and a half feet. To the flat sides of the ax, to give it greater weight, he had fastened heavy iron bars.

Directly under the axe he had nailed to the floor a grooved board, hollowed to fit the head and neck, and divided to permit the fall of the axe between the grooves. He had carefully estimated both weight and distance and had probably experimented with his engine of death before making final preparations for his tragic exit. Satisfied that the fall of the axe would certainly decapitate him, he next attached a small screw-eye to the axe handle just below the blade, at the back. Tying a stout bit of twine to the hook in the handle, he drew the other end of the cord to a nail driven into the wall about a foot above the mantle. Against this cord he placed a wax candle. The taper of the candle reached about three inches above the cord. The calculating suicide had figured it out that in a given period of time the candle would burn down to the cord, which, being severed by fire, would release the axe. This step taken, nothing remained but the last preparations, equally deliberate and equally astonishing. The unknown had purchased a quantity of chloroform and a funnel. He had cotton, too, and twine to bind his legs. To further insure against struggles, he secured his feet to the floor with leather straps and nails. Only his hands were free.

Newspapers Were Incredulous.

Ready at last for his exit from the world, the man had drawn back the axe by means of the cord, lighted the candle and placed the funnel with the chloroform saturated cotton over his face. Previously he had fastened his feet to the floor. Then lying down with his head on his death's pillow he soon sank into unconsciousness. The candle burned to the cord; the axe was released and the work was done. The headsman in the Place de la Revolution in the time of the Terror never performed a more complete bit of work.

The story of the suicide was immediately sent broadcast. Newspapers in other cities were incredulous. Some of them were inclined to look upon the tale as an invention of a perverse penny-a-liner. The next day, however, columns of specials were sent to the publication offices, east and west. Then came a troop of staff men for further investigation. Probably no suicide in the history of the country had ever excited so much attention.

The coroner's examination into the tragedy disclosed little bearing upon the suicide. The man left behind him nothing to establish unquestioned identity. The body was pronounced to be that of half a dozen different men. Everything that could afford a clue to identity had been destroyed by the calculating self-murderer. Finally the remains were interred in potter's field. And after awhile the curiosity abated.

The guillotine was taken in charge by the local police. Offers from museums of the dime variety were refused, the implement of death finally going to the college museum. There it has remained for years. The hotel man has been gathered to his fathers, the clerks are living in widely separated towns, but there are still many Lafayette people still living to relate the story of the most remarkable tragedy which has ever come out of the west.

Two Houses Were Robbed.

Three houses in Braddock were visited by thieves early yesterday morning and about $3 6in money secured. The residence of H. J. Learn and that of Mrs. Laura Jennings in Fourth street were the ones entered. The home of Charles McCally, 112 Talbot avenue, was also entered by burglars, but nothing of value was secured.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

NEW DEPOT WILL ORNAMENT CITY

Magnificence of the New Terminal in Gotham of the New York Central Lines.

EVERY FACITITY IS PROVIDED

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The plans for the new New York Central terminal in this city involve the use of an area of more than 19 city blocks between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets, Madison and Lexington avenues. The station proper, together with the postoffice and express buildings, will cover the blocks between Vanderbilt and Lexington avenues from Forty-fifth to Forty-third streets inclusive, and the block fronting Forty-second street between Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place.

The buildings will be set back from Forty-second street a distance of about 40 feet, and back from Vanderbilt avenue a distance of about 70 feet, so as to afford a generous approach to the station and give the effect of 140 feet open space on the Forty-second street frontage and 130 feet open space on the Vanderbilt avenue frontage.

The frontage of these buildings will be 689 feet on Vanderbilt avenue, 625 feet on Forty-fifth street, 460 feet on Lexington avenue, 275 feet on Forty-fourth street, 260 feet on Depew place, and 300 feet on Forty-second street.

In addition to the public streets, there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east; thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second street on the south, Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place, but from Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east.

The main entrance to the station is on Forty-second street. Its architectural composition is three massive arches, each arch being 33 feet wide and 90 high. Beyond these arches one enters an enormous ticket lobby, 90 feet by 300 feet. This ticket lobby is on the level with the street. On the right of this lobby, and practically a part thereof, is the outgoing bagage room. After purchasing one's ticket and checking one's baggage, one proceeds to the express train by entering a gallery overlooking the grand concourse and thence to this concourse, which is on the level of the express tracks. This concourse is approached by four grand staircases, each 25 feet in width. This concourse is the largest in the world, being 160 feet by 470 feet, and 150 feet high, with wide entrances at each and extending to Madison and Lexington avenues, adjoining this concourse are the usual waiting rooms, retiring rooms, cafes, telephone and telegraph facilities, etc. The waiting rooms contain twice the area of the waiting rooms in the Grand Central station as it is at present.

The exit from the station is along Vanderbilt avenue, approached by ample staircases. To the north and along Vanderbilt avenue is the incoming baggage, conveniently placed for arriving passengers. The company's cab stand is on the level of the concourse and the express tracks. In the provision for this cab stand the railroad company has been more than generous, allowing more space than would be contained in Fifth avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets if the avenue were twice as wide as it is at this point. The cab stand may be reached with equal facility by the suburban and the express passengers.

Besides the main entrances and exits before described there are additional entrances and exits for the suburban passengers, so that the commuter need not enter the main part of the station, but can go directly from the street to the train or from the train to the street by an easy incline, avoiding all staircases. There is provided at the express level a connection with the subway. There is also a splendid entrance and exit to the station by way of an incline from Madison avenue, enabling the cab or foot passengers to approach or leave the station at the west end of the grand concourse. At the subway level there is provided a subordinate concourse with ample waiting and retiring rooms. At this level there is provided a loop for quickly dispatching the suburban trains and provision has also been made for possible connection with the rapid transit system.

The baggage room adjoins Depew place, Forty-fifth street and Vanderbilt avenue, with 500 feet of street frontage and 47,000 square feet of floor space, sufficient to care for baggage in rush seasons without the delay in delivery now experienced at all large stations.

It has been the intention in preparing these plans to sacrifice everything to the convenience of the traveling public and to the proper administration of a terminal railway station.

Provision is made for doubling the capacity of the station without in any way interfering with the architectural features or general plan of the station. The facade presents an effect which appeals to one at once as presenting a magnificent station and one which will be an ornament to the city, and one of which citizens may well be proud.

The Visit Paid to the Scenes of His Victories by Field Marshal Earl Roberts Has Included Many Public Functions, in the Course of Which a Hearty Welcome Was Extended to the Late Commander-in-Chief by All Classes. Colenso Must Have Brought Sad Memories, for There His Only Son and Heir Lost His Life. The Recent Changes at the War Office Must Not Be Allowed to Obscure the Great Services Which Lord Roberts Rendered to the Empire in the Hour of Its Need. The Picture Shows Lord Roberts, Accompanied by General Burn Murdoch, Leaving Potchefstroom Station.

TOUGH WEATHER FOR GODDESSES

Muses Protest Against Personal Exposure to the Unsympathetic Elements.

WOES OF BEING UNFROCKED

"I don't believe in one-half off in this kind of weather," exclaimed Calculation, as she gathered her robes tightly about her in addressing the weekly session of the Goddesses of the Farmers Bank building.

"It's a cold proposition," agreed the delegates, as they huddled together to avoid the wintry blasts.

"I think it most ungallant to subject us to the treatment we receive in this weather," continued Calculation. "There's poor Wisdom—the light of her lamp blew out Wednesday night and she has been in the dark ever since. The scales of Judgment have been frozen in unbalanced position. Truth has been discolored in her nakedness. Prosperity holds but a handful of snow, while the tears of Integrity have glazed her classic countenance into icyness."

"The exposure has even caused damage to my tows," interrupted Steamboating. "For a time I enjoyed riding on a barge stage, but I could stand the unexpected sensation of being coaled."

"It is indeed a pity," condoled Trust. "Here we stand unnoticed and unaided, while benefactions are provided in profusion to uplift the down-trodden. If some philanthropist would only reverse the established procedure and downlift our condition by donating a carload of wearing apparel to we dames of mythology."

"Several Turkish bath season tickets would be cheerfully received," suggested Courage.

"Yes," agreed Mining, "it has been well said that 'godliness is next to cleanliness.' We have long been next to theory, while uncleanliness has been next to us. These variable showers and snow baths may be great complexion stimulants, but from a sanitary standpoint they are illogical. I think we must be in the hands of an ill-advised photographer who believes in both over and under exposure."

"Yes, but we can give him a strong negative," added Judgment.

"It does not seem fair and just," declared Trust, "that the proprietors of this building who guard their treasures within with careful zeal, should compel us to leave our chests exposed. But this affront would not prove such a hardship if our flowing robes were only changeable silk."

"Ever since the weather man was installed on the top floor of this building we have been beneath his notice," murmured Electricity. "The brand of climate he has been passing out since he took furnished rooms in our dwelling has been simply frightful. As a result my batteries have been as incapable of results as those of Port Arthur, while it is impossible for me to even change my wires with current expenses."

"While there have been recent exposures much warmer than ours," interrupted Wisdom, "I think it would be seasonable for us to make a formal protest against our particular unfrocked condition."

"We should at least be supplied with fur collarettes," suggested Calculation.

"I should prefer being steamheated," corrected Wisdom. "It was a summertime high art idealist who caused our personal graces to be brought to such vivid view, but high art and low temperature are two combatant forces that cannot meet in peace."

HARD TIMES AFFECT CUPID.

Number of Marriage Licenses Issued in Allegheny County Showed Decrease of 1,480 Over Last Year.

The industrial and business depression of the past year has played havoc with the marriage license office. There were but 9,025 licenses issued as compared with 10,505 in 1903, a decrease of 1,480. At that, the total for 1904 exceeds the total for 1902, so that Cupid has lost out only in comparison with the best year since he opened his Pittsburgh office.

The lack of confidence in the business conditions is regarded as the cause of the decrease. Salaries and wages looked too uncertain during a large part of the year to tempt couples into venturing upon the expenses of married life.

MANY MORE BANKRUPTS.

Records of United States District Court Show an Increase of About One-third.

The records of the United States district court show an increase of one-third in the number of bankruptcy cases in this district over last year. In 1903 there were 306 cases. Last year there were 402 cases. William T. Lindsay, clerk of this court, attributes the increase to the generally troublesome business conditions of the greater part of the year.

In this court are granted citizenship papers. During the past year 1,025 persons received their full papers of naturalization and became citizens of this country through their petitions filed with this court.

Sardines Poisoned Family.

Five people are suffering from poisoning as a result of eating sardines at the home of Peter Gillen, 61 West Magnolia street, Allegheny. They are Peter Gillen, Mrs. Gillen, Harry Gillen, aged 6, a son; Margaret McNamara, aged 8, and James Walsh, aged 6, nephew and niece of Gillen. Gillen became ill while at work in the plant of the American Locomotive Company and on reaching home found the others had also been overcome. Dr. C. M. Adams administered antidotes and all will recover.

Youth Dies of Injuries.

LATROBE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—George Schroeder, son of Bernardi Schroeder of Derry is dead at his late home, aged 19. The coroner's jury held E. G. Wolford of Youngwood responsible for injuries the youth received and asked the district attorney to investigate.

USED ITS OWN LEGAL DIGEST

Carnegie Company, at Great Expense, Had Private Book on "Railway Liens."

LAWS THAT SAVED BIG MONEY

While rival concerns were not aware of it at the time, much of the success of the Carnegie Steel Company and Andrew Carnegie as far back as 1885 lay in the fact that this company early recognized the great importance of spending money to have special law books prepared for it, covering every field of its endeavor. One of these books was of special importance in the sale of steel rails in other states and countries. It was of such a limited edition, prepared by a lawyer author of Pittsburgh, that a great rival of the Carnegie's offered a fabulous sum for it, but was unable to obtain a copy until its lawyer, through the friendship of one of the Carnegie officials, succeeded a few years ago in procuring a copy.

This book was prepared after great and laborious research through the great law libraries of the United States, and is known as "Railway Liens." Only 100 copies were printed and bound in regular law book style, and every copy went to the Carnegie Steel Company and its attorneys. It was an exhaustive digest of the laws of every state and country covering the subject, and of vast importance in the sale of rails and other iron manufactured products to railways all over the country.

Gathered from Many Sources.

While all the subject matter contained in it can be found in different reports, statutes of states, and decisions of states and countries, it was scattered over a great and varied field until drawn together and brought down to date in the one edition covering the entire field.

This books and its laws and decisions made the Carnegie company safe in its contracts and sales, consequently that company lost less than other big concerns that took chances on all orders. With the Carnegie company every phase of every order was investigated, and its contracts, etc., so drawn in conformity with the statutes and decisions of the state or territory into which the shipment was to be made, that it was reasonably safe before it sent out its steel rails and structural material.

But few lawyers at the Allegheny county bar know now that such a work is in existence, and the work is not known outside of the United States Steel Corporation and the rivals that have succeeded in securing a copy for their own use. The lawyer who spent years in preparing it was enjoined by contract from selling or giving a copy to any others than the Carnegie officials. He was paid a handsome sum for his work, more than probably any other concern could have paid at the time for such work.

Right to File Liens.

This book covered the rights of manufacturers of steel rails, bridge materials and structural steel to file liens against corporations; whether a prior lien, as that work is understood in the laws, allowed priority for materials supplied toward the maintenance of a railway and without which the railway would cease to be serviceable as a public highway. It also furnished reliable information as to the company's acceptance of obligations of leased or parallel or competing lines. The title and preface reads:

"The law of railway liens, constitutional and statutory provisions of the state and territories, concerning claims against railroad and other corporations for materials, labor, supplies, etc., with a digest of the decisions thereon.

"The division "lien law" presents the constitutional and statutory law of the states and territories respecting the claims that are or may be made a lien upon the property of corporations, with special reference to railroad corporations, and that receive a preference in a distribution of assets; the proceedings necessary to secure or to enforce such claims or liens.

"Under "general provisions" is presented a statement of, or reference to, legislation upon matters in part materia with legislation upon claims against corporations.

"The "decisions" furnish the rulings of the various courts as to the validity and priority of claims; the powers and duties of corporate officers; mortgage trustees, bondholders and receivers, jurisdiction, judicial sales, distribution of proceeds, liabilities of purchasers, etc.

Opportunity for Quick Work.

With this volume in its possession, quick work could be done by the company's lawyers on contracts, and before any sales were made to railroads in other states or countries, the company's attorney would know just what should be done to secure absolute safety in sales, sometimes involving millions of dollars. If the railroad was in the hands of a receiver, the Carnegie company knew just what to do and how to make the sale, while other companies at that time had to depend on chance, because while any attorney is familiar, or can make research of his own state's decisions or laws governing a certain subject in quick and reasonable time, no library in Pennsylvania at that time, not even the Allegheny county law library, was complete enough or contained the decisions of all the states; its statutes, rulings, etc., and that concern would have to depend on the work of some unknown attorney in the state in which the sale was to be made. All of this meant time and taking chances. The result was the Carnegie Steel Company knew just what it was doing and had all its information on railways liens at hand, most of which was certified to by secretaries of states and territories, and which the author found by much research and travel.

Many Private Law Books.

It is only lately that the book has become known at all, and this brings to light the fact that many private law books have been compiled that are unknown to the general student of the law. Other corporations may have similar works on subjects in which they are peculiarly interested, or their lawyers may have them in their own libraries. While the great mass of general law is available for every student and attorney, yet the digests of many subjects are bad and uncertain, and each must make his own personal search for the law governing the case he has in hand. This work of preparing briefs and analyzing the law and the facts of any case, distinguishes the lawyer from the attorney-at-law, or the good lawyer from the bad one.

One of the peculiarities of the Carnegie Steel Company's "Railway Liens" was that it showed that Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana has more law and decisions on the subject than any other states, although many other states have greater mileage.

It is said the Carnegie Steel Company's losses were very small on shipments of steel rails to railroads and corporations in other states, because it always managed to get its liens in such shape that it recovered its money, no matter what circumstances arose after shipment. It is probable the book may finally come into general use, as many of the original 100 copies, it is said, cannot be accounted for.

An attorney who does a large corporation business said if labor leaders and employes took into consideration the hundreds of thousands of dollars large corporations lose every year in selling materials in other states, often because of some legal technicality, they would be more considerate in their demands.

M'KEESPORT MILLS WILL NOT CLOSE FOR HOLIDAY

No cessation of work will be taken by the employes of the mills in the Monongahela valley for New Year. All the departments at the National Tube Company plant at McKeesport will resume tonight at 6 o'clock. Special arrangements have been made by the McKeesport churches for New Year's services today. There were few watch-night meetings in the city last night, but exercises appropriate to the occasion will be general today. All the banks, business houses and city offices will be closed tomorrow. The holiday schedule at the postoffice will be in force during the day.

RECORD OF HOLD-UPS AND TRAIN ROBBERIES

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—During the year 1904 there were 13 trains held up in the United States and four stage robberies, in which three passengers were killed, two wounded and one robber killed. These figures are compiled from a record of such events kept during the past 15 years, the total hold ups for that time being 354, in which 108 people were killed and 122 wounded.

BLOODY CRIMES IN MOUNTAINS

Newspaper Man Finds Stories of Feuds in Kentucky Not Exaggerated.

STORY OF OLD JACK TURNER

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, KY., Dec. 31.—The writer, who has recently returned from the north, while there, heard the question raised as to whether the newspaper stories of murders in the mountain regions of Kentucky and West Virginia were exaggerated. A well-known newspaper man from the north who stayed in this region for a time told me he came to this region rather skeptical, but during a few months' stay has heard recounted stories of feuds attended with bloodshed which were as stirring as those told of the mining camps of the west—even more so owing to the cruelty and Indian-like cunning of the mountain people.

This man was detailed by a northern paper to report a murder trial at Barboursville, the features of which were a romance of crime. The terror of the "Stinking Creek" region was a wealthy old farmer named Jack Turner. It was his habit to call everything that suited his fancy his own, to the detriment and anger of his neighbors. He promptly told any person who objected to submit under penalty of death, and that he feared not the law, as he possessed sufficient money to clear himself of a murder charge. Once, desiring a fine stream of water on a neighbor's farm from which to water his stock, he promptly dammed the stream and changed its course so that the water ran across his own land and the neighbor dared not protest.

Naturally Turner made a great many secret enemies. One day while attending a trial in Pineville, Bell county, he, in company with the county clerk, started from the hotel up the hill to the court house. He had hardly taken a dozen steps when a shot was heard and Turner fell dead. When carried back into the hotel, 11 buckshot were found in his body. Although the officers acted promptly, not a trace of the murderer could be found, nor was there even a clue. His son, Alvin Turner, and nephews William and John Wilkins suspected Howard Henderson, the son of the proprietor of the hotel. John Wilkins had a reason for hoping that his suspicion was correct. He and Howard Henderson both wished to wed Rose Meyers, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, who lived near Cumberland Gap. She favored Howard Henderson. They were unable to obtain any evidence against Henderson on which to base charge of murder.

One afternoon Miss Meyers invited a number of people to take a horseback ride to Cumberland Gap, and among those in the party was Howard Henderson. Miss Meyers entertained the party at supper on their return from the ride. As there were too many guests to be seated at the table, she and Henderson sat in the parlor expecting to eat their supper when the others finished.

Bullet Fired Through Window.

Henderson sat on the arm of the girl's chair talking to her. Suddenly there was a shot and Henderson fell to the floor dying, some person having fired through the window. The report of the shot and the girl's screams summoned the guests from the supper table, who ran out of the house, but were unable to find a trace of the murderer. Alvin Turner and the Wilkins brothers were arrested on suspicion. Each was tried separately, and it was the trial of John Wilkins which the newspaper man reported, a change of venue having been taken from Bell to Knox county. Alvin Turner and William Wilkins, although charged with murder, were out on bail and were witnesses at the trial. John Wilkins was acquitted, as was his brother later. Alvin Turner, after the trial of John Wilkins, was riding to his home in the "Stinking Creek" region, when he met one of the White faction, between whose family and his own a feud had existed for years. They both began to shoot and Turner was killed. Turner's attire during the trial would have put a Bowery sport to blush.

An English company, which founded the town of Middleborough and built big steel mills and furnaces, also purchased many acres of land about Cumberland Gap. Although the soil of the mountain region is mostly sterile, there are stretches where the soil is as fertile as that of the Blue Grass region. Alvin Turner had sold some of the paternal acres to this company and had gone to Louisville, where he had fallen into the hands of the clothing dealers. His attire was barred and striped to the wonderment of the natives and the amusement of visitors to Barboursville during the trial. The newspaper man, who told me his experiences, said that one night during his stay in Barboursville he was invited by some of the young aristocrats to go serenading. As is the manner of southern swains, the youths strummed guitars and sang love ditties under the chamber windows of their lady loves.

Five Slept in One Room.

He was invited by a deputy United States marshal to spend the remaining portion of the night at his hotel. They entered the room in the dark, undressed and retired. On awakening in the morning the newspaper man found that he and his friend occupied one bed, a man and his wife another, and Alvin Turner a third. As the young desperado arose before the rest and while dressing made a critical examination of his revolvers, and as the reporter had notes in his pocket not at all complimentary to the late Turner pere, and fearing the redoubtable son of a redoubtable father might explore his pockets, he was very nervous until the striped and barred gentleman disappeared through the door.

It might also be added that it was quite a problem to dress and observe the proprieties with a strange lady in the room.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE WILL HAVE SEVERAL REGISTERS

Record Will Be Kept of Visitors in All Departments After the Reopening Next Year.

A fine new set of registers for each department will be one of the innovations at the Carnegie institute when the improvements shall have been completed and the big building is reopened to the public. A book will be kept for the registration of all visitors in the museum, art galleries and in one of the corridors for those who come merely to inspect the structure which will house all of Andrew Carnegie's donation enterprises.

For several years a register has been kept in the museum, and it is one of the interesting documents in the library's possession. The volumes contain the names of more than 50,000 persons who have visited the institute since it was founded over 10 years ago. Little attention, however, has been given to the register. The pen is not always in good shape because the school children who visit the wonderland during vacation time are not too careful whether they return it to the rack or let it drop slear fashion in the floor. Sometimes the ink gets thick, and there is evidence that somebody poured the entire contents of a bottle of writing fluid over several pages of the big ledger.

The new books will be carefully kept and a guard will see that the pens are not used for toys or the ink for an anointing fluid. In the present books the penmanship of the average visitor is bad. This is also true of hotel registers and the average person in putting his name in a book is more or less nervous. In the year 1903 the book contained 5,000 names. The record for 1904 was only 8,616. The decrease is due to the improvements which are being made in the building and which interfered much with the attendance.

Established 1837.

PAULSON PITTSBURG

Tuesday, January 3

We begin our annual Fur Sale — It will eclipse all previous sales that we have ever had—

The stock is larger — the prices lower—the styles more tempting—

We can quote only a few specialties—

Sable Squirrel Ties, $6.50.
Muffs to match, $12.00.
Natural Squirrel Ties, $8.50.
Muffs to match, $12.00.
Mink Collars, $16.00.
Muffs to match, $22.50.
Chinchilla Collars, $18 to $150.
Muffs to match, $30 to $75.
Ermine Collars, $35 up.
Ermine Muffs, $55 to $100.
$500 Mink Coat at $350.
Russian Pony Coat, $100.

Fur-lined Cloth Coats in stock—or to order at clearance sale prices—

Splendid stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Baum Marten and other fashionable furs—

No old stock—all this season's manufacture and all genuine furs—

PAULSON BROS. CO.,
515 Wood Street.

No Pain

Is so severe that it cannot be relieved with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

It is the only infallible remedy known for the relief and cure of every kind of pain, headache, from any cause, neuralgia, rheumatic pains, backache, sideache, menstrual pains, muscular pains, stomachache, toothache, etc.

If you are subject to aches and pains of any kind, take

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

when you feel the first symptom coming on. You will be entirely relieved from the attack. They are pleasant little pellets but they do the business—besides, they are absolutely harmless.

"I have used Dr Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for three years, and they never fail to relieve my nervous headache and neuralgia. I have learned to get the best of the attacks by taking a tablet in advance."—RACHAEL J. JOHNSON, Albuquerque, N. M.

If first package does not benefit you, tell your druggist, and he will refund money.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

We are the acknowledged headquarters for **Edison and Victor Phonographs** and everything in Talking Machines, Records and Supplies. Why not buy from headquarters?

Note—We don't handle cut-rate machines and Records. Our stock is always fresh, new and up-to-date.

We just received a large shipment of Genuine "MELBA" and "CUBELEK" Records—

With an EDISON or VICTOR you can have Grand Opera in your own parlors—We will send an outfit to your home on approval—No trouble to us—Over $500,000 worth of these goods sold in this territory—Over 50 millionaires' homes supplied with one of these machines—You will be surprised if you try one—Don't buy until you have heard an

....EDISON OR VICTOR....

EASY TERMS if desired.

The THEO. F. BENTEL CO.,

PITTSBURGH'S LARGEST TALKING MACHINE HOUSE.

433 WOOD ST. Upstairs—Tel. 1840 Court. 433 WOOD ST.

P. S.—We take other machines and records in exchange. Out-of-town dealers supplied. Write for catalogues.

N. B.—Open New Year's day until noon

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRANSACTIONS OF PAST YEAR RESULTED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE REALTY MARKET.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905. SIX PAGES.

GAZETTE WANT ADS

BRING RETURNS

The Sunday Gazette during the month of December, 1904, published 7,168 lines more of Want and Real Estate advertising than corresponding month last year.

CLASSIFIED WANT AND REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS

PENNY A WORD—SEVEN DAYS FOR PRICE OF SIX—CASH WITH ORDER

GAZETTE REAL ESTATE

ADVERTISEMENTS PAY

The Sunday Gazette during the month of December, 1904, published 7,168 lines more of Real Estate and Want advertising than corresponding month last year.

THE RATE FOR

Classified Advertisements in

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

IS A PENNY A WORD,

[se]ven days for price of six when paid

for in advance.

For the convenience of advertisers [th]e Pittsburgh Gazette has estab[li]shed the following branch offices, [wh]ere classified advertisements may [be] left at regular rates, a penny a [wo]rd, each insertion or seven days for [pri]ce of six, cash in advance. Ad[ver]tisements left at any branch office [wi]ll be telephoned to the main office [thu]s insuring prompt publication.

PITTSBURGH.

[BRU]SHTON AVE., 318—F. S. Weisser & Co.
[BU]TLER ST., 3400—David Lewis.
[BU]TLER ST., 3521—H. C. Knapp.
[BU]TLER ST., COR. 43D—R. M. Totten.
[BU]TLER ST., COR. 44TH—A. W. Covert.
[BU]TLER ST., 5202—Henry A. Spilker.
[BU]TLER ST., 8500—Thos. McCaffrey; Bell 'phone, 14 Fisk.
[CAR]VER ST., COR. PARK AVE.—R. E. McKelvey.
[CEN]TER AVE., 1801—T. F. Moore.
[CEN]TER AVE., 2101—C. F. Nourse.
[CEN]TER AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—The Bale Pharmacy.
[COL]LINS AVE., 113—William Lindeman.
[CON]GRESS ST., COR WYLIE AVE.—C. F. McMurray.
[DAL]LAS AVE., COR. KELLY ST.—McCabe's.
[FIF]TH AVE., 1221—Robin Drug Company.
[FIF]TH AVE., 1401, COR. STEVENSON—Chas. L. Young.
[FIF]TH AVE., 1743—Harper & Wynne.
[FIF]TH AVE., 2226—McKee & Deflin.
[FIF]TH AVE., 3614—Ihrig's Pharmacy.
[FIF]TH AVE., 3705—Central Pharmacy.
[FIF]TH AVE., 1430—Thumm Bros., Stationers.
[FIF]TH AVE., 2705—John M. Hohman.
[FOR]BES ST., COR. CRAIG—Geo. A. Charles.
[FOR]TY-THIRD ST., COR. BUTLER—R. M. Totten.
[FOR]TY-FOURTH ST., COR. BUTLER—A. W. Covert.
[FRA]NKSTOWN AVE., COR. PENN—Schilling Bros. Company.
[FRA]NKSTOWN AVE., 120—E. G. Suffal.
[FRA]NKSTOWN AVE., 6956—Theo. T. Hill.
[FUL]TON ST., 108—F. J. Kellenberger.
[FUL]TON ST., COR. WYLIE—Wm. Schuchmann.
[HAM]ILTON AVE., COR. HOMEWOOD—J. R. McCreary.
[KIR]KLLA ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—E. H. Melvin.
[KIR]KPATRICK ST., COR WYLIE AVE.—James Stelling.
[NEG]LEY AVE., COR. CENTER AVE.—James E. Pearce.
[...]Y ST., COR. DALLAS AVE.—McCabe's.
[...]MER AVE., 410—F. J. Brehm.
[LIN]COLN AVE., COR. LEMINGTON—O. F. Freebing.
[LEM]INGTON AVE., COR. LINCOLN—O. F. Freebing.
[...]LLE ST., COR. CENTER AVE.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
[...]WOOD ST., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE.—McKee & Berlin.
[...]Y AVE., 101, COR. CARVER ST.—R. B. McKelvey.
[PEN]N AVE., 2801—F. C. Schilling Company.
[PEN]N AVE., 3400—G. W. Tea, Druggist.
[PEN]N AVE., 6050, COR. HIGHLAND—East End Drug Company.
[PEN]N AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN—Schilling Bros. Company.
[STE]VENSON ST., COR. FIFTH AVE.—Chas. L. Young.
[...]ND AVE., 5448, GLENWOOD — S. E. Flocks.
[...]LOR ST., 36—M. E. Taylor.
[...]PLE ST., COR. WARD—W. S. Beach.
[...]RTEENTH WARD—Robert Gormly, 3635 [...]ter avenue.
[TWEN]TY-FIRST WARD—Wm. Daniels, 16 Cli[...] street.
[...]RTY-THIRD ST., 657—McNally's Pharmacy.
[...]NTY-EIGHTH ST., COR. PENN AVE.—F. C. Schilling Company.
[...]D ST., COR. TEMPLE—W. S. Beach.
[...]IE AVE., 1101, COR. CONGRESS—C. F. McMurray.
[...]IE AVE., COR. FULTON—Wm. Schuchmann.
[...]IE AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—James Stelling.
[...]E AVE., 2220—J. Rueckert.
[...]E AVE., 2450, COR. JUNILLA ST.—E. H. Melvin.
[...]E AVE., 1402—E. K. Thumm.

Allegheny.

[ALLE]GHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
[ALLE]GHENY AVE., COR. REBECCA ST.—C. A. Spang.
[...]ER AVE., 1402—Bundy & Eaton.
[...]ER AVE., COR. FRANKLIN ST.—John Brittain.
[BE]AVER AVE., COR NIXON ST.—Wm. Dice.
[BR]ANCH ST., COR. LOWRY—T. J. McGee.
[BU]ENA VISTA ST., COR. JACKSON—Steigleder and Kutscher.
[BR]IGHTON PLACE, COR. TAGGART ST.—D. A. Vanasdale.
[CA]BINET ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
[CA]LIFORNIA AVE., 1260, COR. ISLAND—C. L. Graf.
[NI]XON ST., COR. BEAVER AVE.—Wm. Dice.
[FE]DERAL ST., 216—James R. McClelland.
[FE]DERAL ST., 208—W. A. Steele.
[FE]DERAL ST., COR. NORTH AVE.—Minnick's Drug Store.
[FR]ANKLIN ST., COR. BEAVER AVE.—John Brittain.
[FR]EMONT ST., COR. WASHINGTON AVE.—C. H. Kelly.
[PE]NNSYLVANIA AVE., COR. SEDGWICK—Louis Steitz.
[FU]LTON ST., COR. LOCUST—J. P. Urben & Son.
[GR]ANT AVE., COR. WESTERN—Henry W. Heckel.
[GR]OVES ST., COR. OHIO—Crescent Pharmacy.
[JA]CKSON ST., COR. BUENA VISTA—Steigleder & Kutscher.
[JU]NIATA ST., COR. MANHATTAN—James A. Fassel.
[LOC]UST ST., COR. FULTON—J. P. Urben & Son.
[LOW]RY ST., COR. BRANCH—T. J. McGee.
[MANH]ATTAN ST., COR. JUNIATA—James A. Fassel.
[MANH]ATTAN ST., COR. WASHINGTON—Chas. M. Kelly.
[MONT]GOMERY AVE., COR. FEDERAL ST.—B. P. Welsch.
[...]LURE AVE., COR. WOODS RUN—Will J. Morris.
[...]TREY ST., 1416—Minnick's Drug Store.
[NOR]TH AVE., COR. FEDERAL ST.—Minnick's Drug Store.
[OHI]O ST., COR. JAMES—Crescent Pharmacy.
[OHI]O ST., COR. UNION AVE.—Wm. Ziegenbein.
[PER]RYSVILLE AVE., 2111—W. L. Sutter, Ph. G.
[PER]RYSVILLE AVE., 3006—Thomas Cooper.
[REB]ECCA ST., 696, COR. SCHOOL ST.—Rebecca Street Pharmacy.
[REB]ECCA ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—C. A. Spang.
[ROB]INSON ST., W., 302—D. W. Nobbs.
[SCH]OOL ST., COR. REBECCA—Rebecca Street Pharmacy.
[SEC]OND WARD—Stanton Johnston, 1957 Perryville avenue.

WANTED.

Agents.

Proverbs! Proverbs!

[P]roverb Hunters—Take notice. We have a [...] book which contains about 2,500 proverbs [c]ulled from the standard English work; 25 [...] postpaid to any address. NOVELTY [SU]PPLY CO., 98 Walter ave., Thirty-first [...], Pittsburgh, Pa.

[B]IG SELLER is the improved electric [...]; agents coining money [...] everything; large profits; sample 20c, al[...] on first order; send now. ELECTRIC [...]ONGE CO., Leominster, Mass.

[FR]EE—14 kt. gold ring, opal setting, for [sell]ing 24 packages Pulla Toka, dainty per[fum]ed face powder. Booklets at 10 cents each. [We tru]st you with goods. Women or men. Cog[...] Supply House, 2552 Francis st., Baltimore.

[A F]ORTUNE IN MUSHROOMS—Send 10c for [boo]k, tells how to make beds, get right market [...] best spawn. English Mushroom Co., [...]ington, Mass.

[INV]ENTORS!—Have you any article you want [man]ufactured? If so, send me sample or [dr]awings, sample preferred, to estimate from. [...] J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cin[cin]nati, O.

WANTED.

Agents.

AGENTS—We want good energetic agents in every town in the United States and Canada to sell the wonderful PIONEER GASLIGHT. Remember there is but one PIONEER GASLIGHT and this wonderful light is indorsed by the best and most representative firms and business men in the United States. We can refer you to the best influential men in the city. There are a few imitations of this wonderful light, but none can compare with it. Our agents find the SUN BURNER the poorest in the field, and no competition whatsoever, as with the PIONEER we regulate the Air as well as the gas, thus causing a combustion and producing a perfect light on the lowest pressure of Natural gas. The PIONEER has stood the test in almost every town in the United States, and we can refer you to thousands of pleased customers. The Sun Burner is an imitation of the Famous PIONEER. We find imitators in every line of trade; we will prove to the most skeptical investigator that the PIONEER BURNER under all conditions, is worth two of the Sun Burner in efficiency, economy, durability and appearance. Agents can coin money selling an established article. OUR PIONEER has a reputation and all our Agents have to do is tell the prospective customer that he sells the PIONEER. The PIONEER is on exhibition at our salesroom every day and evening; call and see us. Sample Burner sent on receipt of 50 cents.

PIONEER LIGHT CO.,
132 Seventh St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—We want one good agent in every town in the United States to take the sale of the SUN GASLIGHT BURNER. It is the most wonderful new invention of the age; simply marvelous the amount of light it produces; there is nothing but the brilliancy of the noonday sun to compare it with. The improvement in the new SUN BURNER over the old Pioneer light is in the manner of admitting the air; in the place of the very large openings, the air is admitted through seventy small round holes, covering the Bunsen tube to a height of 1½ inches above the basis, thus mixing the air more perfectly with the gas and wonderfully increasing the light. Also an improvement in the working parts of the needlepoint adjustment which regulates the volume of gas used. It has increased its efficiency over 100 per cent on artificial gas, with a decrease of 33 1-3 per cent in actual consumption of gas. The light on natural gas, both high and low pressure, is much more brilliant and with less force in the mantle and a corresponding saving in gas. The new SUN GASLIGHT will present a much handsomer appearance, as the new shape globe holder is symmetrical in design and will hold any shape or kind of globe; any standard cap or loop mantle can be used. All our old agents to whom we have been selling the Pioneer light are delighted with it and say "Send us nothing but the NEW SUN." It is a most wonderful light producer and a quick seller. There is a real and urgent demand for a good gaslight, and if you sell the SUN you sell the best that is made. If you are looking for a good money-maker to take up the first of the year, you cannot do better than sell this wonderful light. You can travel from Maine to California and do a successful business in every town you go to. We can give agents exclusive control of the sale in their locality, as we are the manufacturers. We are quoting the same prices to agents on the new SUN BURNER that we did on the old Pioneer. Write at once for full information. ADDRESS THE SUN GAS BURNER COMPANY, ROOM 25, NO. 12 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

AGENTS wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell the famous Willtom gaslight burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 300-candlepower light with one small regular sized 10-cent mantle; lasts indefinitely. The new Willtom No. 5, just out, is the KING OF LIGHTS for residences and stores; can be used on high or low pressure, either ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL GAS. Its illuminating power is three times greater than that of the ordinary burner; any mantle or any style globe or chimney can be used. It is a light that never fails. It is the only DUST PROOF light in existence. The airholes are enclosed by a perforated shield which excludes all lint and dust from the burner. It is the easiest regulated of all gaslights. The Willtom side screw regulator is the simplest and best adjustable gas check ever devised. The flame can be regulated from the highest to the lowest point of combustion, thus saving the consumer 25 or 30 per cent on his lighting bills. People who use the Willtom "No. 5" have the satisfaction of knowing that every atom of gas they pay for is turned into light. We are offering special inducements to agents; the best of the season just starting, enabling them to make $5 to $15 a day.

THE WILLTOM GASLIGHT CO.,
3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Agents at once (in your locality) for staple article; sells at sight; needed in every home and by everybody. Big money maker. Legitimate proposition. You can establish a splendid business. Write at once. Everhart Bros., 7106 Lafayette ave., Chicago, Ill.

BONANZA—Agents make from $5 to $50 daily, 150 per cent profit, exclusive territory; send 20c for sample outfit. Bernard Co., 117-119 W. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

"SEAR'S" mail order guidebook for beginners; postpaid, 25c. Agents' Supplies, B Box 36, Oak Park, Ill.

$100.00 WEEKLY on 25c capital. Practical "New Business" brings cash. Clerks, salesmen, agents. Particulars for stamp. H. Arcade, Quincy, Ill.

AGENTS for a dime, your name on two sample pencils and holder. M. Century, Putnam, Conn.

MONTHLY paper one year 10c. The Home World, Dept 30, Station A, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Male Help.

A GENERAL shop superintendent for large structural and ornamental iron works; must be a first-class man.
THE MERCANTILE BUREAU (INC.)
434—Fourth ave.—434.

ARE YOU SEEKING EMPLOYMENT? A LIST OF VACANCIES NOW READY; NEW ORDERS DAILY, FROM OFFICE MANAGERS TO PORTERS. TECHNICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS SECURED. STAR BUREAU, 120 SIXTH STREET.

BARBER trade learned in six weeks. NOSSOKOFF'S BARBER SCHOOL, 1405 Penn ave.

BOYS WANTED

Nice, neat boys who go to school and want to make a little spending money after school hours and Saturdays, nothing to sell, but pleasant work. Must be 14 to 16 years of age, and have parents' consent. One boy wanted in each ward in Pittsburgh and Allegheny; also one in Bellevue, Ingram, Carnegie, Wilkinsburg, East Pittsburgh, Homestead, Braddock and McKeesport. Address, stating age, with full address and ward, L 140, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class bookkeeper; good and rapid penman, accurate and must furnish bond and references; state residence, age, married or single and salary expected. Address A 231, The Gazette.

CAR FORGE men—Apply to General Foreman Naylon, Pressed Steel Car Company, Forge Plant, Cass ave., Allegheny.

CHOPPERS—Wanted at once; 12 or 15 pit post choppers. Call on Wm. Craig, 7682 Frankstown ave.

DRAUGHTSMEN—One or two first-class; for for Corliss steam engine work. Reply, giving full particulars in regard to experience and qualifications. Address H 207, The Gazette.

WANTED.

Male Help.

EARN $50 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $5 column for work in spare time; no canvassing. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

DANCING at Kenwood Lawn New Year's day.

FREE—HERE YOU ARE, BOYS—FREE.
A complete tool chest with 19 tools given for selling 24 packages of fine laundry bluing which you can readily sell at 10 cents a package; best bluing in the market; send name and address; no money; we will mail you the blue. When sold remit us the money, $2.40, and we will at once send you the tool chest or your choice of 50 other elegant premiums. Write at once; we trust you.
HOME SUPPLY CO.,
Dept. 2. Greenville, Pa.

DANCING at Kenwood New Year's afternoon and night.

HIGH GRADE positions open to Executive, Clerical, Technical and Salesmen paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write.
HAPGOODS (Inc.) "Brain Brokers,"
706 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

ISTHMIAN CANAL SERVICE, civil-engineer positions, clerks, bookkeepers, timekeepers and stenographers and typewriters. For particulars concerning these positions, address Supt. Cochran, 310 Empire building.

MAN—A bright, active young man with $600 for a position paying $1,500 a year. Address W 242, The Gazette.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements; facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., 153 Wabash ave., Chicago.

MACHINIST TABLE, standard pipes, tapping sizes and pipe fittings; 5c stamps. E. E. Meyer, Allegheny, Pa.

MAN—Well educated, with ability and responsibility, for position as secretary and treasurer street railway company; apply by letter, giving references. Room 204, No. 238 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN—Good live business opportunity man. Address B 101, The Gazette.

MAN—A man to sell lots and farms in real estate office. Address A 101, The Gazette.

MAN—Bright, honest young man for real estate business; must have $500. Address U 242, The Gazette.

MAN—A man for mortgage department in real estate office. Address P. O. box 1443, city.

MAN—Experienced man to take fire insurance department in real estate office. Address Z 102, The Gazette.

MEN for the U. S. marine corps—Able-bodied unmarried men between 21 and 35, good character; must speak, read and write English; marine service at sea on men-of-war in all parts of the world, on land in our island possessions and at naval stations in the United States. Apply recruiting officer, room 414, Postoffice building, city.

MEN—Two reliable and respectable men; guaranteed salary and commission; men living in Allegheny preferred; must have A1 references. Call Monday between 9 and 11, 117 W. Ohio st., Mutual Bldg., 6th floor, Allegheny.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS — Examinations soon; chances excellent. For particulars, address Supt. Cochran, 310 Empire building.

SALESMAN—A1, TO CALL ON BUTTER AND BUTTERINE TRADE; GOOD MONEY TO LIVE, EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS E, 209, THE GAZETTE.

SALESMEN—Side line traveling men can make $25 to $50 per week carrying side line of most up-to-date advertising fans of our exclusive and special designs. Season now opening. Apply at once. The Kemper-Thomas Company, Fan Dept., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—First-class hardware salesman for store; must have experience and pleasant address; must give bond and references; state age, married or single, salary expected and residence. Address B 231, The Gazette.

SALESMEN—Two ambitious, brainy men, possessing ability as salesmen and solicitors, can make a connection that will be highly remunerative, interviewing business and professional men. H. B. Pierce, 501 Nixon Bldg.

SALESMEN make 500 per cent commission selling "Novelty Sign Cards;" merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 405 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER—Male stenographer and bookkeeper for responsible position. Address B 102, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Paint and varnish; none but experienced need apply. Address G 237, The Gazette.

SOLICITORS and agents for a new gaslight without a rival; advertised in street cars and papers; guaranteed; excellent proposition. Address D 209, The Gazette.

START manufacturing business at home; 327 receipts, formulas, etc., 10 cents. Kymer Mfg. Co., Dept. D., Newton, N. J.

TUXEDO CLUB at Kenwood Lawn New Year's afternoon and night.

TURN your spare moments into money. I pay $10 to $20 per week for writing letters. Send $1 for instructions, letter paper to write the letters on, etc.; no canvassing, nor nothing to sell; just write the letters. I pay you for them. Send the $1 at once and get to making money. James L. Sewell, Box 72, Stanton, Ala.

TWO master mechanics for manufacturing company.
THE MERCANTILE (INC.), 434 Fourth ave.

WANTED—We want the services of one good man in every locality in the city and surrounding small towns who is employed during the day time to work for us evenings. You can earn from $10 to $15 extra a week. Read our advertisement under the head of Agents Wanted in this paper. THE SUN GAS BURNER COMPANY.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper of experience, capable of having charge of accounting department manufcautring corporation; voucher system; McKeesport resident preferred. Address, giving age, experience, references and salary expected, P. O. Box 400, Glassport, Pa.

WANTED—Notary public and lawyer to take title department in real estate office; splendid opportunity. Address J 101, The Gazette.

WANTED—One good job printer and one good pressman to join advertiser in established job printing business; no capital required; good opportunity for ambitious men. Address H 209, The Gazette.

WANTED—We will start you in business for yourself; no capital required. Address Art Printing Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

WE START YOU selling diamonds; don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention paper.

YOU CAN MAKE FROM $10 to $20 per week in your own home without interfering with your regular occupation manufacturing pure candy. For 25 cents I will send you ingredients for one batch with formula and full instructions. C. M. Moss, 222 W. Walnut st., Lancaster, Pa.

YOUNG MAN to prepare for desirable position in Govt. Mail Service. Salary $800. Rapid promotion to $1,500. Splendid opportunity. Address Box 570, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy and accept positions on railroad; rare opportunity; call at once. PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, No. 600-601-602-603 Lewis Block.

Female Help.

A.—WANTED, in all parts of the United States, intelligent ladies to represent my home treatment for diseases of women; no capital required; liberal pay. For particulars address W. C. RAMSEY, M. D., Hopedale, Harrison Co., Ohio.

A GOOD cook, two general housekeepers; best of wages. 432 Penn ave.

CASH GIRLS—Apply, ready for work, at first floor office, Solomon's store.

DANCING at Kenwood New Year's afternoon and night.

DANCING at Kenwood Lawn New Year's day.

GIRL—For general housework, family of two. Apply northwest corner Neville and Bayard sts.

GIRLS—Experienced girls for making handmade hats. Pittsburgh Hat Works, 74 Imperial power building, Penn ave., Cor. Third street.

GIRL—Good strong nurse girl for child 2 years old. Apply at once at No. 3 Fulton st., Pittsburgh.

GIRL—Experienced nurse girl for small baby. 235 South Atlantic ave., East End.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home; material sent FREE everywhere. Send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. Eastern Co., 817 Reed Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

Female Help.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE WOMEN.
If you work, why not earn more than a living?
Bright, earnest, educated women have a mission.
That mission should be to build one's self and help others.
The work covers twenty-three countries of the world.
We will entertain application from capable women.
No canvassing, but a helpful, dignified work.
The Viavi Company already employs over twelve thousand women.
Investigate. Apply by mail only. Address
PITTSBURGH VIAVI COMPANY,
Marine National Bank Building.

RECEPTION room lady who understands photographic finishing; steady position to reliable party. New York Studio, 256 Fifth ave.

TUXEDO CLUB at Kenwood Lawn New Year's afternoon and night.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. 2844 Wylie ave.

WANTED—Every woman in Western Pennsylvania to register at the Domestic Guild, 432 Penn. Best place in town to get a situation.

WOMEN—$30 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. Advertising Co., Dept 139, Chicago.

WOMAN wanted who can do repair work on shirts and stockings. Address H 237, The Gazette.

WOMEN earn $20 per hundred writing short letters; send stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

YOUNG GIRL for housework. Apply 5144 Friendship ave.

Male and Female Help.

WOMEN AND MEN—Everywhere to assist in advertising high-grade goods for a responsible house; persons employed during the day can secure an evening position; salary or commission. Address C. M. Oviatt, 710 Bijou bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMEN AND MEN—Everywhere to introduce Dr. Parker's soap; the position will pay $3 to $5 a day. Call 706 Bijou bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Situations—Male.

SITUATION—Was leading city salesman for cake and candy manufacturing house of Pittsburgh for 15 years; best of references as to ability, etc. Address F 231, The Gazette.

POSITION wanted as chief engineer or millwright; 12 years' experience; best of references. Address K 146, The Gazette.

GROCERY CLERK needs position behind counter or in order department; experienced. Address K 207, The Gazette.

SMITH'S Employment Office furnishes first-class help. 624 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

SITUATION—By experienced colored butler; desires position; good references. 4 Portman st., Allegheny.

YOUNG MAN wants a position as waiter. Address J. H., 1100 Carson st., South Side.

Situations—Female.

SITUATION—As managing housekeeper; experienced; good seamstress, or as seamstress in family. Address F 209, The Gazette.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by middle-aged woman of culture and refinement. Address A 209, The Gazette.

GERMAN girl wants housework; good cook and laundress; reference. 1215 Esplanade st., Allegheny.

PLAIN SEWING by the day or week. 206 West Stockton ave., Allegheny.

Partner.

PARTNER wanted with $10,000 cash, active man preferred. Strictly cash business. Past year's business $40,000; clear profit of 15 per cent. Can do better with more money and an active man. Box 151, Station A, Pittsburgh.

PARTNER with small capital to invest and take active part in good paying legitimate business in New England states. I have exclusive territory and can control same. Address R 215, The Gazette.

WANTED—Man with $250 to take interest in good paying office business that will stand investigation. Room 1, second floor, 414 Third ave.

Special.

WANTED—Everyone needing money to call at the office of the New York Lease & Loan Co., 608-609 Park buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa. It's a pleasant place to deal and they save you money.

Real Estate.

LOCAL COAL MINES.
Have customers for coal mines for local wagon trade in live towns with good trade. Must be drift, easily mined; 3 to 5 or 6 acres to cost from $1,000 to $4,000.
What have you got?
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENTS CO.,
1302 Arrott Building.

HAVE five thousand dollars to pay for good small farm, convenient to city—give detailed description. Address Box 185, Clarksburg, W. Va.

WILL pay cash for good small houses. WALTER BECKER, 434 FOURTH AVE.

Houses.

GIVE US YOUR HOUSES to rent; we have tenants waiting; will rent quick for you; drop us a card and we will call.
SHAFER & FUERI.
3161-J Court. 431 Fourth Ave.

WANTED—Furnished house or flat for small responsible adult family. Address L 237, The Gazette.

Students.

EDUCATE FOR POSITIONS at THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 310 Fifth avenue, Ten-Cent Store building. Small payment secures scholarship at once; balance payable monthly. DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL. Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriter Penmanship and English Departments. Free Employment Bureau, 'Phone 2250 Court.

Pupils.

ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS — Evening classes. Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon building.

M'DOWELL SCHOOL—Dresscutting and dressmaking, removed to 434 Fourth ave.

Business Opportunities.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Every one needing money to call at the office of the NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 608-609 Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa. "It's a pleasant place to deal" and they save you money.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
DRINK FISCHER'S CIDER
and live "UNTIL YOU DIE."
Sold Individual Bottles Everywhere.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

DR. HEASLEY (Chiropodist), cures INGROWN NAILS WITHOUT CUTTING, Nixon Theater building.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, 75 CENTS—Cut rates on all printing. See us before ordering. ACME PRESS, 216 Sixth street.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3524 Butler st. Both telephones.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ANY PERSONS wishing furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board or light housekeeping or furnished houses, see
LIBERTY ROOM RENTING BUREAU,
637 Collins ave. Bell 1397 W. Highland.

ATWOOD ST., 221, Oakland—Furnished rooms, bath, hot water; near all car lines.

BLUFF ST., 1401—Comfortably furnished front room, all conveniences; 10 minutes to city.

BLUFF ST., 2019, city—Furnished rooms, back and front, private family, near cars.

DAVISON ST., 4301—Two comfortably furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping; gas, bath; reasonable.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ELSINORE SQ., 3204, near Craft—Elegant furnished room, rent $10; bath, light, heat; every convenience.

FIFTH AVE., 1428—Third floor bedroom, use kitchen for housekeeping; furnished complete; reasonable.

FIFTH AVE., 1616—Nice furnished rooms, every convenience; 15 minutes' walk to city.

FOR RENT—Front room, newly furnished; private family. Atwood st., 15 minutes ride from courthouse; no let on house or no children in house; first-class; use of bath; rate $2.50 per week; commission made for agents. O 231 Gazette.

FORBES ST., 3330, near Oakland—Rooms furnished, both gases, bath; select quarters.

FORTIETH ST., 255—Pleasant furnished room, both gases and furnace.

FRANKLIN AVE., 445, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, all conveniences; near cars and station.

GRANDVIEW AVE., 530—Three furnished rooms on second floor for light housekeeping or gentlemen, board if desired; Mt. Washington tunnel line passes the house; gases, hot and cold water.

GREEN ST., 228, Wilkinsburg—Comfortably furnished front room, every convenience; one block to car line.

GROSS ST., 203, near Penn—Desirably furnished rooms; every modern convenience; men only.

HALKET ST., 227—Furnished rooms, Oakland. Bell Phone 993 R, Schenley.

HAMILTON AVE., 6926—Nice large furnished front alcove room, every convenience; on car line.

JEANNETTE ST., 522, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished room, suitable for housekeeping; near station.

LOCUST ST., 1806, city—Fine furnished room, good location, reasonable rent.

MEYRAN AVE., 353—Furnished room; all conveniences; good board near.

PEEBLES ST., 710, Wilkinsburg—Nice furnished front room, every convenience, near four car lines.

PENN AVE., 5010—Very nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping; use of both gases; rent very reasonable.

PENN AVE., 515, Wilkinsburg—Three large furnished front rooms, light housekeeping; reasonable rent.

ROSS AVE., 1108, Wilkinsburg—Desirable furnished room, modern conveniences; good location, near cars.

SMITHFIELD ST., 102—Nice, large furnished room, handy to all car lines and depots; with gas fire and all conveniences.

WOOD ST., 1328, Wilkinsburg—Beautifully furnished front rooms; latest conveniences; Frankstown and Hamilton cars pass door.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5830—"Nurses' Home," vacancy for two trained nurses; parlor, piano, 'phone. Housekeeping privileges.

COLLEGE AVE., 628—For rent, January 1, furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

ELSINORE SQUARE, 3223, near Craft—Comfortably furnished room, modern house, desirable location.

HIGHLAND AVE., 412, East End—Furnished room; references.

JACKSON ST., 5628, East End—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences, near several car lines.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5918—Nicely furnished second-story room near Highland and Fifth ave.

MEYRAN AVE., 236—Partly furnished parlor; also furnished room, all conveniences, rent reasonable.

PENN AVE., 5936, opposite Rowe's store—Furnished room, every convenience; handy routes and restaurants.

SHADY AVE., 305—Pleasant second floor room, well furnished; all conveniences; suitable for gentlemen.

SHADY AVE., 210—Large, nicely furnished room, second floor, for gentlemen.

SHADY AVE., 434—Choice of two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; first-class table.

SHERMAN AVE., 4221—Nicely furnished front room; bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen.

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 152—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also large furnished rooms.

SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., 334—Desirably furnished room; all conveniences; best location; boarding next door.

ST. CLAIR ST., N. 518—Room, second floor front, alcove, gentleman; access five car lines.

STRATTON LANE, 12, between Emerson and S. Highland—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms for rent; gentlemen only; private family; with every convenience.

Allegheny.

BIDWELL ST., 1117, Allegheny—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; with bath; for refined couple without children; good location, private family.

BOYLE ST., 1212, Allegheny—Newly furn'shed room, rent reasonable; moderate conveniences; top bell.

BOYLE ST., 1206, Allegheny—Well furnished second-story room; every convenience; private family; gentlemen.

BOYLE ST., 1319, Allegheny—Two to four rooms, for light housekeeping; references required.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1247, Allegheny—Furnished room, with or without board; private family.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1730, Allegheny—Two fine furnished rooms for light housekeeping; best in two cities; rent reasonable to right party.

CABINET ST., 1007, near Allegheny ave., Allegheny—Two or three newly furnished rooms with a young couple; all conveniences.

CEDAR AVE., 510—Very desirable furnished front room facing park; all conveniences; 10 minutes' walk to business center Pittsburgh.

ERIE ST., EAST, 110, Allegheny—For rent, furnished rooms, with all conveniences.

FEDERAL ST., 1327, Allegheny—To Let—Entire lower floor, 3 rooms and bath; good location; suitable for doctor.

FEDERAL ST., 1415—Second floor, newly furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping, communicating; gases, bath, laundry; privileges.

FRAZIER ST., 509, Allegheny—Furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with or without board. Rebecca street cars.

FOR RENT—Two clean, convenient, light housekeeping rooms; cheap to good parties. 1217 Arch st., Allegheny.

LOCUST ST., 1403, Allegheny—Two connecting rooms; housekeeping if desired; conveniences; good location.

MORRISON AVE., 1022, Allegheny, Hollywood place—Furnished or unfurnished front room; all conveniences.

NORTH AVE., 863, West, Allegheny—To Let—rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for lodging or light housekeeping; prices reasonable.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1310, Allegheny—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping; $4.50; bath, gas, range, laundry. Call today.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1310, Allegheny—Two large connecting rooms, furnished, for housekeeping; gas, range, laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1211, Allegheny—Large front room, second floor, furnished; all conveniences.

REBECCA ST., 762, Allegheny—Furnished second floor front room, private family, board optional.

RIDGE AVE., 1[...], Allegheny—Furnished rooms; no children; use bath; laundry; $16 month.

RIDGE AVE., 1135, Allegheny—Couple choice rooms, furnished; light housekeeping or meals; terms reasonable.

SANDUSKY ST., 912, Allegheny—Furnished room, hot and cold water, reasonable rates.

THIRD ST., 426, Allegheny—Nicely furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

WASHINGTON ST., 526, Allegheny—Large front room; also single room; every convenience. Mrs. Long.

WEST OHIO ST., 207, Allegheny—Connecting housekeeping rooms, single or en suite; also nicely furnished room.

WEST STOCKTON AVE., 106, Allegheny—Nicely furnished rooms, housekeeping if desired; every convenience.

WESTERN AVE., 81[...], Allegheny—Furnished room, second floor, all conveniences.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

BOARD and residence offered gentleman who would appreciate comforts of a liberal home. Address G 208, The Gazette.

THIRTEENTH ST., 77, South Side—Furnished room, good board, also light housekeeping rooms.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5901, corner College—Furnished room, board; mealers wanted. Phone 9115-J. Highland.

"BEECHWOOD INN," Forbes and Shady, Squirrel Hill—Furnished room, board; 'phone 5085 J-Highland.

CENTER AVE., 4635—Large second floor front; suitable two persons, boarding; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3344, between Craft and Halket—Very comfortably furnished rooms with or without board. German family, all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 3501, cor. McKee Place—Two front connecting rooms, communicating with bath; with board; house is finely finished. Meal ticket, $5.

HIGHLAND AVE., 242, SOUTH—Nicely furnished rooms; board if desired.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Furnished room; convenient to table board, East Liberty station and car lines.

NEGLEY AVE., 731, South—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; warm, sunny; private; reasonable.

OPHELIA ST., 335, Oakland—Furnished room with board if desired; all modern conveniences.

PACIFIC AVE., 428—Double room with board, private family. Bell 'phone 1038-R, Highland.

SHADY AVE., 435—Desirable rooms; board for one or two; also first-class outside meals served; 'phone 2751 R. Highland.

SHADY AVE., 246—Comfortably furnished room, good board; convenient location; 'phone 1242-W. Highland.

STANTON AVE., 6020, near North Highland—Two second floor rooms, single and large; suitable gentlemen; home table if desired.

STANTON AVE., 6020—Large room and board, suitable for couple; also smaller room.

STATION ST., 6024, East End—Furnished front room, large enough for three or four young men, with good board; near Highland and Penn ave. cars and P. R. R.

"THE POINT BREEZE," 6716 Fifth ave—Room and board; all car lines; reference.

Allegheny.

FEDERAL ST., 1307, Allegheny—Second story front room, with board.

THE NORMANDIE, North ave. W., 200—Mealers wanted; first-class service; 21 meals, $5.00.

FOR RENT.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BENNETT ST., 7131, Homewood—Three large unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping, all conveniences; reasonable.

FIFTH AVE., 1912—Front and back parlors, furnished or unfurnished.

KELLER ST., Mt. Oliver—Three unfurnished rooms, first or second floor, $12. Call 9631-J. Cedar, Bell 'phone.

NORTH AVE., 520, Wilkinsburg—Three or four elegant unfurnished rooms; all conveniences.

East End.

FIFTH AVE., 4712, near Neville st.—Double parlor, suitable for physician; rent moderate.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, $8; 3 rooms, $10; free gas and use bath; Butler st. flats, Millvale. See Clarence Petit, renting agent, 925 South Canal st., near Chestnut st., Allegheny.

Allegheny.

NORTH WATSON BOULEVARD, 197, Perrysville ave. district—Three or four unfurnished rooms, bath; all conveniences.

RIDGE AVE., 1135, Allegheny—Three choice unfurnished rooms, first floor; all conveniences.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences

DWELLINGS AND FLATS.
LOW RENTS.

$ 7 00—At 7 Rubicon st., near Mason st. (Mt. Washington), 2-story frame, 3 rooms.
$ 7 00—At 92 Brownsville ave., near Carson st., 2 rooms, rear.
$ 7 50—At 3748 Frazier st., near Blaine st., 2-story frame, 4 rooms.
$10 00—At 3208 Juliet st., near Frazier st., 3 rooms, fourth floor; use of bath, range, gas, laundry, etc.
$12 00—At 33 Albert st., near Shiloh st. (Mt. Washington), 2-story frame, 4 rooms.
$12 50—At 13 Kearney alley, near Rose st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
$15 00—At 1512 Quince alley, 2-story frame, 4 rooms, water.
$16 00—At 2220 Carey alley, 3 rooms and alcove, vestibule, bath and conveniences.
$16 00—At Clarence and Greenleaf sts., 2-story frame, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water.
$17 00—At 112 Fulton st., near Center ave., flat of 3 rooms on second floor, range, hot and cold water; both gases.
$18 00—At 1811 Wharton st., 2-story brick, 5 rooms and attic.
$18 00—At 68 Oneida st., near Grandview ave., 2-story frame, 6 rooms, both gases.
$20 00—At 3225 Juliet st., 2-story frame of 6 rooms.
$20 00—At 1-9 Rose st., near Overhill st., new 2-story bricks of 4 rooms and bath each; hot and cold water; both gases.
$20 00—At 3217 Juliet st., 2-story and attic frame; 5 rooms, bath, front porch, etc.
$21 00—At 13 Overhill st., near Center ave., new brick, 4 rooms and bath; range, hot and cold water, etc.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
SMALL HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.
Rent $10 to $17 Per Month.
3028 Smallman st., 3 rooms.
575 Wylie ave., 2 rooms.
120 Forty-third st., 3 rooms.
2844 Penn ave., 4 rooms.
19 Magee st., 4 rooms.
1012 Ann st., 3 rooms.
Send for Printed List.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

MOREWOOD AVENUE.
Near Millvale ave.—Buff brick, eleven rooms, all conveniences, $80.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE—$32.50.
TO BE LET—At 361 Carolina st., three-story brick house of 8 rooms, vestibule and bath; range, hot and cold water; both gases; cabinet mantels; furnace, laundry, etc.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
311 FOURTH AVE.

ELSINORE SQUARE.
Near Craft ave.—Eight-room brick, with every desirable appointment, near Fifth ave. and Forbes st. car lines; $37.50 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—House in Grove street, West Park, McKees Rocks; 20 minutes' ride from city; 5 rooms, attic, bath, w. c., cab. mantels; rent only $18.
ALERT H. OYER, 431 Fourth ave.
Bell 'Phone 2104 Court.

LARGE OAKLAND RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET—Brick residence; center hall, 12 rooms, two bath rooms, with all conveniences; stable and carriage house on premises. Moderate rent.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
McKee place, Oakland—Brick dwelling of seven rooms and bathroom; range, hot and cold water, front and rear porches; $30.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

$125.00—Store and 18 rooms, Fulton st.
35.00—9 rooms and bath, Wylie ave.
20.00—6 rooms, Our alley.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
929 Fifth ave.

HANDSOME residence; large grounds, stable; everything needed for a first-class home. Address owner, box 408, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—House on Mt. Washington, near car line; 5 rooms, attic, water, gas, porches; rent $18.
ALERT H. OYER, 431 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.
PITTSBURGH HOMES.

Willow st., 6-room brick	$15 00
Boquet and Frazier sts., 4 rooms	17 00
Nimick st., 7-room brick	20 00
Brushton ave., 5-room brick	21 00
Johnson ave., 9-room brick	25 00
Ophelia st., 6-room brick	30 00
Carolina st., 8-room brick	30 00
Niagara st., 6-room brick	30 00
Baxter st., 9-room brick	35 00
Frankstown ave., 10-room brick	45 00
Oakland square, 10-room brick	50 00
Spahr st., 9-room brick	53 50
Linden ave., 13-room frame	60 00
S. Rebecca st., 11-room brick	83 34
Denniston ave., 12-room stone	85 00
Shady ave., 12-room brick	125 00

ALLEGHENY HOMES.

Park st., 7-room brick	$20 00
Rebecca st., 7-room brick	21 00
Morgan st., 5-room brick	22 00
Lithgow ave., 7-room frame	25 00
Home st., 7-room brick	27 50
California ave., 6-room flat	28 00
Watson boulevard, 7-room frame	35 00
Locust st., 10-room brick	45 00
Ridge ave., 9-room brick	60 00

UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?
Send for our new 4-page "For Rent" list, just out. Mailed free.
RENT DEPARTMENT.
ARONSON REALTY CO.
Aronson Bldg., 616 Fifth ave., cor. Tunnel.
NO BRANCH OFFICE.
RENT HOMES TO OTHERS.
WILL RENT A HOME TO YOU.

UNION REALTY COMPANY.
RENT BULLETIN.
Presenting a complete list of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburban dwellings, apartments and business locations, will be mailed to you free.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT.
2 3-room brick houses; Hill district; gas and water ... $10
3 rooms, flat, first floor; Morgan street ... $15
PENN REALTY COMPANY,
No. 403 Grant street.

GET OUR RENT LIST.
Business, houses, apartments.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.).

FOR RENT—Brick house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, etc.; possession at once; rent $25. M. P. Howley & Son, 339 Fifth ave.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT.
$32.00—Lloyd and Reynolds st.—5-room modern flat, all conveniences; cabinet mantles, elegant location.
30.00—620 Copeland st.—8-room house, bath, range, hot and cold water, electric light, gas (Shadyside district).
22.50—340 Sheridan ave., 6-room house, bath, gases, porches, paved st.
18.00—Stoebener Place, near Meadow st.—2 new 6-room houses, gas, water in kitchen.
15.00—Carmine Place, near Bond st.—5-room house, gas, water in kitchen.
15.00—107 Lambert st.—5-room house, water in kitchen, paved st.
7.00—Atwell st.—3-room cottage, water.
6.00—118 Lambert st.—Stable for 4 horses.
Let us write your FIRE insurance before it is too late.
SPENGLER'S
REAL ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE, MORTGAGES, RENTING AGENCY,
129 FRANKSTOWN AVE.

DENNISTON AVENUE.
Near Irwin ave.; twelve-room stone, two baths, all modern conveniences, $85.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

SIX-ROOM, bath and attic brick house in Belmar; every convenience; rent $32 per month; will rent part or whole house; possession at once.
G. A. P. BOWMAN, 238 Fourth ave.

WALNUT STREET.
Near Shady ave.; ten-room buff brick; modern, $55.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

RENT list of dwellings, apartments and business houses, mailed free.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
628 Penn ave., E. E.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses, apartments and stores.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. mails to any address a complete RENT LIST of East End houses and apartments. Send postal.

Allegheny Residences.

STRANGERS FROM PHILADELPHIA OR OTHER EASTERN CITIES

Looking for a house similar to their old home, will find a 4-room, a 6-room and a 7-room house each, built on the Eastern plan, with all modern improvements, in St. Clair Terrace and Lamont st., Allegheny. Rent moderate. Keys at 1915 St. Clair Terrace. (Take Avalon cars.)
WARREN & GRAY,
310 FOURTH AVE.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCUST STREET.
Ten-room brick dwelling, in one of the most desirable residence sections of Allegheny; $45.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—1249 Juniata st., 8-room brick house, both gases, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; rent $28; immediate possession. H. H. Meyer, 503 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2216, Allegheny—Modern 8-room house; bath, etc.; $50. Inquire on premises.

Offices.

OFFICE SPACE FOR LARGE COMPANY.
Entire top floor of new Bailey-Farrell building. Light on four sides and from skylight. At one third the rate charged by other office buildings.
Service and appointments the best.
S. E. KINGSLEY,
Bailey-Farrell Bldg.

TO LET—First floor,
302 Fourth avenue.
Choicest location for office or Bank.
See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth Ave.

THE EMPIRE BUILDING,
Liberty ave. and Fifth st., is one of the best located buildings in the city—right on the line of traffic between the Wabash and Union stations. Equipment and service unsurpassed; rentals reasonable.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—$40—Two offices and connecting private toilet room. Lewis building; will sub-let whole or part to good party at low price; immediate possession. Inquire 513, Lewis building.

OFFICE BUILDING.
Fourth ave., between Smithfield street and Grant street; long lease at reasonable rent.
LAND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

CALIFORNIA AVE., 698, Avalon—Two front offices, new building; all conveniences. Owner, 207 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

WANTED—Co-tenant for desirable office in Farmers Bank building. Write at once, giving 'phone. Address M 231, The Gazette.

OFFICE ROOM—Desk, both 'phones; stenographer, vault; $10 a month. 407 Arrott Bldg.

Are You Dissatisfied

With your present help or situation? It's so easy to change if you go about it the right way—and very simple at that—**Use Gazette Want Ads. Foolish People** grope in the dark and get lost. Wake up, and see the bright light and sunshine in Gazette Want Ads.

Penny a Word. Seven Days For Price of Six.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn Ave. and Ninth St.
APARTMENTS.
THE BUCKINGHAM,
Craft ave. and Kennett square, near all Fifth ave. and Forbes st. car lines, and only ten minutes from the court house, offers the finest apartments in the city, with steam heat, hot water, electricity, janitor service and storage furnished without extra charge.
Under its present management these apartments have been renting rapidly—there are only a few left—four to eight rooms with bath, $40.00 to $75.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

HOMER APARTMENTS—MODERATE PRICED FLATS IN EAST END—Take Negley Avenue cars to Homer street.

SHERMAN FLATS—Take Bloomfield cars to No. 4771 Liberty ave.

ALBION APARTMENTS—Take any Penn avenue cars to Millvale ave.

ALSO 8-room houses in East End at $35.

OWNER, 1507 Arrott Bldg. Tel. 3742 Court.

FLATS—FIRST MONTH FREE.
THE SEVILLA APARTMENTS, Birmingham ave., corner Spruce st., Avalon, Pa., have been completed some little time before the regular renting season, and in order to fill up the building rapidly, the owner will give first month's rent free to desirable tenants. The suites have five rooms and bath and are equipped with combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, range, stationary bookcase, china closet, refrigerator, etc., $32.50 and $35.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

THE VIRGINIA APARTMENTS.
At Nos. 5738 and 5740 Baum st.—the exclusive East End district—will be ready for occupancy April first. These apartments will contain seven rooms and bath each—steam heat, hot water, janitor service and storage room to be provided free. Rent $60.00. Plans are open for inspection.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

EVERYBODY KNOWS SOMETHING
About the Iroquois Apartments—the handsome, modern, convenient apartments in Oakland—but everybody does not know that one of these apartments is now vacant and for rent. This ad. is to tell you of the opportunity now afforded for moving into one of these much-sought-after flats. Four rooms and bath, $70 a month. Steam heat, electric light, day-and-night elevators, etc. Inquire at once of
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT—STELLA MARIS APARTMENTS
Margaretta st. and Euclid ave., E. E.
New, attractive building; strictly high class, comfortable and complete. Two, four and five rooms and bath; ideal location; convenient to several car lines. Rents very reasonable.
FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO., 343 Fourth ave.
KELLY-WOOD REAL ESTATE CO., 6010 Penn ave., East End.

APARTMENT.
In the "SWISSVALE," corner Braddock and Westmoreland aves., 1 block east of Swissvale station; 4 rooms and bath; only $24.
C. C. HAMILTON, 316 Fourth ave.

PACIFIC APARTMENTS, 331 Pacific avenue—7 rooms, all modern improvements; possession February 1st; rent $80. Apply third floor or to janitor.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH—New building; furnished or unfurnished; hardwood finish, steam heat and hot water. Negley and Broad. Call 1741 J Highland (next door).

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—Thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; steam heat. 524 Federal st., third floor.

$30—For rent, apartment; 6 rooms and bath; both gases, electric wiring, etc.; located Bellefonte and Walnut sts.
E. C. WEFING, 5433 Walnut st.

Flats.

WILKINSBURG.
We offer for rent several well-located flats of three, four and five rooms, with bath, at rentals ranging from $15.00 to $27.50 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FAMILY FLAT—$30.
To Be Let—Two modern apartments of 6 rooms and tile bath each, on second and third floors at 4931 Penn ave.; range, hot and cold water, cabinet mantels, etc.; $30 to April 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

POPLAR STREET.
Four-room flat, first floor, range, hot and cold water, gases, electricity; $30.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT.
$18—Modern flat of 5 rooms.
$10—3 rooms and bath; second floor; immediate possession.
ROBINSON & BRUCKMAN, 200 Brushton ave. Bell 327 Highland.

FLAT—One 5-room flat, all modern improvements; R. S. Wright apartment house, 4011 Duquesne ave., Allegheny. Inquire 4015 Duquesne ave., or 1024 Bessemer bldg.

HARDIE FLATS, Oakland—Five rooms and bath; all conveniences; $27.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, 441 Fourth ave.

FLATS—Five-room flat in new building; all conveniences. 808 California ave., Avalon. Owner, 267 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

BARROWS FLATS, 1209 Resaca place, Allegheny, 5 rooms, bath. Inquire Miss Chaytor.

Business Properties.

FIVE BUILDINGS, LOCATED CORNER FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. WILL RENT AS A WHOLE OR SEPARATE; POSSESSION APRIL 1, 1905. APPLY PAUL HACKE, ROOM 704, BESSEMER BUILDING.

FOR RENT.
HOTEL—New and unfurnished hotel and bar room for rent, 33 rooms, in the booming steel plant town of Mingo Junction, O., with a junction of five railroads and the Ohio river. R. P. Cline, Mingo Junction, O.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

HIGH-CLASS suburban family hotel. Address owner, box 498, Pittsburgh.

Storerooms.

653 THIRTY-THIRD ST.—Storeroom and cellar, $15.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, 441 Fourth ave.

STOREROOM—For rent, 23x70 feet; good condition; modern fixtures; Aiken ave. and Walnut st. Apply
E. C. WEFING, 5433 Walnut st.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT—$16.00—Store room and 4 dwelling rooms; has been a grocery store for years.
ALBERT H. OYER, 431 Fourth ave.

2638 FIFTH AVE.—Large storeroom and cellar; suitable for butcher shop.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, 441 Fourth ave.

STOREROOM—$15.
TO BE LET—At 1 Oakland ave., near Fifth ave., store and one room.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

Warehouses.

FOR RENT. WAREHOUSES.
SECOND AVENUE, near Smithfield st.; 40x80 feet, 4 stories and basement; steam heat, elevator.
WATER STREET, 30x80 feet; 5 stories and basement; elevator.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO., Farmers Bank Building.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, containing 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms and all modern conveniences; corner lot. 200 N. Negley.

HERMITAGE ST. 7147—Furnished house; new and modern 9-room brick house; all conveniences; good neighborhood; will let all or part to reliable party, cheap.

Farms.

FOR RENT—160-acre farm, 23 miles out P. R. R.; ½ mile from Manor; good site for dairy, chickens, etc. C. L. McCutcheon, 301 Arrott bldg.

FOR RENT.

Houses.

FOR RENT—Plenty of houses; colored families who are going to move, before going elsewhere call on the Welbess Realty Company, 6358 Center; 529 Wylie ave.; our houses are in the best locations.

Miscellaneous.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

POOL TABLES, organs, counters, chairs, registers. Ransom, 3 Market square.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

S. J. PURKISS & CO.
Don't try to make money too fast. Don't invest in uncertain stocks and bonds. BUY REAL ESTATE. This is POSITIVELY the SAFEST sure way to make money. READ THIS LIST OF BARGAINS:
BARGAIN NO. 1.
$5,800.00—Will buy a pretty home with all the latest modern improvements and so located that you can see for miles over the health-giving, beautiful Chartiers Valley that is fast becoming famous as the resident district of Pittsburgh.
First floor has reception hall, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen. Second floor has four bedrooms and bath. Third floor has one large room. Cellar cemented and has a good laundry. Lot 50x100 feet. House only one year old and complete in all respects. Don't let this property escape your notice. You, no doubt, realize the fact that the time to look for a home is limited, and it is to your advantage to see this property at once (e'er it is too late).
BARGAIN NO. 2.
$5,500.00—A modern home; terms easy; excellent location, eight-room reception-hall house. Lot 40x100 feet. Street paved; walks laid; all conveniences.
BARGAIN NO. 3.
$3,850.00—Six-room modern frame house, nicely situated; street paved; walks down; near car line and railroad station. This is a great opportunity for a young couple who are desirous of beginning right by buying a home.
CAN WE INTEREST YOU?
Our list of properties are complete. No difference where you want to go, we are prepared to locate you. Just name what you want and the district you wish to locate in. We will attend to the rest, and if we cannot suit you, our EFFORTS are your GOOD WILL.
S. J. PURKISS & CO.
Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages.
FARMERS BANK BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VERNER REALTY COMPANY, 504 Frick Bldg.
AVALON—10-room dwelling, reception hall, bath, w. c., combination chandeliers, pantry, closets, front and back stairs and porches, laundry, wash house, cabinet and Italian marble mantels, 5 bedrooms on second floor, all large rooms. House built for home and in fine condition. Lot 125x125 to alley. Trees, shrubbery, magnificent view, near steam and trolley cars. Reduced to $8,600 to close estate.
BELLEVUE—New modern brick dwelling, 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, w. c., water heater, laundry, cemented cellar, furnace, cabinet mantels; lot 45x128. A beautiful home in finest neighborhood. Must be seen to be appreciated. For permits, see
VERNER REALTY COMPANY, 504 Frick Bldg.
MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE.
EMERSON PLACE, Perrysville ave. district—New modern frame dwellings, 6 and 8 rooms, bath, laundry, cemented cellars, level lots, streets being paved and all the latest conveniences two blocks walk from corner of Wilson and Perrysville avenues just 8 minutes' ride from Allegheny market.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good building lots located in one of Pittsburgh's suburbs and within 15 minutes' ride of Pittsburgh postoffice.

BELLEVUE BARGAIN—14-room mansion, lot 100x158, worth $12,000; will take for quick sale, $7,500.

MONTICELLO ST., near Lang ave.—8-room modern brick, all conveniences, $3,600 cash.

ELLIOTT BOROUGH—6-room frame house, with bath; modern; easy payments.
MORTGAGE BANKING CO., 423 Fourth ave.

NOW IS THE TIME
To buy a home. Do not lease for another year. We have a bargain in the East End for some person; good reception hall house of 11 rooms, 2 baths; every convenience; lot 31x115 feet; only $5,000.
UNION REALTY CO., Penn ave. and Ninth st.

CHANCE FOR COLORED MAN.
We can sell to a reputable colored man one of the neatest little new modern frame houses in Wilkinsburg for $2,300 if he can make a fairly good-sized payment; balance on time; not on a hill; cabinet mantels; car line and all kinds of stores within half a block. Faris & Co., Carl building, Wilkinsburg.

$3,800 HOUSE TO BE SOLD FOR $3,500.
You can buy a nice suburban house of 6 rooms and bath, with electric light, etc., for $3,500 ($1,000 cash required). House is on good paved and sewered street.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—APARTMENT HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.
Only $17,500—$5,500 cash and assume mortgage for $12,000.
3-story brick building of 6 apartments; renting for $1,752 per year. This is a solid brick and stone building. Address C 161, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Sheraden, Pa., 6 room frame, finished attic bath, water heater, fine cabinet mantels, pantry, large cellar; lot 25x100 ft. on paved street. Exact duplicate sold for $3,300; will sacrifice for $2,500 if sold soon.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 Grant st.

SMALL HOUSE—Very cheap; Grove st. and Wayne ave., McKees Rocks; take West Park car to Wayne ave.; terms, monthly payments and only $50 down. Owner, 1507 Arrott bldg.

FOR SALE—7-room frame houses; water and gas; in West Liberty Borough, 12 minutes from Pittsburgh P. O. Bargain, $2,400; $200 cash, balance as rent.
SHAFER & FUERI, 3161-J Court. 431 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—Ground 50x175 feet; building three-story frame; all modern improvements; Depot street, Latrobe. For particulars, address Chas. B. Fink, Latrobe, Pa.

FOR SALE—On easy terms (new being built); frame house, 5 rooms and bath; located at Swissvale and Sheraden.
THOMAS & AGNEW, 407 Arrott building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A FEW choice pieces of outer Fifth ave. property at the RIGHT PRICE; ranging from 20 ft. to 60 ft. front. Elegant opportunities. See H. M. Berman, Manager Real Estate Dept., MERCHANTS SAVINGS & TRUST CO., 1410-12 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—House of 5 rooms, water, gas, chandeliers, porches; price $2,000; terms, $ 00 cash, balance $18 per month, including interest.
ALBERT H. OYER, 431 Fourth ave. Bell 'Phone 2104 Court.

$2,800—$500 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY.
Avalon, near cars, new frame house of 6 rooms, finished attic, hall, bath, cemented cellar, gases, porches; nice level lot; immediate possession; fine neighborhood.
E. A. HESS & CO., 405 Federal st., Allegheny.

ONLY $5,800; terms to suit, new buff brick dwelling, 10 rooms and reception hall; every modern convenience; large lot; 12 minutes' ride from postoffice; this property is worth $6,500; am compelled to sell. Owner, room 1101 Farmers Bank building, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—$2,350—Ridiculously cheap—A 6 room and attic brick house, hall, gas and water, on Forty-second street, near Butler st.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

INVESTIGATE THIS.
FOR SALE—WEST LIBERTY BOROUGH; frame, 6 rooms, finished attic, cement cellar, reception hall, bath, furnace, water heater, gas; lot 44x100 ft.; $2,500.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 Grant st.

A BARGAIN.
For Sale—House of 5 rooms and bath, hall and vestibule; cab. mantel; large lot; price $2,900; terms $1,000 cash, balance easy.
ALBERT H. OYER, 431 Fourth ave. Bell 'Phone 2104 Court.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
Real Estate and Investments,
Aronson Building,
646 5th Ave., Cor. Tunnel St.
Take These Means in Extending Their Best Wishes for a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
To the Thousands of the Readers of These Columns.
If You Were Not Among the Hundreds of the Readers of Our Daily Ads. Who Have Made Money Through Our Offices in the Past Year, Be Among Them in the Coming Year.
Watch Our Daily Opportunities As Announced in These Columns and Be Among the
Happy Ones Next Year.
Take Advantage of Our Daily Announcements.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
Aronson Building,
646 Fifth Ave., Cor. Tunnel St.
Make Money for Others. Will Make Money for You.

East End Residences.

EAST END BARGAIN.
Between Shady and Highland aves. Corner two paved streets.
Fine reception hall house with library, parlor, dining-room, reception hall, kitchen and two pantries on first floor; four bedrooms and tile bath on second floor; three rooms on third floor; hardwood finish and cabinet mantels, including reception hall, front and back stairs, and all conveniences; price for quick sale $10,000. (E. E. 97.)
A. Z. BYERS & CO., 621-2 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.
$5,100—Ivy st., frame, 7 rooms and bath, cement cellar, furnace, laundry, tubs, etc. Lot 25x100.
$5,500—Kentucky ave., frame, 8 rooms, bath and finished attic, furnace, etc. Lot 30x100.
$8,500—Alder st., brick, 10 rooms and two baths; all modern conveniences.
Send name and address for list of properties in Shadyside district.
E. C. WEFING, 5433 Walnut st., E. E.

FOR SALE. ONLY $5,750.
Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg; possession at once; well built brick house of 11 rooms, reception hall, bath, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, range, furnace, laundry, cemented cellar, nicely papered and painted throughout; bay window; slate roof; corner lot; reasonable terms.
COOPER & M'ALLISTER, 503 and 504 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—A solid brick center hall house of 12 rooms, on large, beautiful corner lot, containing over 11,000 square feet; well located in East End; is offered at a great sacrifice; no information given over telephone.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$4,500.
$500 cash, bal. to suit.
The coziest, most comfortable cottage in East End, brick and shingle, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, range, pantry, 7 foot hall, hardwood mantels, porches, cemented cellar. The interior finish hardwood, mantels, chandeliers and decorations can be selected by purchaser, one square from cars on paved street in East End.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$4,200; Elysian ave., near Fifth ave., frame dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, etc. Lot 30x100 to alley; bargain.

FOR SALE—$8,000; Thomas st., near Fifth ave., buff brick dwelling; 10 rooms and reception hall, bath, furnace, etc. Lot 36x190. Bargain.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 6128 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.
POINT BREEZE SECTION.
Delightful 10-room brick house.
$7,500.
This price is exceedingly low and is only made for a few days.
F. O. VAN GORDER, 6002 Penn ave., East End.

FOR SALE—Handsome Stratford avenue residence, near Baum st.; lot 40x106, on which is erected brick residence of 11 rooms, bath, with all conveniences. Owner will accept $13,000, if taken quickly. Property being sold to settle an estate.
L. A. CLARK & CO., 409 Fourth ave.

$1,700 —— FOR SALE —— $1,700
A good investment on Gladstone street, near Bigelow; 6-room frame, slate roof, water and gas; lot 25x117; rented at $17.00 per month; $300 cash, balance long time.
PENN REALTY COMPANY, No. 403 Grant street.

A SHADYSIDE HOME.
A beautiful residence of 10 rooms, nicely located; good surroundings; near car line; owner must sell quickly and places the price away below cost.
C. G. MITCHELL, 510 Arrott Bldg. Both 'Phones.

FOR SALE—$7,000.
No better house in East End at $8,000. New, modern, brick, 9 rooms, reception hall, 6 hardwood mantels, tiled bath, laundry, cemented cellar, furnace, kitchen wainscoted with metile. Every modern improvement. Sheridan ave., near Jackson st., Nineteenth ward.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

JACKSON, NEAR SHERIDAN AVENUE—New center hall house; 12 rooms, billiard room, 3 bath rooms; large lot; immediate possession; must be sold by January 10th. Not much cash required; what we want is an offer. For keys, see
JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave. (Barrels of money to loan.)

FOR SALE—$14,000.
The best center hall house in East End for the money, ½ square from N. Negley ave., 12 large rooms, two tiled bath rooms, entire first floor finished in hardwood. The mantels and chandeliers were specially selected. Decoration perfect. Large porches, complete laundry, cemented cellar, furnace, large pantry, etc. Large lot, 40x156 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$5,500—Highland District—New brick reception hall, 9 rooms, bath, gas, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, cemented cellar and laundry.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$2,900.
THIS HOUSE WOULD BE CHEAP AT $4,000,
But is being sold to close estate. Dearborn st., near Winebiddle ave., frame house, 6 rooms, attic, laundry, bath, hall, gas, hot and cold water, porches, etc. Lot 20x100 feet; $1,200 cash, balance at 5 per cent.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
WHERE PROPERTY is always good and free from smoke. Elegant surroundings; a new 13-room center hall residence; 3 tile baths; nicely decorated; corner property; near best car lines. Possession at once. Extremely low figure.
C. G. MITCHELL, 510 Arrott Bldg. Both 'Phones.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE.
REBECCA ST.—Brick house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements $13,000
FRIENDSHIP AVE., near Edmond st., brick house of 10 rooms and reception hall; all conveniences.... 9,000
PACIFIC AVE., frame house of 9 rooms and bath; all conveniences.... 8,000
ATLANTIC AVE., frame house of 7 rooms, reception hall and all conveniences.... 7,500
MILLVALE AVE., brick house of 8 rooms and bath and all conveniences.... 7,500
PACIFIC AVE., frame of 8 rooms and all conveniences.... 6,000
FRANKSTOWN AVE., brick of 8 rooms and reception hall; all conveniences.... 4,300
PENN AVE., brick dwelling of 9 rooms and storeroom.... 7,000
BATEMAN ST., brick house, 10 rooms and all improvements.... 10,500
FRIENDSHIP AVE., brick house of 8 rooms, bath and reception hall, all improvements.... 8,500
PAGE BROS. & CO., 5150 Penn ave.

BARGAIN.
A chance which does not often come to you. Have three practically new brick houses in Homewood which I had to take under mortgage; 25-foot lots with 20-foot alley; asphalt paved street; all improvements in houses thoroughly modern; must be sold by January 1, as I wish to leave city for several months. Desirable parties having a few hundred dollars to pay down can get a bargain; the balance can be paid monthly.
GEO. L. FARRELL, OWNER. 6019 Center ave., E. E.

HOWE STREET, near South Negley; solid brick dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, laundry, and every up-to-date convenience. Fine brick stable. Only asking $8,000; cheapest house on the street.
JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave. (Barrels of money to loan.)

$7,500 will buy this desirable brick residence of 11 rooms, bathroom, etc.; large porches; good lot; located on choice 60-foot avenue. Possession if desired.
J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves., E. E., city.

SHERIDAN AVENUE—New 10-room brick residence with modern conveniences; fine lot; only $12,000. Part trade; balance long time mortgage. Possession February 1st.
JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave. (Barrels of money to loan.)

FOR SALE—$8,000—One of the best streets in East End, between Highland and Negley aves. Brick, 9 rooms, hall, furnace, pantry, laundry, every modern improvement. Lot 25x100 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

WALLINGFORD STREET—14-room brick; 3 baths; lot 50x150. A regular $25,000 house, for $18,000.
JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave. (Barrels of money to loan.)

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE.
Brick house, 6 rooms, attic, bath, instantaneous heater, 10 minutes' walk to Allegheny Market. Good value at $4,500.00. Property rents well.
CALL MR. KIRKER, 3660 Court.

Lots.

PENN AVE., WILKINSBURG, $175.
We have a party who wants to turn quickly into money a just-right size business lot on this magnificent street and will take $175 per foot; business houses on all sides of it, and cannot buy any adjoining under $225; an almost certain money-doubler within three years. FARIS & CO., Carl Bldg., Wilkinsburg.

FINEST BUILDING SITE
On Squirrel Hill; either 50x120 feet or 100x150 feet at $65 a front foot; nothing in the market to equal this.
UNION REALTY CO., Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE—$550—Corner lot, 70 feet front, 100 feet deep to a point, 1 square from cars, on a street in East End where no lot is less than 50 ft. and every lot restricted. Several houses building on street at cost of $5,000 to $6,000 each.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

ONLY $75 PER FOOT
for fine building sites, 100x200 ft., situate on Wightman st., near Beacon boulevard; street paved; other lots on same street held for $150 per ft. front. A great bargain.
COYLE BROTHERS, 507 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—On the bargain counter; a beautiful high-class corner lot 50x147, only one square from Highland park, in bon-ton district, is marked down below $100 per foot.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Lot 60x200 on 100-foot st., eastern exposure; one of the finest on Squirrel Hill; can be bought at a bargain.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FREE LOTS to advertise N. Y. Seashore suburb. Rapid transit. Write for deed one lot. R. Corporation, 231 Broadway, N. Y.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SITE,
Adjoining large industries; unexcelled location; all railroad connections; land level; above high-water mark. Taxes low. Labor conditions the best.
WEST PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL BUREAU Bailey-Farrell Bldg., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—BEAVER.
Manufacturing site, five acres, iron and frame building, 40x80, brick building, 30x40, on two railroads.
LAND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE
ON THE HUMP.
The Hump Is Sure to Come Down
And Prices Go Up.
Only $1,200 Per Foot.
Will be Worth $2,000 in a Year.
Near the Court House.
Lot 24x90, with a three-story brick store building. See
COOPER & M'ALLISTER, 503-504 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—Penn ave. business property near 12th st.; lot 30x100 feet, with improvements, renting for $2,850; for sale at low figure.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE
Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in city or suburbs.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

WANTED—TO BORROW MONEY on improved property; first mortgage; 5 per cent paid (no agents). Address J 139, The Gazette.

JUST A TRIFLE SHORT?
WE can help you out; barrels of cheap money to loan on short notice.
JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000, $10,000, $15,000 or $30,000 on mortgages; property appraised at once.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
We have any amount to loan on good real estate. Quick service.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 Grant st.

$50,000 EASTERN money to loan on first mortgages; principals only. Address P. O. Box 663.

$500,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral, private party. P. O. Box 863.

HAVE money for investment in mortgages on city property. WM. M. BELL, Times bldg.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS on second mortgages and collateral. P. O. Box 1695.

MONEY to loan on mortgages. W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

$1,500 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. JOHN K. EWING & CO., 248 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

VIRGINIA FARMS.
68 acres of good land, 30 acres cleared and the balance in timber. House and small stable. Near railroad and good town. Price $680; $150 cash, balance $10 per month.
30 acres of splendid land. Just the place for poultry and fruit. Near good town and railroad. Price $450; $30 cash, balance $10 per month.
BRUSHTON REAL ESTATE CO., 7705 Frankstown ave., Pittsburgh. Both 'phones.

FARM.
BERRY AND FRUIT FARM.
141½ acres, near Hammontown, N. J. Rich sandy loam, good 4-room house, new barn, stable, corn crib, wagon and tool house, and all outbuildings. Also all farm implements. This is an ideal fruit and garden farm. Hammontown has a population of 5,000, one of the most beautiful farms in the state. On account of injury to owner will sell for $1,800, on your easy terms. Guaranteed as represented. For full particulars see
HOME REAL ESTATE CO., Room 416, Ferguson Bldg.

222-ACRE fruit, truck and grain farm at Harrington; one-half mile from thrifty town and railroad station; 14-room house, steam heat, large barn, hothouse, two tenant houses, two sets outbuildings, 6,000 fruit trees, plum, peach, pear, apple, cherry trees; 3 acres strawberries, etc. Apply to owner, W. W. Strange, Harrington, Del.

$100 FIVE ACRES $100
$5 monthly buys you a fine truck and poultry farm on two railroads, near Atlantic City. We build you a house and take pay same as rent; let us tell you more about it.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FARMS! FARMS!
We are confident that we have the most complete list of farms, none better in the city as to locations, prices, etc., than we have for sale and exchange; see our list.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FINE farm 180 acres; 1 mile town and street car; 10-room house, horse barn 42x75; stock barn 80x50; 2 small barns; choice fruit, all kinds; good sugar grove; 155 large oak trees; $60 per acre, on easy terms.
MURRAY BROS., Niles, O., or 440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOUR acres good land in fine town of 5,000 population for only $100, payable $4 monthly. Fare to either Philadelphia or Atlantic City only 10c. The best place in the country for a poultry or truck farm. Call or send at once for free illustrated booklet G 500. WALTER BECKER, 434 FOURTH AVE.

FARMS.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FARM, WRITE, 'PHONE OR CALL FOR LIST.
VET L. BROWN,
ROOM 208. 331 FOURTH AVE.
BOTH 'PHONES.

FARMS—FARMS—FARMS.
200 farms wanted for our new farm list for January, 1905; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia farms in demand; write us full particulars and we will sell your property.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO., Room 416, Ferguson Bldg.

FARM.
50 acres, 11 miles from city, 2 miles from station Panhandle R. R.; good water and orchard; good 6-room house, new barn and other outbuildings; price $6,000.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

ONLY $60 per acre for 10 acres good land only 10 miles from Pittsburgh; will divide; terms arranged; this is a snap; investigate at once. WALTER BECKER, 434 FOURTH AVE.

FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

Real Estate Special.

FOR SALE—$3,150—Reduced from $4,000—A rare bargain. Frame house in perfect condition, 8 good rooms, hall and vestibule, range, large furnace, laundry, automatic water heater, sliding doors, inside w. c., enameled bath, open plumbing, hardwood cabinet mantels, both gases, hot and cold water, porches, etc. Lot 22x100 feet. Close to Fifth ave. in Oakland district.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
Place your furniture loans with the NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 608-609 Park building, Fifth ave. and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. It's a pleasant place to deal and they save you money.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
R. H. NEGLEY, JR.,
120 Collins ave., E. E., Pittsburgh.
Shadyside District—6 brick houses, 10 rooms, large reception hall; all conveniences; lots 32x160. Price, $10,000 each. Will trade for clear vacant.
Oakland District—Brick house, 9 rooms; all conveniences; lot 35x110. Price $6,750. Will trade for vacant in Nineteenth or Twentieth wards.
Bellefield District—9 new brick houses; large reception hall; all conveniences; lots 34x100. Price $90,000. Will trade one or all for clear smaller houses.
East End Business Property—3-story brick building; large storeroom, 8 large living rooms and bath. Price $12,000. Will trade for small house and cash.
Have a good small mortgage to trade for vacant.
R. H. NEGLEY, JR., 120 Collins ave., E. E., Pittsburgh.
Thousands to loan on good mortgages.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PALATIAL STONE AND SHINGLE RESIDENCE.
Situate in the suburbs; 25-minute street car ride from the city proper. Handsome lot 73x271, on which is erected a stone and shingle residence of 14 rooms, 3 bath rooms and lavatory; finely decorated throughout; every modern convenience; hot water heating; instantaneous water heater; filter, electric and gas light; electric speaking tubes; location first class. Property clear of encumbrance. Owner will either sell or exchange for approved city property (either business or dwelling properties, and assume mortgage). The property should be seen to be appreciated.
L. A. CLARK & CO., Exclusive Agents, 409 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Lot 21x162 in village in Jefferson county, Pa.; one mile from railroad; improvements, frame store building and eight living rooms; stable 21x30; also stock of groceries, etc., invoicing about $600; a buggy and about 2,000 feet of lumber; price for all $2,100, or will exchange for city property or a small farm.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—For vacant or improved: Handsome buff brick, center hall residence of 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, with all modern improvements, North Euclid ave.; location first-class; lot 41x100; owner will exchange for improved or unimproved property.
L. A. CLARK & CO., 409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
OIL PRODUCTION in Hancock county, Ohio; 8-barrel production; 80-acre lease; machinery all first-class condition; good location for more wells. Price $6,000. Will exchange for clear improved city property.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Four lots (clear of encumbrance), situate on Osgood st., Tenth ward, Allegheny; fine location; owner will exchange for East End improved property and assume mortgage.
L. A. CLARK & CO., 409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large lot, corner two paved streets, on Squirrel Hill; for clear city or suburban improved.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

$2,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Equity in good frame house at Swissvale; will take a lot and some cash or small clear house.
THOMAS & AGNEW, 407 Arrott building, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—10 good building lots for sale cheap, or will exchange for good income property.
SHAFER & FUERI, 3161-J Court. 431 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two new houses and large vacant corner lot; all clear; price $5,000; want to exchange for business property in E. E., Homewood or Wilkinsburg.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ten fine level lots in Allegheny for good residence costing not over $8,000. Address C 265, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
R. H. NEGLEY, JR.,
120 Collins ave., Pittsburgh, E. E.
If you have a house, houses, apartment houses, buildings large or small, vacant properties, or business of any kind, a mortgage or mortgages, stocks, farms, etc., that you would like to sell or exchange, come and see me or send a description of same.
I give personal and strict attention to all business.
R. H. NEGLEY, JR., 120 Collins ave., Pittsburgh, E. E.
Thousands to loan on good mortgages.

BRICK HOUSE, 4 rooms, 2 lots; McKee place, Oakland. A. VOLLMER, 71 Pride st.

Business Opportunities.

SALOON—Located 45 miles from Pittsburgh, in a city of 25,000 population. This place is fitted up in the most modern, up-to-date style. There is nothing in the city that will surpass it as to fixtures and business. This place is positively doing a business of $80 a day. The owner owns the building and will give a five-year lease at the rental of $85 a month. If you are looking for something first-class we ask you to investigate this place. Price $6,000
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS—We buy and sell all kinds of business everywhere; will organize your business into a corporation or a stock company and sell your stock; we guarantee stocks and bonds; secure partners for established business; we furnish capital to extend business; no schemes entertained; correspondence solicited; all our transactions are strictly confidential.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO., 608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

BUTTER, EGG AND POULTRY STORE—Located in the E. E.; complete up-to-date place; has nice counters, ice boxes, first-class horse and wagon and everything required for the business; three rooms, storeroom and barn; rent $28; doing a business of $125 to $150 a week; can be bought for $450
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—One half interest in 2 first-class productions, thoroughly organized and equipped with special paper, scenery, elegant costumes, handsome Pullman cars, 35 people in each company; producing musical comedies and comic operas in first-class cities and houses; this is a splendid opportunity for a hustling business manager or prima donna who could head one company. If you have money and mean business, address, at once, E. DREXEL CASTLETON, Lima Ohio.

SHOE STORE.
Rare opportunity; one of the best locations in the two cities; established over 30 years; owner has made comfortable fortune and wishes to retire; sales $65,000 yearly; stock exceptionally clean; no old goods; sell at invoice, about $18,000; consider part real estate.
CHARLES W. TURNER, 415 Fourth ave.

WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED in a real estate which carries an absolute guarantee of 8 1-3 per cent per annum, with possibilities of 50 to 100 per cent? An initial investment of $20 may start you on the road to wealth. For particulars, write or call Turner & Co., Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERY STORE—Located on Mt. Washington; at the present time this place is doing a business of $175 a week, with only a woman's attention, as the owner holds a government position and cannot leave; could be easily increased to $250 a week; this place can be bought for just what it cost to put in the invoice; rent $30 for store, six living rooms and barn; will invoice about $1,000
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE.
Best town of size in Pennsylvania; population 15,000; one of the towns not overdone with drug stores; owner has spared no expense in fixtures and equipment; only open two months when he finds other business demands his immediate and undivided attention; will sacrifice for $5,500.
CHARLES W. TURNER, 415 Fourth ave.

WE ARE OFFERING an 8 1-3 per cent per annum guaranteed real estate investment, which has many attractive features that safeguard the money involved and make possible profits of 50 per cent or higher. It commends itself especially to those of small means seeking the largest possible sure return for their money. Write or call. TURNER & CO., Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
One of the live towns in West Virginia; fine large storeroom, central location; favorable lease; will invoice $10,000 to $12,000; sell at cost; sales $30,000 annually; chance for one or two young men to locate in growing little city.
CHARLES W. TURNER, 415 Fourth ave.

100 LOTS FREE.
Applicants sending stamp will receive a deed of lot size 25x100 feet to advertise Westminster Park, suburb New York. Agents wanted. Salary $150 a month. 20th Century Realty Co., No. 6 Wall st., New York.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE—Has good counters, shelves, nice showcases; estab. 15 years; 2-year lease; rent $50, with seven nice living rooms and bath; everything in good condition. This place is doing a business of $150 a week; can be bought for invoice for $650
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED to know that you can save a part of your income where you can receive an equitable portion of its earnings. Our real estate investment guarantees 8 1-3 per cent per annum, with possibilities of 50 or upward. It certainly will pay you to investigate this proposition as the safety, as well as possibility of profit it presents will appeal to you. Write or call. TURNER & CO., Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED.
I MAKE a specialty of examining Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper properties. Am a member of American Institute of Mining Engineers. Reports accompanied by photographs and assays. Terms reasonable.
NEWTON W. EMMENS, 730 Park Building.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Doing an actual business of $1,000 a month; located 42 miles from Pittsburgh; good five-year lease; rent $55 for two storerooms and four dwelling rooms. This place is clearing $300 to $400 a month and can be bought for....$1,400
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BAKERY—In Allegheny, established 10 years doing business $300 week; price $3,000. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE—Located in Pittsburgh; handling 1,000 daily papers and 706 Sunday papers. The actual income from this business is $227 a month; expenses only $35, leaving a net profit each month of $192. This route can be bought for........$1,500
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY, TEA AND COFFEE STORE—In nearby town doing business $100 week; rent $35 month; price $700. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BIG MONEY—$10 buys a put or a call on 10,000 bushels of wheat or corn; no further risk; movement of 5c makes you $500. Write for circular. THE NATIONAL COMMISSION COMPANY, 31 Dalimeyer block, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Restaurant, complete, with 3 living rooms, in Fifth ave.; owner going south; will sell all for $275 cash; act quick. Room 3, 339 Fifth ave.

WANTED—A man with $35,000 to operate his own money, buying and selling small mortgages. Address Y 242, The Gazette.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, 14 rooms, all furnished and filled with roomers; clearing $100 month above expenses; price $750. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

PRINTING AND JOB OFFICE—In city, downtown location; equipment worth $3,000; price to quick buyer $1,600; easy terms. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth Ave.

PROSPECTUSES typewritten; also charter work. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, first-class; facing park; reasonable to quick buyer. Inquire 1906 Cedar ave., Allegheny.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—Ice manufacturing and refrigerating plant; in first-class order; four-ton capacity; can be seen in operation at 242 Diamond st.

HARTZ mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $3 each; talking parrots, goldfish and aquariums; French poodle puppies.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE, 601 Penn ave.
THOMAS HURST, Proprietor.

MIMEOGRAPH CIRCULARS—Sloan Typewriter Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

ROYAL REALTY CO. (Open until 3 P. M. Monday.)
Office No. 605 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth st.

FANCY GROCERY AND BUTCHER SH—Located in the North Highland distr catering to the best of people; fine corner lo tion and is doing a business of $400 per we has (3) year lease. This place can be bou for $2,000.

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE—Good c ner location, has been established (3) ye and is doing a business of $150 per week, (4) nice living rooms and bath, rent $3 month. This place can be bought for $ which is very cheap.

GROCERY STORE—Located in East E corner location, living rooms if wanted; do a business of $200 per week, no shelving counters to buy. This place can be bought invoice, about $500.

BUTCHER SHOP—Corner location, has b established (21) years, present owner been there 15 years; rent $35 per month, 6 living rooms and attic, finest of fixtures a doing a business of $300 per week. Price $4

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Good cor location, East End, fitted up in the lat style and doing a business of $150 per we actual.
This place can be bought for $450.

SMALL GROCERY AND CONFECTIONE STORE—Located in Allegheny, has 2 li rooms, rent $20 per month. Price $350.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY—cated in South Side, doing a business of $ per week, has been established 7 years; $16 per month, 6 living rooms and store. P $900.

ROOMING HOUSE—Located on Arch Allegheny, has 10 rooms completely furnis monthly average business received from roo $225. This is a good investment and car bought for $850.

POOL ROOM—In a fine location, has 4 tables and one billiard table, doing a busi of $60 per week and everything is new, $40 per month; has 3-year lease, and on count of death this place can be bought at voice, about $1,100. Will give time for par the money.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STOR Located in Mt. Washington, doing a busi of $75 per week, has 7 living rooms; rent $20 per month, for quick sale will take $2

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STOR Located in McKees Rocks, has been establi 10 years; has 4-year lease; rent $25 per mo 6 living rooms and store. This place can bought for $425.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHI STORE—Fine location in East End, has established 8 years; rent $40 per month; ing rooms and bath, a chance for a good vestment, will take invoice price, about $6

SHOE STORE—Located about 3 miles Pittsburgh, fitted up in the finest style, been established 8 years, and is now a business of $250 per week, which can be creased; good reasons for selling. Terms cash. Invoice, $3,000.
ROYAL REALTY CO., Office, 605 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth av

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth a
RELIABLE BUSINESS BROKERS.
GROCERY—Fine part of Allegheny; store, 9 rooms, with stable, and only $20 rent; clean stock and fine fixtures, including h wagon and buggy and 2 sets of harness; $800 monthly business; the stock will in the price asked; on account of sickness, store is offered at $1,000.
CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—established stand, on Penn ave., East store and 5 rooms; 3-year lease; very low nice fixtures, including soda fountain; a business that will net you $1,000 ye price $850.
CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—main city thoroughfare; store and 5 ro price $400.
BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Central cit old stand; finely fitted; stock ell a bargain at $650.
POOL ROOM—Five tables; fine East End cation; long lease; low rent; will clear $1,800 yearly; it's cheap at $850.
ROOMING HOUSE—15 rooms; central gheny; must be sold this week, $650.
RESTAURANT—In the Diamond; doing daily; can be bought for $1,200.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth

DRUG STORE.
In good location, Fifth avenue, city; furniture and fixtures, clean stock; sales day. Worth $3,500, but owing to sic necessitating a change of climate, will any reasonable offer to a quick buyer.

BILLIARD AND POOL ROOM.
East End, city; good location, large long lease, 11 tables, etc., all in good c clearing $50 a week and will in during the winter. Price $1,650; cash req $1,000, and the balance can be paid at r $50 per month.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

GENTS' FURNISHING AND CLOTHI STORE—Exceptionally good proposition thriving town, 15,000 to 18,000 populati within 50 miles Pittsburgh; leading and known stand in town; stock in first-cla condition; doing splendid business; only off on account other business interests; will ventory about $25,000; will accept part balance income property.

SHOE STORE—High-class stock; well loca in splendid Western Pennsylvania city of 2 000; stock is exceptionally clean and up-to-date; business is very satisfactory, but ow has other interests; invoice $7,500 to $8,5 will take good East End residence in part. MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO., 428 Fourth a

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED—A leafle the new incorporation laws of the District Columbia free; no annual tax; it perpetu your business; sole cost for any capita but $10; this rate includes certified copy charter, by-laws, all organization meeti resident agent; we fix you up, all ready business; consult us as to details. (W & Van Mater, M'g'rs) Columbia Copyright Patent Co. (Inc.), Attorneys at Law and corporating Agents, Ralston bldg., Washton, D. C. Send for our special offer ventors; it will pay you. Handbook on pa sent free.

BUTTER, EGG AND POULTRY STOR The finest, best located and most pr business of this kind in the city; elaborate costly fittings, including fine refrigera marble counters, two cash registers, puting scales, fine horse and delivery wa doing a cash business of $25,000 yearly permanent lease and the cheapest rent in city; a prompt buyer will get it for $2,
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth a

GROCERY STORE—Well located in a town near the city; doing $150 per week; rent; price $1,000; terms can be arranged.
Milk Route in city; selling over 400 qu per day; 4 wagons and well equipped; investigate this.
See our list before buying.
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

$16,000.
10 per cent per annum guaranteed; on the best specialty manufacturing plan Pittsburgh; established 10 years; doing ness with the largest manufacturing throughout the United States; party inve the above amount can have position if de For full information call on
COOPER & M'ALLISTER, 503 and 504 Times Bldg.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—Closing, ing and all details attended to. Sloan T writer Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

POOL ROOM—Containing 3 tables; also sh ing gallery; cheap rent; doing good busin $25 to $30 per week clear; good location; sell for $400. Address E 231, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Photograph gallery in good lo tion, doing good business, with bromide Address E 207, The Gazette.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—Just received New Model No. 9 Manhatt Typewriter; you are cordially invited to and examine this machine before placing order; models A and B Manhattan at $ guaranteed standard make of typewriters rent at from $4 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop. No. 432 Diamond st.

LATE REMINGTONS, Smiths, Olivers, Und woods, cheap. Rentals $3 up. Philadelp Typewriter and Supply Company, 323 Lewis building.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, frigerators, chairs, stools and pool ta Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

Gazette Want Ads Satisfy All. They Are Never Failures.

WRITE IT---Then send your advertisement for Male or Female Help, Agents and Roomers to The Gazette. The cost is a penny a word, seven days for price of six. It will appear on one of these pages, which gives it publicity, and will convince you that Gazette Want ads are the greatest return bringers in this district.

Gazette Agent Ads Bring the Desired Salesman, Because They Are Best.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

BOILERS.

Horizontal tubular from 25 H. P. up.
Horizontal water tube from 50 H. P. up.
Locomotive fire box from 15 H. P. up.
Upright tubular from 4 H. P. up.

At present we are offering at special prices two 50 H. P. each, one 60 H. P. Heine water tube boilers for quick delivery.

Ask for January stock list, just issued.

Send your inquiries on any machinery you may need.

We carry the largest stock, and are pleased to furnish full information.

WICKES BROTHERS,
Both 'Phones. Forty-fifth st. and A. V. Ry.

'Phone, Bell 341 Hill.

ALFRED TOMKINS,

General Contractor and Furnace Builder,

Bailey ave., Thirty-second Ward,

Pittsburgh.

Furnace Building, Boiler Setting, Concreting, House, Mill and Factory Building and Repairing.

Several 42-inch iron and steel stacks for sale cheap.

WE SELL ENGINES AND BOILERS

For any purpose. All sizes from 2 h. p. up. Here are some of our bargains:

SECOND HAND LIST.

One 7 h. p. Lazier Gas Engine.
One 25 h. p. Columbia Gas Engine.
One 60-inch Cupola Blower.

Agents for the famous Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Gas and Gasoline Engines, Dynamos, Motors and Steam Pumps. Private Pumping and Electric Light Outfits a specialty.

TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock, shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.

JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

LOCK US UP. Call us up. We are always on the end of the line to look after your wants. New and second-hand gas engines and dynamos, all sizes; shafting, hangers and pulleys. Work under supervision of A No. 1 machinist. Try us with your next work.

EMPIRE MACHINE WORKS,
Factory 210 Third ave. Office 311 Empire Bldg.
'Phone 583 Court.

Boilers for sale or rent.
1 125 H. P. tubular boiler.
3 80 H. P. tubular boilers.
1 40 H. P. tubular boiler.
1 150 H. P. tubular boiler.
1, 15, 22, 25 H. P. tubular boilers.

GREEN HOUSE BOILERS OUR SPECIALTY.
Vertical boilers, all sizes.
H. MUNCH'S & SONS MFG. CORP.,
23d st., Pittsburgh.

J. B. JONES & CO., ALLEGHENY.
712-718 E. LACOCK ST. 'PHONES 172 NORTH.
RAILS AND MACHINERY, grate bars, air pump, gas engine, boilers, large steam hammer, warehouse trucks, beams, angles, channels, etc., cut to size. Cash paid for scrap iron of all kinds.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.

IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, derricks, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. S. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Gas engines, gasoline; complete gasoline yachts; vertical and horizontal, all sizes. Pumping engines, all purposes, 1-6 H. P. & M., 1-10 H. P. Clark.

318—THE FAIRBANKS CO.—318 Second ave.

25-H. P. STEAM ENGINE, complete; pulleys, hangers, shafting, etc. CASH PAID FOR iron and steel scrap, metals and rope. CHAPMAN-ART CO., INC., 516-524 E. Lacock st., Allegheny, Pa. Bell 'phone 1978 Cedar.

GAS ENGINES, SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting, Belting, Etc.
GENERAL MACHINE WORK.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 238 Second ave.

TEE rails, radiators, pipe and machinery. Cash paid for scrap iron and old machinery. HOMER BOWES, Bijou Bldg. 'Phone 567 Grant.

Horses and Vehicles.

HORSES.

WANTED—We want to buy 100 head of all kinds of horses. If you have anything to dispose of bring them here and get the cash.

RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES.
North End Sixth Street Bridge,
Allegheny, Pa.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sale every Tuesday; the next sale will be January 3, 1905. The Asher Horse & Mule Co., successors to A. Asher, Prop., Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

JUST ARRIVED—Carload of horses, consisting of draught horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 each; pair of coach grays, 15¾ hands, weighing 1,100 each; station wagon horse, 1,200 lbs., 5 years old, 16 hands high; bay trotter, 1,050 lbs., can show 2:30 gait. All well broken; not afraid of cars or automobiles.

ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE.
516-518 FIRST ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
M. MARX, PROP.

100 HEAD of choice pit and draught mules constantly on hand at the Asher Horse & Mule Co., successors to A. Asher, Prop. of the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—Depot wagon and single harness, used 2 months; sell cheap. Address N 231, The Gazette.

200 HEAD of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, January 3, 1905. The Asher Horse & Mule Co. of Pittsburgh, successors to A. Asher, Prop. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

Just arrived, one carload of extra good draught horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. Also some good second-hand horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds, which I will sell cheap. Owen Fitzsimmons' Sales Stables, 410-412 Duquesne way.

A DAPPLE gray mare, 5 years old, heavy with foal, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, January 3, 1905. The Asher Horse & Mule Co. of Pittsburgh, successors to A. Asher, Prop. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

HORSES—Horses for sale—20 head of native horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,700 pounds. Grant Shuster, Freeport, Pa.

Musical Instruments.

FOR SALE UPRIGHT PIANOS, $75, $145 at HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD. We have two used upright pianos, exchanged in our holiday business, that we will dispose of at figures quoted. Both are reliable makes, one used less than a year. Both in good condition. Time given at slight advance. A great chance for bargain hunters. Cut this out to locate place. 511-513 Smithfield st., five doors from Sixth ave., Lewis block.

FOR SALE—A fine bargain in a square rosewood piano; also violin. Inquire 1213 Pennsylvania ave., Allegheny.

Sewing Machines.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

100 TRIAL and shopworn SEWING MACHINES, ALL MAKES, must be disposed of in short time to make room for our NEW stock of SEWING MACHINES, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.
439 SIXTH ST. Next Bijou THEATER.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 6255 Penn ave., East End, Pittsburgh—Stop, listen, think. We offer better automobiles than can be purchased elsewhere in the United States for the same money. Every first-class car manufactured can be found here. Prices from $100 up. Buy now and save half.

Household Effects.

LARGE steel gas range, cost $68, will sell for $18; very large mahogany wardrobe, worth $125, will sell for $25; also a large quantity of other household goods, very cheap. 218 East Park way, Allegheny.

PRIVATE SALE—Few pieces fine furniture at a bargain. Address P 237, The Gazette.

Pianos.

PIANO—Beautiful $450 upright, warranted outfit, scarf, chair; must sell, $165, carriage. Box 1485, Pittsburgh.

Safes.

SAFES bought, sold and exchanged. W. Yeager, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE.

Birds and Dogs.

SEE DECKER POULTRY CO. for breeding poultry. 17 Park way, Allegheny.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Place your furniture loans with the NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 608-609 Park building, Fifth ave. and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. "It's a pleasant place to deal," and they save you money.

FINEST yellow creamery butter you ever ate, 25c; lovely hens' eggs, 25c; Arbuckle's coffee, 17½c; Eagle condensed milk, 14c. MAIL YOUR ORDERS. We ship everywhere. Houston, Allegheny market.

DESKS, roll tops, second-hand flat tops and standing desks, filing cases, partitions, letter press stands, billiard and pool tables, safes. WM. WUERTHELE, 418 Diamond st.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
DRINK FISCHER'S CIDER
and live "UNTIL YOU DIE."
Sold Individual Bottles Everywhere.

FILTER STONES for sale; all kinds filters constantly on hand. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

BOYS' skates and shoes, sizes 4; good as new. Address B 209, The Gazette.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—One twin buggy, good as new; a bargain. 15 W. Park way, Allegheny.

NEW National cash register; cost $265. Address R. Norris, Homestead, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cheap, new folding bed and chiffonier, 416 Taylor ave., Allegheny.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS.

THE SLOAN TYPEWRITING BUREAU,

912 FARMERS BANK BLDG.

EVERYTHING IN OFFICE WRITING.

PROMPT, HIGH-GRADE WORK.

ALSO

"FAC-SIMILE" PROCESS CIRCULARS,

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED, MACHINE OR HAND.

DAILY CAPACITY, 25,000.

CIRCULARS PRINTED, ADDRESSED AND MAILED.

LETTER HEADS AND STATIONERY SUPPLIED.

EVERYTHING ON SHORT NOTICE.

ADDRESSING. DUPLICATING.

AN ABSOLUTE DUPLICATION of a typewritten letter is guaranteed.

NO MATCH. NO CHARGE.

Complete lists furnished of all lines of trades addressing and mailing from your office to Uncle Sam.

Sole producers for three states for "Neidich Process" of typewriter duplication.

MILES PROCESS PRINTING CO.,
Arrott Power Bldg.
BARKER PLACE.

EMMA SNYDER, public stenographer, 1104 Park building. 'Phone 2735 Grant. Specifications a specialty.

MEETINGS.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 219, F. and A. M. Freemasons' hall, Dec. 31, 1904—A special meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, F. and A. M., will be held in the lodge room on Monday, January 2, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother Ambrose H. Weaver. The brethren of sister lodges are invited. By order of the W. M.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co. will be held at the office of said company, Twenty-eighth and Railroad sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. JOHN C. THOBURN, Secretary.

FOUND.

FOUND—The best place to borrow on your furniture is the NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 608-609 Park building. They save you money and it's a pleasant place to deal.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
DRINK FISCHER'S CIDER
and live "UNTIL YOU DIE."
Sold Individual Bottles Everywhere.

FOUND—A new place to get your pure spring water, 5903 Center ave.; water from THE BEECHWOOD SPRINGS. R. D. MILLER. Prescribed by all doctors for sickness.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOUND—Small dog, which may be had by proving ownership. R. A. McCrea, Sheridan ave., Bellevue.

FINANCIAL.

WE CAN HELP YOU

Thousands fail in business every year from lack of capital. By our new system we are enabled to furnish capital for any legitimate business or proposition. Stocks and bonds underwritten and guaranteed. When stocks or bonds are guaranteed they are readily sold. We incorporate companies in any state. We have representatives in all the leading financial centers and get quick results.

CORPORATION FINANCE CO.,
409 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

NO more doubting. Come and talk with us. We have struck the gold shares during January. 25 cents. Call or write. Colorado Money Exchange, 643 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

INVESTMENTS.

BIG MONEY—$10 buys a put or a call on 10,000 bushels of wheat or corn; no further risk; movement of 5c makes you $500. Write for circular. THE NATIONAL COMMISSION COMPANY, 31 Dalimeyer Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL for investment in stocks, bonds, mortgages, manufacturing, mining and business enterprises; companies organized and financed; securities sold; loans negotiated. Ralph M. Jacoby, 42 Wall street, New York.

NOTICES.

THE members of the Daughters of Honor L. L. O. L. No 4, will please meet at No. 2209 Bedford ave., Pittsburgh, on Sunday, January 1, 1905, at 1:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Sister Elizabeth McLaine. Sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of Emma Stinson, W. M. Susan P. Thompson, secretary.

THERE will be an examination in Latin and general history at the Allegheny High School January 7, 1905, at 9 a. m., to fill the position of head teacher in Latin, salary $1,200.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

McSweeney's Interstate Detective Agency, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Authorized under act of legislature.

Licensed and bonded. All communications treated strictly confidential.

REWARD.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

STRAYED.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

PATENTS.

H. C. EVERT & CO., PATENTS.

MAKE	Use Your Brain. MONEY
MAKE	Invent Something. MONEY
MAKE	Something Simple MONEY
MAKE	The Simpler the Better MONEY
MAKE	Look around you MONEY
MAKE	for an article that does not MONEY
MAKE	seem to work right and MONEY
MAKE	study out a way MONEY
MAKE	to improve it—it's not MONEY
MAKE	so impossible as it seems. MONEY
MAKE	We will send MONEY
MAKE	FREE MONEY
MAKE	to anyone who asks our MONEY
MAKE	publication giving illustrations and descriptions of MONEY
MAKE	the latest inventions, which MONEY
MAKE	contains many valuable MONEY
MAKE	pointers. MONEY
MAKE	If you can invent any of MONEY
MAKE	the following things they MONEY
MAKE	will make you Money: MONEY
MAKE	An envelope that cannot MONEY
MAKE	be opened without detection. MONEY
MAKE	A cheap motor for house- MONEY
MAKE	hold use. MONEY
MAKE	A quick fire hose coupler. MONEY
MAKE	A trolley that will not MONEY
MAKE	come off the wire. MONEY
MAKE	An oil can that will not MONEY
MAKE	explode. MONEY
MAKE	A glass bottle that can- MONEY
MAKE	not be refilled. MONEY
MAKE	A cuspidor that will not MONEY
MAKE	spill when upset. MONEY
MAKE	A curtain pole without MONEY
MAKE	rings or joints. MONEY
MAKE	A rail joint without bolts MONEY
MAKE	or nuts. MONEY
MAKE	A quick action monkey MONEY
MAKE	wrench. MONEY
MAKE	A collapsible egg-crate. MONEY
MAKE	A skirt supporter for MONEY
MAKE	women. MONEY
MAKE	An automatic brake for MONEY
MAKE	trailer or trolley cars. MONEY
MAKE	A toy or novelty of any MONEY
MAKE	kind that can be made to MONEY
MAKE	sell for a dime. MONEY
MAKE	There is always a demand MONEY
MAKE	for the inventions named MONEY
MAKE	above, or anything else that MONEY
MAKE	is simple and usable. MONEY
MAKE	If you have an idea of MONEY
MAKE	something that you can't MONEY
MAKE	quite carry out we will try MONEY
MAKE	to help you. MONEY
MAKE	It costs you nothing to MONEY
MAKE	consult us. MONEY
MAKE	It is our policy to see MONEY
MAKE	that you get all the benefit MONEY
MAKE	of your invention and a MONEY
MAKE	square deal when it is put MONEY
MAKE	on the market. MONEY
MAKE	Any patents we obtain for MONEY
MAKE	you will be defended by us MONEY
MAKE	for 17 years against in- MONEY
MAKE	fringement. MONEY
MAKE	We not only secure a pat- MONEY
MAKE	ent for your invention, we MONEY
MAKE	also promote the marketing MONEY
MAKE	of it. MONEY
MAKE	Many of the epoch-mak- MONEY
MAKE	ing inventions which are MONEY
MAKE	making their owners rich MONEY
MAKE	today were obtained under MONEY
MAKE	our guidance. MONEY
MAKE	It is our business to re- MONEY
MAKE	move all the obstacles that MONEY
MAKE	usually stand in the way of MONEY
MAKE	inventors who have not suf- MONEY
MAKE	ficient capital and we are MONEY
MAKE	successful in that business, MONEY
MAKE	as we can show by a long MONEY
MAKE	record. MONEY
MAKE	Write or call for our MONEY
MAKE	INVENTORS' GUIDE MONEY
MAKE	which is free and gives all MONEY
MAKE	the particulars as to how MONEY
MAKE	and where patents are ob- MONEY
MAKE	tained and how they can be MONEY
MAKE	realized upon. MONEY
MAKE	Come and see us; if you MONEY
MAKE	can't come in the day time MONEY
MAKE	come in the evening. MONEY
MAKE	Office hours from 9 a. m. MONEY
MAKE	to 9 p. m. MONEY
MAKE	All communications and MONEY
MAKE	consultations held sacredly MONEY
MAKE	confidential MONEY
MAKE	H. C. EVERT & CO., MONEY
MAKE	Leading Patent Lawyers, MONEY
MAKE	305 Smithfield Street, MONEY
MAKE	Opposite Postoffice, MONEY
MAKE	Pittsburgh, Pa. MONEY

Levis	O. D. LEVIS, OVER 25 Patents
Levis	YEARS PATENT Patents
Levis	Attorney, Patents
Levis	643 SMITHFIELD ST., Patents
Levis	NEAR SEVENTH AVE. Patents
Levis	A VETERAN IN THE Patents
Levis	BUSINESS. ROOMS 1-2-3-4, Patents
Levis	OFFICE HOURS. Patents
Levis	9 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. Patents
Levis	Why Wait Patents
Levis	Until Someone Else Patents
Levis	Makes a Fortune Patents
Levis	From That Idea. Patents
Levis	? ? ? ? ? Patents
Levis	Why Not Patents
Levis	Protect Your Invention Patents
Levis	By a Patent Patents
Levis	And Patents
Levis	Reap All Benefits. Patents
Levis	? ? ? ? ? Patents
Levis	There Is No Property Patents
	More Valuable
	Than New Ideas
	If Properly Protected
	By Patent Rights
	Granted by
	the Government.
	Bring Me
	Sketch, Model or Photograph.
	I Will Give You
Levis	My Expert Opinion Patents
Levis	Whether Your Invention Patents
Levis	is Patentable. Patents
Levis	Wanted! Wanted! Patents
Levis	100 Inventions—100 Inventions. Patents
Levis	Come and have a talk with Patents
Levis	me, then go and talk to other Patents
Levis	attorneys. I know you will Patents
Levis	come back and give me your Patents
Levis	business. I make a specialty Patents
Levis	of foreign patents. I can sell Patents
Levis	any patent of merit. Patents
Levis	Oldest and Best. Reliable and Patents
Levis	Prompt. As thousands of in- Patents
Levis	ventors will testify. Patents
Levis	Prices Just and Easy. Patents
Levis	O. D. LEVIS—O. D. LEVIS, Patents
Levis	643 SMITHFIELD ST., Patents
Levis	NEAR SEVENTH AVE., Patents
Levis	Rooms 1-2-3-4—Rooms 1-2-3-4. Patents

Free! Free!

Our Patent Publication and Inventors' Guide free for 10 weeks. H. C. Evert & Co., Patent Attorneys, 305 Smithfield st. You must clip this ad. and send to us.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest reference.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED; inventors' Hand Book and Advice free; highest references from prominent manufacturers. Shepherd & Parker, 875 G st., Washington, D. C.

TRUXALL, seller and promoter of patents. 600 German Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

JUSTUS MULERT, trustee in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, at 2:45 p. m., the real estate, buildings, machinery, stock of beer and other articles on the premises formerly the property of the Economy Brewing Co., now bankrupt, located at Economy (Fair Oaks Station), Pa. The undersigned will receive private bids for above named property at his office before the date given above. Further information can be obtained at the office of Justus Mulert, trustee, 421 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chas. W. V. Feigel and Jos. Stadtfeld, Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

JUSTUS MULERT, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer on Saturday, January 14, 1905, at 10:30 a. m., at public auction on the premises, corner Richland and Thomas streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., the real estate and buildings in course of completion and material for completing the same, formerly the property of the Highland Brewing Co., now bankrupt. The undersigned will also receive private bids before above named date at his office. Further information can be obtained at the office of Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. S. S. Robertson, Attorney, Frick Bldg.

TRANSFERS AND STORAGE.

NEW
FIREPROOF
STORAGE
WAREHOUSE
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE STORAGE OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
FURNITURE MOVING A SPECIALTY,
PADDED VANS AND WAGONS.
SHANAHAN
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 1949 Grant.

STEAMSHIP EXCURSIONS.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" CRUISE, Mediterranean-Holy Land, February 2, visiting Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Granada, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Egypt, etc. Rates from $500, including all expenses. Illustrated program upon application Wm. M. Bell, Times building, Pittsburgh.

DANCING ACADEMY.

NEW TERM OF DANCING SCHOOL

NEXT TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1905.

THE M. THUMA ACADEMY OF DANCING,

R. F. THUMA, Principal.

OPENING FOR BEGINNERS.

New Term Starts With the New Year.
Every Tuesday Evening—January 3, 1905.
Every Saturday Evening—January 7, 1905.

In our beginner class we instruct from the very beginning of the art.

All pupils enrolled before November 15 are now dancers.

Tel.—Hall, 2449-J Court.
P. & A. 2668 Main.

SOCIETY CLASS
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

Music the best. Hall made more beautiful. Proper patronage will, as usual, be found here.

CHILDREN'S CLASS
(Second Term Opening Jan. 7, 1905)
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The largest of our classes. Our work of grace study is taught only in this school.

STEP DANCING AND FENCING.

Step dancing taught in Children's Classes and privately or classes for adults.

PRIVATE LESSONS

At any time, Society Dancing, Step Dancing and all branches.

THE M. THUMA ACADEMY,
306-308-310 FIFTH AVE.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

M'DOUGALL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
25 and 27 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

New classes now commencing. Monday, Tuesday and Saturday for beginners. Thursday, society class. Stelzner's orchestra. Ten lessons, $3; six private lessons, $5. Private lessons every afternoon and evening. Nothing will give you so much pleasure and at the same time be so innocent and healthful and add to your accomplishments as will the knowledge of dancing. This school stands preeminent and ahead of all others as the greatest school for beginners. You can start any time. Tickets good until used. This school remains open all summer. Children's class Saturdays, 3 o'clock. Children's class, fancy dancing, Thursday, 4 o'clock. Beginners will find it very easy and to their advantage to learn under our system. If you can walk, we can teach you to dance. Beginners who have failed elsewhere can come here. We guarantee satisfaction or accept no fee.

M'DOUGALL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
25 and 27 Federal st.

BRAUN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL OF DANCING, the Auditorium, 200 South Highland ave. Opening second term. Beginners Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Advanced class Saturday evening 8 o'clock. Juvenile Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4:30 o'clock. Director, W. P. Braun, president International Association Masters of Dancing. Bell 'phone 9065 Highland.

M'DOUGALL'S Dancing Academy, 27 Federal, Allegheny. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturdays, 10 lessons $3. Children Saturday 3 p. m. Private lessons any afternoon or evening, $1.

PERSONALS.

CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN MADE TO ORDER ON CREDIT.

During January and February we will make a suit or overcoat from any piece of goods which you may select from our large stock of foreign and domestic woolens, and allow you ninety days' time to pay for the garments. This offer is made in order that we might keep our tailors busy during the dull season. We will give a written guarantee with every garment as to fit, workmanship and quality.

WOLFSAN-BERRORD CO.,
Merchant Tailors (Incorporated),
2115 Ferguson block, 320 Fourth ave.

BENTS' DESTROYER kills lice on children; death to all insects; cures dandruff and falling hair; harmless, 25c, at May's, 506 Market st.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
DRINK FISCHER'S CIDER
and live "UNTIL YOU DIE."
Sold Individual Bottles Everywhere.

PEN DOCTOR.

Only Penmaker in city. Buhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing; cash paid for old gold. CHRIST. HAUCH, 841 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CRACKERJACK values in men's pants at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3. Abrams, 904 Liberty st.

SPECIAL VALUES in men's suits and overcoats, at $7.50, $10, $12. Abrams, 904 Liberty st. Open evenings.

PERSONAL—Beautiful gems of art; suitable for a bachelor's den; six subjects sent sealed for 50c stamps. The Neptune Co., Red Bank, N. J.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—Pianos tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, box 406, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Cash paid for cast-off clothing. Write J. Wald, 92 Roberts st., Pittsburgh.

ALL the latest styles in soft and stiff hats, at $1.98. Abrams, 904 Liberty st.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

FIRST-CLASS MANICURING 25c; shampooing 35c. A. K. Sierra, 420 Federal st., Allegheny.

MEN'S furnishing goods at popular prices. Abrams, 904 Liberty st.

MONTHLY paper, one year 10c. The Home World, Dept. 30, Station A, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE RE-EXTENDING CHARTER.
Treasury Department.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1904.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Farmers Deposit National bank of Pittsburgh, located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, has complied with all of the provisions of the act of congress "to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882, as amended by the act, approved April 12, 1902. Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Farmers Deposit National bank of Pittsburgh, located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely: until close of business on December 19, 1924.

(Seal.)

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of December, 1904.

(Signed) WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colonial Trust Company,
417 Fourth ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27, 1904.

DIVIDEND—The board of directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT, payable January 1, 1905, to stockholders of record December 29. Book will be closed December 30 and 31. Checks will be mailed.

HOMER C. STEWART, Treasurer.

GERMAN SAVINGS & DEPOSIT BANK,
Carson & South 14th St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1904.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent out of the earnings of the last three months payable January 3rd, 1905 free of tax.

J. F. ERNY, Cashier.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 12, 1904.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors of this bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the banking room, Fifth avenue and Wood street, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

J. W. FLEMING, Cashier.

SPECIAL.

OUR specialty, collecting claims anywhere in UNITED STATES, CANADA OR EUROPE. No collection no charge. Thirty years' experience assures you prompt service. Represent best houses in the country. Reference, our patrons. 'Phone, 361 Grant, 517 Park Bldg.

Duncan & King,

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

STOLEN.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED—Capacity 25,000 daily. Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 912 Farmers Bank Bldg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BE YOUR OWN PROMOTER.
INVEST IN MINES NOT IN STOCKS.
FORTUNES IN MINING POSSIBLE ONLY BY THIS PLAN.

Col. C. W. Greene, president of the Greene Consolidated, the greatest copper mine in the world, is said to have made $18,000,000 from one of the rich mines of Mexico and later lost millions of it in Wall Street. We are in a position to offer a limited number of investors a legitimate opportunity to acquire a comfortable fortune in a Mexican mine without taking a chance of losing but a shoestring. We want only persons who can afford to furnish $10.00 per month for actual expenses in developing a Mexican property out of which, if as rich as it certainly appears on the surface, every one joining this syndicate will get $10,000 in returns for every ten dollars which they furnish. We can satisfy anyone sufficiently interested to write that we are perfectly reliable and that every dollar spent through us will be honorably accounted for and used for the purpose represented. Can you ask for a better deal? If you have ever made a mining investment and lost, take this opportunity for a success beyond your former hopes. In buying stocks in mines in the state of development, which is full of uncertainties and capable of bitter disappointments, one pays for what the future may bring. The people who have made fortunes in mining have acted differently. A few have banded together, chipped in a little money for expenses, and hired an expert miner to superintend the work. We are just forming such a syndicate to develop valuable prospects. Only a few members, who are willing to put in a little money with prospects of striking it rich, will be admitted. If you want to make money by mining (and nowhere can big money be made as easily as in mining) address for full particulars.

GODDARD SYNDICATE,
1507 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ADVERTISER, who is connected with large corporation in New York City, is desirous of meeting an honorable party controlling $3,000 to $5,000 cash to finance a strictly legitimate business proposition that will yield a profit of five times the amount of investment in next 20 days; unattended by any risk of capital, which is always under owner's control. The success of this enterprise is assured, and a thorough trial and practical demonstration will be given party meaning business to prove that it is just as represented before entering into any agreement. Principals only, with A1 references, address W. C. Cooper, Box 114, 617 Sixth ave., New York City.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."
OTHERS ARE MAKING MONEY, WHY NOT YOU?

$100.00 invested by our "Conservative Plan" in Stocks, Grain and Cotton should make $1,000 profit in a month. Write for particulars and market letter, H. Mailed free. C. A. Lane & Co., Bankers & Brokers, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Long Distance Bell Telephone Court 3126. Call us up.

WANTED—Business man with from $750 to $1,500 cash, to take charge of general sales and distributing warerooms; the position will pay from $2,000 to $4,000 a year; first-class reference required. Address C. M. Oviott, 710 Bijou bldg., Pittsburgh.

SALOON—Fine corner saloon in Newark, N. J. License $250 a year; five-year lease and selling 22 halves weekly; good whisky trade; price $1,200. Particulars at Wenzel & Leberts, 800 Broad, Room 528, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—Interest in one of the oldest real estate businesses in Pittsburgh; grand opportunity for a live man. Do not answer unless you have at least $5,000 in cash and can give the very best of reference. D 237, The Gazette.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN WHEAT presents splendid opportunities for large profits. $20.00 margins 1,000 bu. 2 cents. Send for free book, "Facts and Figures," explaining option trading. Osborn Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU want to buy stock in a good mining proposition in the celebrated Sumpter district, Oregon? Stock still selling at 5 cents; it will pay you. Gold King Mining Co., Dep. E, Box 23, Seattle, Wash.

WOULD YOU like to make one hundred dollars? You can do so by a little investigation. For full particulars call or address not later than Tuesday, 1306 Keystone Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—Money by not placing your furniture loans with the NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 608-609 Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa. "It's a pleasant place to deal."

LOST—Ladies gold watch Wednesday evening; Monogram "C. B. K." on case. Gift from a deceased friend. Return to Mrs. C. B. K. Ihmsen, 5707 Parker st., E. E.

LOST—Friday evening, between Forbes and Bates or Meyran ave., lady's fur boa. Finder returning same to 352 Meyran ave. will receive suitable reward.

LOST—Thursday evening, between Smithfield st. and Oakland, bunch keys. Reward if left with The Gazette.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT
OF HIGH RATES ON
MONEY TO LOAN.

We have opened up fully equipped offices at 417-419 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa., and ask for your patronage. We invite you to call and see us, then investigate our new methods of doing business, then go elsewhere and satisfy yourself that we can loan you money cheaper than any other loan company in Allegheny county.

We are a New Company and have come into the field to do business, and do it we will, if fair treatment and low rates will do it.

We loan money on furniture, household goods, horses, vehicles and other personal property, and the same can remain in your possession.

WE LOAN YOU $10 UP TO $500.
WE LOAN YOU $10 UP TO $500.
WE LOAN YOU $10 UP TO $500.
WE LOAN YOU $10 UP TO $500.
WE LOAN YOU $10 UP TO $500.

By our New Method and New Rates. Calling will satisfy you. We are the people who are going to have your confidence and loan you the money.

WE ALSO LOAN ON SALARIES ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.

Business strictly confidential. No one will know of it, as we have private offices.

HOME FINANCE CO.,
417-419 Federal st.,
Rooms 203-204.
Bell 'Phone 222 Cedar.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

Money for the New Year.

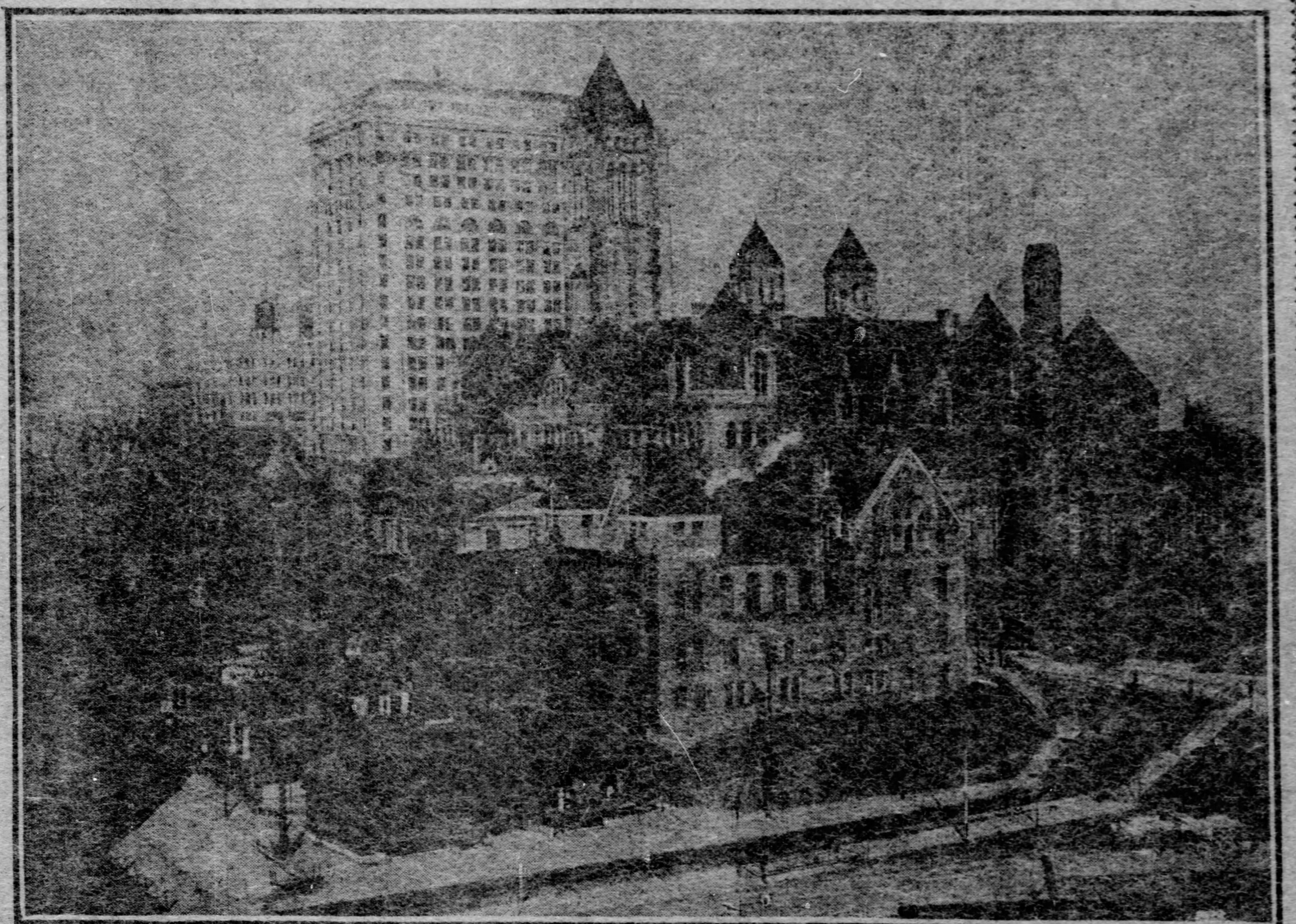
It always takes a lot of money the first of the year to pay bills. If you are going to square up we will loan you all the money you need at 5 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. We accept as security diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, furs, clothing, etc. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

MONEY LOANED.
6 Per Cent.
DIA

YEAR CLOSES WITH GOOD DEALS AND SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN REALTY

A Backdoor View of Downtown Section of Pittsburgh



A backdoor view of Pittsburgh's downtown section offers an interesting perspective and one that is familiar to comparatively few people. The above photograph reproduces the scene that presents itself to the person who looks northwestward from Boyd's hill at a point above "Hardscrabble." In the days when Tiernan was executed, Boyd's hill was regarded as the very highest point in the city's limits, and the crowd that gathered there on that fateful day never dreamed of the massive temples of granite which would be reared there within the next century. Pittsburghers go to England and stand on the south bank of the Thames and marvel at the architectural beauty of St. Paul's and are lost in dreams of the historical interest of the Tower of London, but it is doubtful if many of them have ever made a pilgrimage to Boyd's hill and enjoyed the interesting spectacle which is here presented.

On this point 150 years ago a famous Indian battle was fought and the king's veterans were put to road flight that would have been to any soldier's discredit on the romantic plain of Fontenoy. In the foreground is the Allegheny county courthouse, which stands alone as one of America's finest architectural monuments. Towering above it the Frick building, the world's finest office structure, is seen to splendid advantage. Far in the background, but still conspicuous on account of its great height, stands the Farmer's Bank building. In the whole mass the pyramidal form of the "Hump" is peculiarly shown. With the new morgue building in the deep foreground in the center these structures represent an expenditure of over $7,000,000.

The old South school, the Fourth Avenue Baptist church and the landmark occupied by the Pittsburgh academy are lost beside their modern company. In the dim distance are the gloomy hills of Allegheny. It is not entirely a cheerful picture that one gets from this spot where Allegheny county's first legal execution took place. Across the street from the dead house is the jail and the little triangular yard where condemned men pay the penalty on the gallows, which is placed near the base of the tall smokestack.

The black hole directly underneath this spot is the southern entrance of the Panhandle tunnel, and the low building to the left is the Fourth avenue station.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS OF 1904

IN REAL ESTATE.

Widening of Diamond street.
Widening of Oliver avenue.
Widening of Frankstown avenue.
Assured removal of Pennsylvania railroad tracks from Liberty avenue to Duquesne way.
Voting down of Hump removal proposition.
Opening of Mt. Washington tunnel.

IN BUILDING.

Wabash station.
Diamond National bank building.
County jail addition.
Carnegie Institute addition.
South Side warehouses.
St. Paul's cathedral.

RECORD OF 1904 IS SATISFACTORY

Volume of Real Estate Business Was Smaller, but Dealing Was Conservative.

PROSPECTS FOR 1905 BRIGHT

The year 1904 opened with general conditions unfavorable to real estate dealing. It closed yesterday with the real estate market in better shape, all things considered, than it has been for three years. Reaction of two kinds was strongly in evidence at the first of the year. The market, which had begun to wane after the boom of 1902 and the first half of 1903, had not yet reached the turning point for the better. Fictitious deals and inflated prices had injured the confidence of the buying public and made them feel that prices had reached a prohibitive point. Then, too, the heavy losses sustained in the stock market had left a big class of realty investors shorn of ready funds. Those who could buy wouldn't, and many who would buy couldn't.

This latter class included the speculative dealers who were practically out of the market the first half of last year. Gradually they have been returning as financial conditions have improved, but their total of operations for the year is much below that in the preceding two years, as shown by the larger equities in the properties bought. Some of these speculators who, in 1902 and 1903, bought $100,000 properties on $5,000 equities were forced to let go in one way or another and their experience has been a wholesome lesson to others who might have made like purchases. The effect of these wildcat deals on the buying public was felt in another way, for banks and other financial institutions were more careful of their risks, making it harder to finance deals than formerly.

The realty market suffered also during the greater part of 1904 from the settled belief that it was to be an "off year" owing to the presidential election. Although the result of the election was discounted early in the campaign, but the mere fact of a pending election was made an excuse by many to keep out of big investments of any kind. Business in general suffered from this apathy and the curtailed profits cut down the supply of money that might have found its way into real estate. The returning confidence in the general situation since election has been manifested plainly in the increasing number of large deals, many of which were the forerunners of extensive improvements.

Conservatism may be said to have marked the real estate dealing of the past year. There were no "booms." While values advanced in many places to a point even beyond the prices asked in the speculative fever of 1903 it was by a gradual process which could be attributed generally to important developments which opened a new future for the properties. The activity which was decidedly intermittent the first half of the year, became steady during the last two months, and brokers reported more business on hand than for two years. The disposition of buyers and especially of sellers to haggle over comparatively small differences early in the year also abated toward the close. Instead the number of buyers in the market has lately given rise to some lively scrambles for certain properties and the deals have been closed with comparative ease. It is most encouraging to note that a big proportion of the recent buyers in the field are the most conservative and well posted business men of Pittsburgh whose purchases at so-called top notch figures show that they believe that the present and prospective values of the properties fully warranted the prices paid.

One peculiarity was evident in the buying most of the year. Buyers kept off from the main streets. Comparatively few purchases were made in Fifth avenue or Smithfield street, in striking contrast to the two years previous, when there was not a square on those streets that was not the scene of several purchases. Instead buyers sought out the more remote parts of the business district and bought freely. This was especially noticeable along the lower avenue, where as much or more real estate was sold as in the boom years. The new Wabash section, too, came in for a good number of deals, as the prospective importance of the sites became more evident with the completion of the railroad and station.

Of late buyers have seemed to attach more importance to the big improvements made during the year, which have a tremendous meaning for Greater Pittsburgh. The widening of Diamond street and of Oliver avenue are likely to bring into market many properties and result in building projects of much importance next year, some of which have already been announced. The opening of the Mt. Washington tunnel, when viewed in the light of Pittsburgh's future growth, is one of the most significant improvements ever made in the city. The full benefit to be derived from the permanent removal of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks from Liberty avenue to Duquesne way, can only be guessed at as yet, but within the next 12 months the advantages are likely to be so much more manifest as to cause investors to buy widely along the street that is, because of its width and location, the main thoroughfare of downtown Pittsburgh. When the Pennsylvania improvements at the Point are more conspicuous a large amount of property near the ends of the lower avenues is certain to come into more favorable notice for warehouse and wholesale purposes. While the temporary abandonment of the hump removal dampened the ardor of many investors in that territory it caused no break in prices. The next year is likely to see the matter agitated again more strongly than ever, and changes now being prepared on the hump itself lend assurance to the prospect of Fifth avenue soon being relieved of the hump burden.

The buying of business properties downtown has been along somewhat different lines than 1902 and 1903. No skyscraper sites have been bought. Most of the deals on the main streets have been made by men who bought the properties to keep and thus the supply of property on the market has become visibly less. The buying of sites on the less important streets for warehouses has been a conspicuous feature of the dealing. Pittsburgh's importance as a wholesale center is increasing at a very rapid rate and the prospects now are that the era of warehouse building has just fairly started.

In the general slump in business in which real estate share it cannot be said that the prices of city property have deteriorated. Instead dozens of instances can be mentioned where downtown properties have been sold and resold during the year at constantly advancing figures. The man who bought real estate even during the boom and was able to carry it has made money. His neighbor who invested in stocks has been left many times during the year to mourn his folly. Nothing but the low earning power of many properties has kept other investors from putting their money in real estate, for if a property will only or not quite carry itself the man with small means is loath to buy it even if he feels certain that it will enhance rapidly in value. Now that the prospects for three years of rushing business are practical certainties it is just as certain that the prices of downtown properties and well-located business sites all over the city will advance in value, as it was that men who bought property 10 years ago would make money. The outlook for profitable real estate dealing is exceptionally bright, and if disastrous booms are smothered before they see the light this year gives promise of being a record-breaker in buying and profit-taking.

The sales of residence properties have not fallen off so much in proportion as those of business lots. Homes were in good demand all the year. Fewer new houses than usual were put on the market and the supply of desirable homes is accordingly short. The expansion in business is bound to bring back to the city the floating population that left last year and this, with the natural growth of the city, insures a call for homes the coming year that can only be filled by the erection of hundreds of houses. The opening up of suburban districts such as the West Liberty and Mt. Lebanon sections and West View is certain to stimulate great activity in building in those places. This year unless labor troubles arise to interrupt, the movement promises to be the best period in house building for five years.

The total realty sales for 1904 is the lowest since 1899. But the year's business in many ways has been the most satisfactory and of most far-reaching benefit to both investors and to the city. For the 12 months ending yesterday the total of real estate sales in Pittsburgh was $43,487,900. Compared with the preceding two years this showing is disappointing. When, however, it is compared with the relative amount of business done during the year in other lines of trade real estate is seen to have more than held its own in popular favor. The heaviest falling off in sales was in the first half of the year. This was to have been expected, as the first half of 1903 was the greatest realty buying period in the history of Pittsburgh. The table below giving the totals of realty sales in the city since 1894 is of interest, as it shows the up and down movement of the realty business and the wonderful increase in the amount of dealing in the last 11 years.

Year.	Number of Sales.	Total.
1904	6,153	$43,487,900
1903	7,471	62,522,600
1902	7,259	54,797,100
1901	6,074	49,692,800
1900	5,391	44,936,800
1899	4,424	30,234,858
1898	4,424	24,549,959
1897	4,151	15,307,497
1896	3,789	15,498,800
1895	4,348	20,366,600
1894	3,638	18,619,900

The total amount of business by months during the year 1904 in Pittsburgh is given in the table below:

Month.	Number of Sales.	Total.
January	385	$2,944,590
February	499	6,047,700
March	742	4,036,400
April	575	4,465,800
May	408	3,804,300
June	611	4,682,100
July	403	3,338,400
August	458	1,983,300
September	488	2,198,100
October	526	3,138,900
November	495	3,060,600
December (estimated)	513	4,638,900

In Allegheny a similar falling off in realty dealing was experienced. This was due largely to the fact that railroads had ceased their buying and it was their deals that swelled the totals of 1902 and 1903 to the record breaking point. Fewer sales of business properties were made than in 1903. This may be attributed largely to the fact that the Federal street boom of 1903 put prices up to a point which investors would not pay until they were convinced that the properties would pay a reasonable income on the investment or would enhance in value again. A few sales were made the latter part of the year in that street and if the Ft. Wayne projects materialize this year the business properties of Allegheny will once more come into the market actively. Another thing that is likely to cause a big increase in the realty dealing of Allegheny is the proposed sale of the Schenley properties, which would bring out hundreds of buyers and turn the attention of investors to districts that have hitherto been fenced in, as it were.

The total of sales for the past year in Allegheny was $5,752,414 as compared with $7,787,958 in 1903 and $9,190,100 in 1902. By wards the record is as follows:

First	$527,412
Second	879,732
Third	493,491
Fourth	595,069
Fifth	419,854
Sixth	346,760
Seventh	156,684
Eighth	73,625
Ninth	43,811
Tenth	778,202
Eleventh	707,312
Twelfth	128,460
Thirteenth	241,278
Fourteenth	56,364
Fifteenth	320,260

The building records of the two cities make a much more satisfactory showing that the real estate totals. In both cities the total was almost the same as in 1903, Allegheny showing a slight gain. In view of the slump in general business and the falling off in realty dealing, this showing is quite remarkable. It may be attributed in Pittsburgh to the fact that the permit was taken out for the Carnegie institute addition, adding several millions to the total. No sensational permits were issued in Allegheny and the year's building has been diversified, the most costly buildings authorized being apartment houses.

The total of building operations in Pittsburgh for the last five years is given below:

Year.	No. of Permits.	Amount.
1904	3,633	$16,609,037
1903	3,153	17,128,624
1902	3,786	17,032,726
1901	4,465	19,622,037
1900	3,371	10,963,635

By months the total of building operations in Pittsburgh for 1904 was as follows:

Month.	No. of Permits.	Amount.
January	79	$199,184
February	188	434,225
March	330	468,238
April	521	1,573,715
May	444	1,951,978
June	525	1,448,180
July	244	960,209
August	388	1,226,645
September	311	5,077,579
October	336	1,494,681
November	262	828,067
December (estimated)	52	915,550

Allegheny made the best showing in building in her history in spite of unfavorable conditions. Nearly every month last year she led in gains in the list of 21 of the largest cities of the country. The figures for the past four years are given below:

Year.	Permits Issued.	Total.
1904	823	$2,200,250
1903	735	2,127,175
1902	627	2,209,200
1901	606	1,510,750

By months the record in Allegheny was as follows:

Month.	Permits Issued.	Total.
January	12	$19,800
February	34	131,150
March	70	252,210
April	93	192,575
May	111	246,920
June	90	170,820
July	70	164,250
August	86	245,500
September	69	210,600
October	91	253,130
November	66	248,325
December (est.)	25	65,000

The amount and importance of the real estate business done during the year is best shown by the big sales closed. It is a great credit to the brokers of Pittsburgh to be able to make such a showing in the face of a business depression, a political campaign and unfavorable financial conditions. Most of the big deals have been made through local agencies. Most of them, also, have netted for the sellers tidy profits, in some instances small fortunes. Time and again the past year, as in former years, brokers have pointed out the path of property enhancement, have persuaded their clients to buy here and sell there and have seen them make fortunes as a result. The broker who keeps his ear close to the ground and watches with keen eyes every sign that may point to a shift in realty values is a most valuable acquisition to a city's business population. If the arguments of these experienced pilots had been heeded more during the past few years dozens of men who were launching their first investments would have been richer today while fewer men would have been called upon to bewail their bad luck in the stock market.

Below is given the list of sales of $20,000 or over made during the year 1904:

Downtown Sales.

H. W. Oliver estate to B. F. Kieth, lot in Fifth avenue, near Wood street, for $675,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

H. W. Oliver estate to S. Hamilton, Standard building for $270,000.

D. C. Carr and others to F. H. Skelding, 505 Wood street, for $150,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

W. P. Fraser and J. W. Cheswright to Dr. C. F. Bingaman, 109-111 Wood street, for $180,000, taking in part payment frontage at Ellsworth and Amberson avenues, valued at $50,000, by A. B. Hay Jr.

J. and T. J. Hawkins to O. P. Nicola, Wood street and First avenue, for $103,500, taking in part payment 14 houses in Mentooth borough, valued at $37,500, by George T. McDonald.

Iron City National bank to Guarantee Title & Trust Company, 232 Fourth avenue, for $80,000.

Hubley heirs to R. C. Hall, Fourth avenue and Ferry street, for $70,000, by the Union Realty Company.

G. S. Fleming to Union National bank, 182 Fourth avenue, for $22,000, by Liggett & Goehring.

John Worthington to Union National bank 184 Fourth avenue, for $20,500, by Union Realty Company.

Second Presbyterian congregation to J. H. Goehring, Penn avenue and Seventh street, for $500,000. Goehring sold it to Herbert Du Puy for $600,000.

S. C. Graham to W. L. Abbott 1014-1020 Penn avenue, for $250,000, by Union Realty Company.

S. Hamilton to Dr. R. H. M. MacKenzie, Penn avenue and Barkers alley, for $225,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

A. E. Kramer to Mrs. A. J. Bart, 907 Penn avenue, for $80,000, taking in part payment two apartment houses at Forbes street and McDevitt place, by Gordon Smith Company.

Dr. R. H. M. Mackenzie to G. B. Barrett, 636 Penn avenue, for $75,000, taking in part payment an apartment house in Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg, valued at $32,500, by Wilkinsburg Real Estate & Trust Company.

Dr. R. H. M. Mackenzie to S. Hamilton, 806 Penn avenue, for $59,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

H. W. Oliver estate to S. Nirdlinger, Sixth avenue, for $600,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Emma A. Walker to H. Straub, 640 Liberty avenue, half interest, for $52,800.

S. F. Nirdlinger to B. F. Kieth, Sixth street, for $450,000, by Charles Crosby.

E. Wolf to E. Proctor, 209 Second avenue, for $35,000.

C. A. and J. G. Anderson to L. Brant, 135-137 Seventh street, for $65,000, by George Bros.

J. I. Levy to Mrs. H. Bedillion, 135 Ninth street, for $26,750, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Mrs. H. Bedillion to H. A. Kuaze, 135 Ninth street, for $35,000, taking in part payment an apartment house in Arch street, Allegheny, valued at $30,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

William Flinn to Frank McCana, Diamond street, near East Diamond street, for $60,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

M. N. Verner estate to C. C. Mellor, First avenue, for $72,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

C. E. Cornelius to Wabash Railroad Company, First avenue and Ferry street, for $65,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Eichbaum Lithographing & Printing Company to unknown, Second avenue and Cherry alley, for $100,000, by Mortgage Banking Company.

Robert E. Stewart to Sarah E. and Mary H. Sawyer, 433 Wood street, for unknown price.

William L. Abbott to Iron City Improvement Company, Penn avenue and Tenth street, for $650,000, by Union Realty Company.

A. E. Arthur's estate to Robert E. Woodside, 308 Grant street, for $31,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

Mary E. Moorhead to Kaskel Solomon, Water street, for $190,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

H. H. Smith to Mortgage Banking Company, Second avenue near Cherry alley, for $25,000.

Isaac, Morris and Henry Kaufmann to W. P. Fraser, Penn avenue and Seventh street, for $150,000, taking in part payment residence in Beech avenue, Allegheny, valued at $50,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

Minnis estate to Henry and J. N. Hartman, 512 Fourth avenue, for $20,000, by Warren & Gray.

S. C. Grier estate and others to Charles Donnelly and James C. Chaplin, three-fourth interest in Chronicle Telegraph building, by C. G. Paul.

John P. Shaffer to Hartje Brothers, 18 Wood street, for $50,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Joseph Cohen to Frank C. Jones, 36 and 38 Second avenue, for $44,400, taking in part payment houses in Quincey and Onyx streets and frontage in Hays street, by Aronson Realty Company.

John A. Stales to Ralph M. Weaver, 218-222 Third avenue, for $80,000.

Thomas Gamble to Wabash Railroad Company, Fourth avenue and Ferry street, for $35,000.

George J. McKee to Charles Donnelly, 502-510 Liberty avenue, for unknown price, by Avey & Irish.

H. J. Bailey estate to George Berger estate, 407-409 Grant street, for $95,000, by Avey & Irish.

Catherine G. Bailey to Thomas Rodd, Second avenue and Chancery lane, for $150,000, taking in part payment lot at Ellsworth and Amberson avenues, valued at $50,000, by Gordon-Smith Company and Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Robert G. McIntosh to W. C. Gundelfinger, 240 Diamond street, for $110,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

Hartje Bros. to Max Friedman, 229 Second avenue, for $27,500, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

J. Rabe to North American Savings Company, 404 Market street, for $60,000, by F. D. Nicola.

Harry Davis to Harvey H. Smith, 420-424 First avenue, for $82,500, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

First Ward school house to F. W. Mueller, for $100,000.

T. J. Keenan to O. S. Hershman, Reineman's court, for $32,000.

S. R. Patterson to Hartje Bros., First avenue, for $28,000.

Ralph M. Weaver to T. N. Barnsdall, 222 Third avenue, for $81,000.

William H. Stevenson to J. Frederick Beyers, 623-625 Penn avenue for $285,000, by J. H. Goehring and Home Trust Company.

Carlisle estate to D. Gregg McKee, 826 Liberty avenue for $85,000, by John D. Shannon.

D. Gregg McKee to Mrs. Mary Jones, 826 Liberty avenue, for $85,000.

George B. Barrett to S. H. Willock, 636 Penn avenue, for $70,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Cecelia Triplett to unknown, 507-509 Water street, for $30,000, by Union Realty Company.

H. H. Willock to Somerfield Machine & Manufacturing Company, 218-220 Second avenue, for $48,000, by Land Trust Company.

Susan E., John W. and A. K. Robinson to Charles L. Walther, Diamond and East Diamond streets, for $140,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

M. E. Brown, M. L. Gates, J. H. Steele and C. S. Hays to Charles L. Walther, 217-223 Diamond street, for $80,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

E. M. Rush estate to Seaboard Realty Company, Fourth avenue and Market street, for $500,000, in part payment for New York hotels, by J. F. Berger.

E. M. Rush estate to Seaboard Realty Company, 225 Fifth avenue, for $300,000, in part payment for New York hotels, by J. F. Berger.

A. H. Wilson to J. H. Goehring, 643 Liberty avenue, for $140,000, by J. H. Goehring.

Reform Congregation Rodeph Shalom to Second Presbyterian church, Eighth street, for $80,000.

Mrs. Minnie R. Mathews to E. V. O'Brien Company, 80 Second avenue, for $28,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Harry Davis to Herbert Du Puy, 326 Fifth avenue, 130-132 Sixth street and property at Ninth street and Penn avenue, taking in part payment residence in Western avenue, Allegheny, the deal amounting to $700,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

William G. Schmidt to A. C. Nicola, 330 Liberty avenue, for $45,000, by Charles Crosby.

Atterbury estate to Hartje Bros., 431-433 Second avenue, for $60,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

H. A. Kunze to W. P. Fraser, Ninth street, for $40,000, taking in part payment property in Allegheny, by A. B. Hay Jr.

Seaboard Realty Company to Frank McCann, Fourth avenue and Market street, for $450,000, by J. F. Berger and A. J. Millar.

W. P. Fraser to George E. McCague, Penn avenue and Seventh street, for $165,000, by A. B. Hay Jr.

S. E. Nelan to unknown, 338 Second avenue, for $40,000, by Realty Corporation.

Hill and Hump Territory.

J. Kaufmann to L. T. Yoder, Forbes street near Magee street, for $30,000, given in part payment for lot at Fifth and Murray Hill avenues, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

M. E. Lafferty to T. J. Keenan, Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $50,000.

F. G. Stieren to Charles Ruben, 1601-1603 Fifth avenue, for $38,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

J. N. Wolk to Charles Ruben, 917 Fifth avenue, for $38,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

S. D. Rosenfield et. al. to W. L. Sloan, 911 Fifth avenue for $33,000.

S. Perelestine to John Farrell, 1635-1637 Fifth avenue, for $30,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

E. Rosenthal to Charles Ruben, 1711-1715 Fifth avenue, for $37,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

J. Wiener to unknown buyer, 1514 Fifth avenue, for $22,000.

S. Berkman to D. M. Kirk, Tunnell street, for $25,000.

H. M. Herman to D. M Kirk, 41-43 Tunnel street, for $50,000, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

Westhead & Evans to S. H. Lloyd, 55-57 Tunnel street for $42,500, taking in part payment an apartment house in Trenton avenue, Wilkinsburg, valued at $22,500, improved lot at Lang and Willard avenues and improved lot in Wellesley avenue, valued at $19,000, by Kelly-Woods Real Estate Company.

J. J. Gilfinan to T. W. Campbell, 508 Webster avenue, for $20,000, by George McLaughlin.

J. C. Bindley to V. Drave, 1029 Webster avenue, for $20,000.

Mrs. Sarah Ingram to P. and M. Burke, 1011-1013 Wylie avenue, for $23,750, by S. Arnold.

D. Rosenthal to unknown, 830 Fifth avenue, for $38,800, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

D. M. Kinzer, et. al. to L. H. Keighley, Wylie avenue, near Sixth avenue, for $20,000.

Thomas Hackett to Morris Kaufmann, 1414 Fifth avenue, for $25,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

Simon Abels to John A. Moore, 909 Fifth avenue, for $35,700, by Aronson Realty Company.

W. L. Sloan to Charles Ruben, 1417 Fifth avenue, for $21,000, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

H. Schneiderman to W. Walton Mitchell, 1404 Fifth avenue, for $35,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Adleman & Goldstein to Julius Baer, 1829 Fifth avenue, for $27,500, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

H. C. Blair to C. H. Adleman, 2524-2526 Wylie avenue, for $29,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Jacob Susman to H. Sani, 1345-1347 Fifth avenue, for $49,500, by George C. Norris & Co. and M. Goldstein.

B. F. Vaskamp estate to Julius Stern, Center avenue, for $35,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

R. F. Byalls to H. J. Goldstein, Chestnut and Gibson streets, for $22,000, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

East End Transactions.

Leazer estate to P. Ludenbuhl & Son, 5 Frankstown avenue, for $35,000, by W. L. Stewart.

Mary P. Semple to L. Vilsack, Frankstown avenue and Station street, for $30,000, by East End Savings & Trust Company.

E. M. West to George Boswell, Sheridan avenue, for $29,400, by W. L. Stewart.

Beechwood Improvement Company, Ltd., to E. Miles, 5629 Penn avenue, for $23,000, by J. N. Straub & Co.

D. W. Pershing to G. A. Urling, Negley avenue, for $22,000.

T. J. Williams to W. P. Fraser, Friendship avenue, apartment house, for $40,000, taking in part payment a brick house at 3332 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, valued at $16,000, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

H. P. Butz to Elizabeth Bocher, Stanton avenue, for $20,000.

W. M. Bennett to Eva L. Irwin, Negley avenue, for $20,000.

S. S. Pinkerton to E. F. Jackman, Fifth avenue and Bidwell street, for $80,000 by W. M. Cooper.

E. A. Kern to L. T. Yoder, Penn avenue and St. Clair street, for $75,000, in trade, by J. A. Young & Co.

Mrs. Mary Hendricks to D. H. Wallace, Center avenue and Shakespeare street, for $68,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

H. Du Puy to J. H. Goehring, apartment house at Penn avenue and Beatty street, for $100,000, in trade, by J. H. Goehring.

G. N. Powell to Joseph Stern, Stratford lane houses and houses in Farragut street, for $34,800, by W. M. Cooper.

J. W. Cheswright to Joseph Wood, Ellsworth and Amberson avenues, for $36,250, by Edsall & Hamm.

P. Winters to W. O. Wright and others, Rebecca street, for $31,000.

Fifth Avenue Land Company to Ella B. Stuart, Fifth avenue, for $35,000.

J. J. Corcoran to C. Craig, Rebecca street, for $28,500, taking in part payment property in Allegheny valued at $18,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

C. A. Warmcastle to P. J. Walsh, Penn avenue, for $28,000, by East End Savings & Trust Company.

Mary A. Woodside to S. Hasley, Atlantic avenue, for $26,000, taking in part payment frontage in Knoll street, Allegheny, valued at $18,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

J. G. B. McAuley to Mary E. White, Mathilda street, for $35,000, taking in part payment 15 lots in Chadwick avenue, Sewickley, valued at $22,500, by Joseph P. Rankin & Co.

J. M. Donaghy et al to unknown buyer, Aiken avenue, for $30,000, by Coll & Totten.

W. N. Voegtley to Mrs. H. Silverman, Stratford avenue, for $21,800, by Land Trust Company.

Dr. C. L. Kemery to H. Eames, et. al, Stratford avenue, for $20,000, by W. L. Stewart.

J. G. B. McAuley to W. P. Fraser, Mathilda street, for $38,000, taking in part payment property in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, valued at $18,000, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

T. Evans to R. S. Smith, 326 Negley avenue, for $21,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

M. B. Hallman to S. A. Dickie, Walnut street, for $23,000.

H. F. Shirk to F. C. Hodkinson, Race street, for $42,000, taking in part payment property in Lincoln avenue, valued at $15,000, by J. C. Dwight & Co.

G. G. Weible to W. L. Smith, 7821-7823 Kelley street, for $31,000, taking in part payment frontage in Pocusset street, valued at $17,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

E. I. Sweeney to A. W. Duff, Inwood street, for $26,000.

C. G. Moll to G. W. McNeill, Park avenue, for $22,000.

Security Investment Company to W. H. Whiteside, Thomas boulevard, for $28,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

R. B. Ivory to C. B. Kiskadden, Thomas street, for $21,000.

G. W. Mellott to W. A. Griffith, Thomas street, for $22,500, by Union Realty Company.

Mary E. Howe to Dr. J. H. McClelland et al, Fifth and Elysian avenues, for $100,000, by George Bros.

Prospect Land Company to J. C. and W. H. Lowan, Beechwood boulevard, for $43,750, by Coyle Bros.

F. A. Gillespie to William McConway, Lexington avenue, for $35,000.

W. H. Stoughton to J. A. Giesenkamp, Wilkins avenue and Fair Oaks street, for $30,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Mrs. M. C. Thaw to Mrs. Moore, Beechwood boulevard, for $35,000, by George Bros.

Hawkins Bros. to A. Cohen, Beechwood boulevard, for $22,500, by I. H. Aaron.

G. T. Oliver to Mrs. R. B. Berger, rear of Fifth avenue, for $25,000.

R. B. Mellon to T. C. Jenkins, Jr., Fifth and Shady avenues, for $51,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

H. G. Morgan to W. N. Murray, Braddock avenue, for $20,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

T. J. O'Donnell to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Salt Works station, for $25,500.

William Witherow to W. A. Jordan, Forbes street, for $20,000.

Martha B. Brown to Milton B. Bates, Marlborough avenue, for $20,000, by Jacob H. Goehring.

Joseph L. Dennison to C. C. Hamilton, Rebecca street, for $20,000, by Land Trust Company.

William R. Patterson to J. M. Loose, Liberty and Winebiddle avenues, for $31,000, taking in part payment 12 lots in Braddock avenue, Swissvale, value at $21,000.

William O. Wright to Mrs. Simon Johnston, North Negley avenue, for $21,000.

H. J. Orth to S. B. Liggett, Morewood place, for $27,500, by Liggett & Lennox.

C. G. Paul to Natatorium Company, Shady avenue and Aurelia street, for $60,000.

John M. Petty to Daniel Brady, Rippey and St. Clair streets, for $40,000, property at Maplewood and Atlantic avenues, valued at $35,000, being taken in part payment, by D. Behen & Son.

J. T. Russell to N. A. Means, Summerlea and Elwood streets, for $90,000, by D. Behen & Son and H. R. Newlin & Co.

Dr. James R. Vincent to unknown, Collins avenue and Broad street, for $48,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Gilbert T. Rafferty to eastern syndicate, Fifth and Maryland avenues, for $165,000.

George Schmidt to Dr. J. H. McClelland, Center avenue, Shadyside, for $160,000, by East End Savings & Trust Company.

William L. Curry to Mrs. Lizzie M. McGonigle and Mrs. Alice F. Espy, 226-230 Craig street, for $90,000, taking in part payment frontage in Lemington avenue, valued at $50,000, by J. A. Young & Co.

Mary A. Murtland to Edward J. Schellentrager, Penn and Homewood avenues, for $30,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Thomas Pittock to George W. Stewart, Beacon street, for $22,500, by Coyle Bros.

Dr. Cameron to unknown, Darlington road, for $25,000.

W. P. Fraser to Max Klein, Friendship and Winebiddle avenues, for $50,000, taking in part payment 911 Beech avenue, Allegheny, valued at $24,000, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

William O. Wright to John G. Holmes, North Negley avenue, for $24,000, by George B. Kelly.

Annie E. Pitfield and Mary McKenna to F. J. Lanahan, North Highland avenue, for $41,250, by Real Estate Trust Company.

George Hubbard to Bert C. Brown, Negley and Friendship avenues, for $35,000, by C. G. Paul.

Michael Page to Mrs. M. A. Cochran, 219 Dithridge street, for $24,500, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Homer L. Castle to S. W. Vandersaal, Margaret and Euclid streets, for $100,000.

F. J. Lanahan to C. G. Moll, North Highland avenue, for $41,250, taking in part payment Bartlett street residence, valued at $33,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and Greelish & Rafferty.

W. D. Zimmerman to John M. Wible, Kelly street, for $27,500, taking in part payment frontage in Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg.

R. H. Hay to Richard Gladden and others, 1102, 1106 and 1110 North Euclid avenue, for $28,500.

E. B. McAbee to Mrs. Lydia E. Rasner, 5810 Wellesley avenue, for $22,000, by J. A. Young & Co.

J. J. McAllister to Mrs. Carrie B. Anthes, 5100-5102 Liberty avenue, for $50,000, by Cooper & McAllister.

John B. Russell to James Smith, Bartlett street, for $27,000, by P. J. McNulty.

Mrs. Theresa Haberman to David Rosenthal, 7327-7329-7335 Monticello street, for $21,750, by Aronson Realty Company.

George A. Howe to L. A. Osborne, Woodland road, for $50,000.

Allan Wood to Herbert DuPuy, Morewood avenue, for $150,000.

Carl Hartwig to John F. Hovis, Chislett street, for $23,000.

J. F. Schlagle to unknown, 5331 Center avenue, for $30,000.

William Robinson to Arthur E. Crane, East End avenue and Juniata street, for $27,750, by C. S. Marshall.

D. R. Torrence to R. M. Arthur, Euclid and Hampton avenues, for $42,500.

S. S. Marvin to M. B. Suydam, Dahlia street, for $22,884, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

J. R. Morrow to Shadyside Land Company, Center avenue, for $25,000, by Continental Trust Company.

O. C. Zellner to Olive C. Pedder, St. Clair street, for $40,000.

C. H. Schwan to I. T. Brown, 605 North Negley avenue, for $27,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

C. C. Hamilton to John C. Kohne, Rebecca street, for $20,900.

D. W. Pershing to Mrs. A. V. Parkins, Stanton and North Negley avenues, for $23,000.

William H. Whitfield to John C. Logan, Denniston avenue, for $48,000 by Coyle Bros.

Dr. J. J. Mullen to B. C. Vaughn, 209 South Negley avenue, for $35,000, by C. G. Paul.

Mrs. J. C. Friel to David Rosenthal, 7227-7235 Monticello street, for $21,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

W. P. Fraser to William A. Emmick, 324 Mathilda street, for $30,000, taking in part payment frontage at North avenue and Palo Alto street, Allegheny, valued at $25,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

Forbes Land Company to W. H. Whitfield, Beechwood boulevard, for $30,000, by Coyle Bros.

Shaw heirs to Henry Hartman, Morningside road, for $30,000, by Land Trust Company.

Joseph L. Weldon to Sarah C. Vaughn, Bartlett street, for $29,000, taking in part payment Stratford avenue lot, valued at $14,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and S. H. Lloyd.

John R. Rush to William G. Friel, Friendship and Millvale avenues, for $28,000.

Frank Metcalf to John L. Welshons, Friendship avenue, for $20,000.

William B. Johnson to Edward M. Sheehan, Baxter street, for $30,000.

Margaret A. Steeth to O. J. Parker, Howe and Ivy streets, for $20,000.

John Bader and E. L. Brickel to R. C. Duncan, Black street, for $57,500, taking part payment frontage in Pocusset street, valued at $25,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

James Scott to Charles R. Miller & Co., Hampton avenue, for $30,000.

East End Mantel & Tile Company to W. L. Hardy, Center avenue, for $42,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

George L. Peabody to W. L. Hardy, Center and College avenues, for $72,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Mrs. Esther Gusky to David M. Kirk, Fifth avenue and Bellefonte street, for $125,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

E. W. Housten to F. C. Perkins, 330 Collins avenue, for $33,000, by J. A. Young & Co.

Westhead & Evans to R. A. Whiteside, Trenton avenue, for $25,000, by Land Trust Company.

R. B. King to George T. Richards, Negley avenue and Callowhill street, for $22,000, by A. L. Watson, and adjoining lot by same broker, for $20,000.

R. B. Coyle to R. S. Wilson, 514 Ivy street, for $25,000, by Coyle Bros.

George H. Snickler to unknown, Millvale avenue, for $45,000, in trade by Land Trust Company.

Nelson E. Young to James Hay, 708 Clyde street, for $25,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

H. K. Porter to E. H. Jennings and Bruce Millard, Fifth and Amberson avenues, for $110,000, by John A. Sharp.

Bruce Millard to Pennsylvania railroad official, Amberson avenue and Westminster street, for $25,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Mary A. Blair to John Nickel, Penn avenue and Friendship street, for $20,000.

Sales in Scattering Wards.

I. Jackson to K. Klebansky et al, Penn avenue, near Seventeenth street, for $21,300.

Schenley estate to Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, Hill street, for $145,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

E. L. and M. Adler to C. H. Nixon, Dinwiddie street, for $157,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Charles Lockhart to E. L. Adler, Dinwiddie street houses, taking in payment 20,000 acres of coal land in Alabama; total valuation, $40,000.

Blair and Johnston estate to Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, 40 acres in Twenty-third ward, for $100,000, by M. C. Hornberger.

G. Hubbard to F. Rehrman, Flowers avenue, for $42,000, in trade.

St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic church to Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, South Fifteenth and Manor streets, for $40,558.

T. J. Keenan to J. Schein, Bluff street, for $27,300, by S. S. Markowitz.

E. L. Adler to C. F. Robbins, Dinwiddie street, for $30,000.

D. L. Gilbert to Granite Improvement Company, West Carson street, for $52,000.

W. D. Zimmerman to E. R. Reno to Booth & Flinn, Crystal place plan, for $30,500.

B. Wolk et al to Iron City Laundry Company, Dinwiddie and Rose streets, for $28,000.

Dr. W. H. Kirk to M. Page, Dithridge street, for $30,000, in trade.

W. Langkamp to John Schad, 5822-5824 Liberty avenue, for $25,000, by Leahy Bros.

J. T. Heckman to T. R. Pitteck, Butler street, for $25,000, frontage in Beechwood boulevard, valued at $10,000, being given in part payment, by Elderkin-Stanton Company.

Wood property in Forbes street, to Willis L. King, for $75,000.

S. R. Smith to eastern buyer, Fountain street, for $30,000, by Coyle Bros.

Thomas Beatty to Abraham Rubinovitz, Butler and Forty-fourth streets, for $21,000.

Lewis Foundry and Machine Company to De Noon Bros. Paint and Glass Company, Bingham and Tenth streets, for $60,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

De Noon Bros. Paint and Glass Company to Wolfe Brush Company, Bingham and Fifteenth streets, for $35,000.

Bessie D. Gregg to Dr. John M. Balten, Second and Hazelwood avenues, for $55,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

C. E. Evans to unknown, 1314 Bedford avenue, for $24,000, by Real Estate Savings & Trust Company.

F. G. Stieren to Morris Kaufmann, 1331-1333 Penn avenue, for $58,000, taking in part payment 5072 Forbes street, valued at $25,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

S. Blumberg to unknown, 1814-1818 Penn avenue, for $26,250, by C. C. Hamilton and George C. Norris & Co.

Bernard Kenna to Joseph W. Craig, 56 and 58 Twenty-first street, for $28,500, by C. C. Hamilton and J. H. Armstrong.

E. M. Rush estate to Seaboard Realty Company, Second avenue, for $200,000, in part payment for New York hotels, by J. F. Berger Jr.

Thomas Crump to Fred Ingersoll, Craig street and Grant boulevard, for $116,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. L. Sloan to unknown, 1622 Fifth avenue, for $28,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

G. Richmond to J. Gusky, Butler street, for $20,000, by L. J. Frazier.

J. J. Speck to Emil Ertzman, Second avenue, for $20,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

W. J. Caskey to C. H. Chance, Forbes street, for $20,000, by C. H. Chance.

George F. Ninehauser to B. J. Stenger, Beechwood boulevard, for $22,500, by William C. Burchfield.

J. M. and K. C. Bailey to A. G. Borland, East Carson street, for $57,500.

Mrs. Annie E. Lewis to Bishop Canevin, Craig street, for $80,000.

E. Garrick O'Bryan to A. A. Frauenheim, Pike and Eighteenth streets, for $50,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Weldman estate to Wetzel heirs, Carson and Thirteenth streets, for $35,000.

Zug estate to eastern syndicate, Center and Negley avenues, for $53,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Charles Lockhart to A. J. Puffinburg, houses on Duquesne Heights, for $35,000, being in part payment for Wallace block in Wilkinsburg, valued at $115,000, by George Bros.

James H. Park to Joseph W. Craig, Twentieth and Pike streets, for $77,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

C. A. O'Brien to Colonial Ice Company, South Sixteenth street, for $75,209.

John H. Fahey and F. Pfeiler to Joseph W. Craig, Pike and Twenty-first streets, for $52,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

A. A. Frauenheim to Joseph W. Craig, 41-45 Eighteenth street, for $46,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and C. C. Hamilton.

John A. Sutton to C. C. Hamilton, Eighteenth street, for $20,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

Sallie P. E. Price to James L. Burnett, four houses in Elsinore square, for $28,000, and to Eliza J. Pritchard four houses in same street, for $28,000, by Borland and Waddell and the Union Realty Company.

Sallie P. E. Price to local investor, ten houses in Elsinore square, for $70,000, and to Alexander Jenkins four houses in same street for $27,000, by Borland & Waddell.

The Equitable Trust Company to Thomas Watson, eight houses in Kennett square, and nine houses in Carolina street, for $70,000, by Borland & Waddell.

Sales in Allegheny.

Pittsburgh Stove & Range Company to P. Duff & Sons, Preble avenue, for $40,000, by Charles Crosby.

Monongahela Fire Insurance Company to J. W. Craig, Preble avenue and Montgomery avenue, for $35,000.

H. E. McClain to W. A. Stone, 508 West North avenue, for $45,000, in trade, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

J. A. Munden to unknown buyer, 907-911 Federal street, for $40,000, by Edward Vogler.

J. C. Woodhouse estate to B. M. Block, 275 Federal street for $38,000, by Adams, Hemphill & Co.

Mowry heirs to A. L. Lowry, 510 Federal street, for $35,000, by Cooper & McAllister.

Standard Manufacturing Company to S. Cerlin Sons Company, River avenue, for $50,000.

A. A. Spivey to Louis Beddition, et. al., Rebecca and Lacock streets, for $40,000.

Thomas Dalzell to Frank McCann, Lacock street, for $40,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

J. O. Wormsley to Frank McCann, Federal street, for $38,000.

P. Wuesthoff to W. D. Johnston, Charles street, for $25,000.

J. C. Dight to W. Park of Rochester, Fayette and Fulton streets, for $30,000 in trade, by J. C. Dight & Co.

T. M. Marshall, Jr., to Allegheny Day Nursery, Perrysville avenue, for $35,000, taking in part payment, 307 West Ohio street and 1211 Race street, Allegheny, valued at $21,000, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

Pittsburgh Stove & Range Company to J. Horne Land Company, Rebecca and Frazier streets, for $30,000, by Charles Crosby.

Thornton Bros. to L. F. Reil, 118 Ohio street, for $20,000.

Charles estate to R. H. Boggs and Henry Buhl, Jr., Stockton avenue and East Diamond street, for $48,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

J. T. Arnold to J. H. O'Donnell, 1211-1115 Sheffield street, for $36,000, by A. D. Wilson.

Golden & Crick to unknown, 409-411 Martin street, for $22,000.

W. C. Lyne to unknown, Ridge avenue, for $40,000.

Henry Roesser to Michael Cunningham, 222 Federal street, for $40,000, by H. C. Meudel & Co.

W. A. Emmick to Frank B. Tomb and Albion E. Best, the Emmick apartments in North avenue, taking in part payment the Oakhill plan of lots, the deal involving $183,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

A. A. Spivey to William M. Orr, 130-134 Charles street, for $27,600, taking in part payment 300 Allegheny avenue, valued at $20,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Herbert Du Puy to Harry Davis, Western avenue, in part payment for Pittsburgh property, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

HOLIDAY WEEK'S RECORD WAS GOOD

Important Downtown Sales Announced and Suggestive Deal in the East End.

GRANT STREET SALE OF $50,000

For a week full of holiday festivity and excitement the past six days made an exceptionally good record. Several deals of more than ordinary interest were announced, and the bulk of dealing was much larger than brokers expected. Downtown property still continues to be the center of interest, and three good transactions were announced in that district in addition to the closing of one of the most interesting deals of the year. The profits realized in some of these deals are the most conclusive arguments brokers can offer to their customers in support of the theory that downtown real estate is a first-class investment and is likely to continue so indefinitely. Deals under way for weeks are drawing near to a favorable ending, and some very interesting announcements are looked for in the near future. An instance of these delayed announcements was the Demmler purchase of the Nimick property at Ross street and First avenue, which was made over a month ago, but which, owing to a peculiar condition, was not announced until yesterday.

The sale of the old Porter homestead at Fifth and Amberson avenues was the chief topic of interest in the East End deals. This sale is significant, as it shows how easily the large properties in the East End can be disposed of profitably if they are put on the market in smaller parcels suitable for residence sites. The five lots into which the Porter property was divided has already been sold and the sale of another parcel will likely be announced this week. The deals for home properties fell off somewhat, as was natural, but the inquiry is increasing steadily. During the last two weeks the call for suburban property has also increased considerably, and if the weather continues open the prospects are good for lively home selling in the suburbs all winter.

No Essential Change.

The F. V. Dodge company sends out the following bulletin on construction throughout the field covered by its representatives during the past week:

An extremely low record for work placed under contract is shown during the past few days and as compared with the same period last year the amount indicates a great falling off. This showing has but little significance, however, as it is the season when there is likely to be much uncertainty in the matter of starting new work. Its bearing upon the immediate future is scarcely a consideration, as there is nothing in these figures that affords a basis for forecasting the future. There has been practically no change in the general aspect of affairs since the bulletin last week unless it is possible that the stagnation in the starting of new work is even more complete than it was 10 days ago. The consensus of opinion among architects, engineers and contractors in all lines is that there is a large volume of prospective work which will assume tangible shape very shortly. The plans being outlined and there is nothing on the surface to indicate that any complications will arise to interfere with the handling of a satisfactory amount of business in a very comfortable manner. The few instances where prices are likely to advance beginning with the new year are not sufficient to change in any great degree the cost of carrying forward construction projects. What may develop with the stimulus of an active market a little later in the year is entirely problematical, but it seems quite likely that there will be a gradual advance in rates throughout the early part of the year, at least.

The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending December 28, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $250,000, against $406,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $368,277,000. The figures for the same week last year were $766,000, showing an increase over this year of $443,000.

Significant Downtown Deal.

The sale is reported of the property of Dr. J. A. Gladue at 534 Grant street for $50,000. It is known that the option given some time ago on the property has been accepted and the title is being examined preparatory to closing the deal. The property is a triangular-shaped lot at the southeast corner of Grant street and Webster avenue and at the end of Oliver avenue. It measures 28.3x80x61.7 feet and contains approximately 1,400 square feet. The buildings are ordinary three-story bricks of little value. The property runs back to the old Grace Reformed church lot and adjoins 96 feet in Grant street owned by W. L. Berryman. It is reported on good authority that a prominent official of the United States Steel Corporation will take title to the lot in the interest of the Mellons. The deal is significant, as the property is opposite the extensive holdings of H. C. Frick and in the neighborhood where the Mellons own and control a large amount of property. The corner, in case of the bump reveal, would be a most desirable one and in view of the possible invasion of the Grant street district by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it would be the key to a big business district.

40 Houses for Mt. Washington.

Another house building project that may be traced directly to the opening of the Mt. Washington tunnel is that of John F. Sweeny, who will shortly begin the erection of 40 houses on Mt. Washington. Through the Home Trust Company and L. D. Statler Mr. Sweeny yesterday bought from the Wilbert estate and Robert Silman 32 lots in the Thirty-second ward for $25,000. Thirteen of the lots face in Southern avenue, eight in Boggs avenue and the remainder in Will street. The first two streets are paved and sewered and Will street is to be improved this year. The lots are 25 feet wide and have a depth of from 100 to 175 feet. They are within 150 feet of the Mt. Washington tunnel line and within 500 feet of the new Charlerol street car line. This brings them within less than 10 minutes' ride of Fifth avenue. The houses to be built will be frame dwellings of six rooms each, costing from $2,500 to $3,000 each. Mr. Sweeny has made a notable success of this sort of building and when he has these houses ready for the market next May they will be sold on the installment plan.

Correct Price Was $185,000.

After weeks of guessing on the price which Charles Donnelly paid for the property at 607-610 Liberty avenue the brokers, Avey & Irish, yesterday announced the exact figure at $185,000. The property formerly belonged to George J. McKee of Cambridge, Mass., and the figures handed on the price ranged all the way from $125,000 to $200,000. The lot is triangular, having a frontage of 98.3 feet in Liberty avenue, between the Diamond National bank building and the Wabash station, 128 feet in Destin street in the rear and 91 feet on the west side. The improvements consist of a four-story brick building. As the lot contains about 4,226 square feet, the price paid is at the rate of about $41.74 a square foot. Mr. Donnelly bought the property cheap and no changes are contemplated at present.

Through the office of C. C. Hamilton the property of Michael Page at the northeast corner of Penn avenue and Twentieth street, Fifth ward, has been sold for $25,000. The lot is 24x100 feet and is improved with four frame houses which rent for about $1,250 a year. The buyer is a local investor, who takes the property for an investment.

Good Cause to Be Hopeful.

It would be hard to find a more confident and optimistic lot of business men than the real estate brokers of this city. Not for years has there been anything like the well-determined and hopeful spirit shown as is manifest everywhere in realty circles today. General business conditions have moved so rapidly in the last two months that the present prospects for a year of unrivaled prosperity are so good that the brokers had good ground for their exuberant feelings. A casual remark of one experienced broker is suggestive of the spirit: "We are rid of the presidential election and the St. Louis exposition," he said, "and the general uncertainty in business circles which held back dealing all this year has given place to a confidence which is widening and broadening every day. In my judgment the only danger that menaces realty business for the year 1905 is pushing too far forward so fast as to make the situation top-heavy. The experience of the last few years ought to be enough to prevent any movement of that sort."

The better feeling manifest is shown in the action of new firms starting up and the steps taken by older firms are taking to enlarge their forces or put them in better working order in the face of bright prospects for three years of general prosperity and with the most important improvements in the history of Pittsburgh either under way or in a fair way to be undertaken within the next year, brokers have the clinching arguments to offer to the man who hesitates to invest his money in city property. More business means more room needed for local firms. Every improvement means a great advance in the values of surrounding properties. Both of these conditions favor the investor, whether he looks for his profit in the renting value of his holdings or in property enhancement.

Suburban Building "Looks Good."

The prospects for a good building year in Pittsburgh are much better than one year ago. Unless labor troubles arise in the spring to hinder work and disgust prospective builders, as is likely, last year's record will be considerably exceeded. House building especially, has a large way behind the demand for homes for two years, is showing much improvement. Contractors say that in the districts along the new Carnegie line, as well as in other suburban localities, the amount of house building in prospect is larger than at any time since 1901. Both architects and contractors look for an advance in the cost of building before April 1 and are urging their clients to get their estimates in early. If this increase in cost is not too large the building crafts of Pittsburgh may look for a busy season.

Yesterday permits were taken out for the South Side warehouses being erected by the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company and for the warehouse of George W. Nicola, 133-135 Seventh avenue. The estimated cost of the former buildings is put at $875,000 and of the latter at $80,000. This will bring the total of building operations for the year 1904 up to about $17,500,000.

Other permits taken out yesterday in Pittsburgh were as follows: John W. and W. F. Lloyd, brick store and office building at Diamond street and Masters way, $16,426; Mrs. Lizzie Clydesdale, brick veneered building in Lake street, $2,500; E. B. McAfee, brick dwelling in Northumberland street, $8,000; W. F. Bingler, three frame dwellings in Hazelwood avenue, $4,000; Squires Carriage Company, alterations and repairs to the warehouse at Duquesne way and Cecil alley, $4,000.

Will Be on Ground Floor.

The firm of Warren & Gray, which has been located for several years in the Fidelity building, will move tomorrow to the first floor of the building at 310 Fourth avenue, which it will share with the German Trust company. The firm has added two experienced salesmen to its force and has also lately taken on two more employes in its rent department.

The Aronson Realty Company reports the following sales for the past week: Thomas Kelly to Mrs. Marion C. Nelson, an 11-room brick house on 36x120 feet in Howe street, between Marland and College avenues, Twentieth ward, for $14,000; for Henry Friedberg to Morris Shenkman, 2224-2226 Center avenue, three buildings on 48x120 feet, for $12,000; for James McAteer to Morris and Samuel Mosier, 1629-1631 Bedford avenue, two eight-room, brick houses in front and two small houses in the rear, for $9,000; for James Gormerly to Morris and Anna Tepiltz, a store and house on 20x108 feet at Chestnut and Vickroy streets, Sixth ward, for $8,000; for Morris Levy to a city physician, a nine-room brick house on 22x95 feet in Colwell street, near Stevenson street, for $8,000; to Moses Hurwich, 2323-2331 Fifth avenue, two seven-room brick houses on 25x85 feet, for $7,000; for Mary E. Probst to Wallace R. Chase, 5407 Wellesley avenue, a modern 10-room brick house on 26x97 feet, for $5,500.

Allegheny: W. L. Scott & Co. sold for A. A. Spivey to A. F. McDonald, vice president of the Reliance Life Insurance Company, 158 Watson boulevard, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny, an eight-room frame house on 50x100 feet, for $8,500.

Scattering Realty Deals.

Ambridge: The Land Trust Company sold for Samuel D. W. Waxmon to a local man lots 523 and 524 at the northwest corner of Merchant and Sixth streets, Ambridge, for $3,000.

Mt. Lebanon: L. D. Statler sold in his Mt. Lebanon allotment these lots: to A. G. Tim, 11 and 12 in Boyd avenue, for $800, and to David T. Hathaway, 24 in Academy avenue, for $600.

Aiken avenue: Coll & Totten sold for Thomas Atchison to Teresa Mooney, 40x155 feet on the east side of Aiken avenue, near Center avenue, Twentieth ward, for $5,300.

Allegheny: The Real Estate Savings and Trust Company sold for Jessie H. Tait and others to F. A. Johnson 20x100 feet in Buena Vista street, near North avenue, Allegheny, for $3,500.

Mt. Washington: The South Hills Trust Company sold for Fred Ruch to F. Vitter, 42 Natchez street, a five-room frame house on 14x107 feet, for $2,400; for R. B. Sterritt to J. Mulhern, 10 Lelia street, a frame house on 26x97 feet, for $2,000.

Transfers Recorded.

Healey Henry T to Chas Nonamaker, Dec 2, Homestead, 66x110, Third ave.	$	5,450
Deluca S to Luigi Cielo, Oct 1, 21st wd, Pgh, 42x62, Omega st.		1,700
Skillen J A to F W Selbel, Nov 15, 21st wd, Pgh, 23x106, Auburn st.		3,100
Smothers R O to Ida Hammond, Oct 26, 25th wd, Pgh, 22x120, Center ave.		2,700
Shickler Geo H to M B Wannemeier, Aug 25, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x93, Monticello st.		4,900
Fife Thos M to H M Bender, Nov 29, Millvale, 24x110, Stanton ave.		1,400
Haner T K to L A Woodburn, Nov 15, 8th wd, Pgh, 26x93, Hada st.		5,500
Kerr Alex to Nellie Crowl, Dec 14, 11th wd, Pgh, 20x100, Dawiddie st.		6,000
Lea F E to S C Farrar Jr, Dec 15, Carnegie, 167x52, Seventh ave.		3,500
Foster J H to W C Snodgrass, Mch 16, 41th wd, Alls, 125x55, Emmerson ave.		1,500
Amhill Jacob to Jno Schmidt, Dec 27, 16th wd, Pgh, 20x37, Howley st.		3,825
Foster J J to M H Stentz, July 1, 23d wd, Pgh, 100x230, Hazelwood ave.		5,000
Nuliet J J to J Irshacher, Dec 28, 16th wd, Pgh, 20x83, Liberty ave.		5,000
Lafferty L N to J M Witherspoon, Dec 22, Oakmont, 50x140, E st.		4,800
Climax Powder Co to Peter Wertz, Dec 5, Sharpsburg, 50x63, South Canal st.		2,500
Caughey Bella to Robt Withrow, Dec 31, Sheraden, 100x100, Sixth st.		2,800

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ended December 31:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
Fifth and Amberson aves.	182x200	Residence	$ 604	$.....
608 Allegheny ave., Allegheny.	27x149	Residence	666	.....
5080 Forbes st.	80x200	Residence	225	.....
826 Liberty ave.	19x132.75	Three-story brick	4,316	33 70
Amhsen ave. & Westminster st.	76x172	Vacant	323	.....
Ross st. and First ave.	80x 96	Four-story warehouse	1,075	11 72
Ellsworth ave.	90x120	Two houses	893	.....
Penn ave. and Seventh st.	37.8x 84	Three-story brick	4,440	68 75
Penn ave. and Friendship st.	120x147	Vacant	187	.....
534 Grant st.	28x 80x 61	Three-story brick	.....	35 72
Penn ave. and Twentieth st.	24x100	Three-story brick	1,041	10 41

COPPER COUNTRY BREAKS RECORD

Year Just Closed Witnessed the Largest Production of Mineral Ever Made.

A FORECAST OF PROSPECTS

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

HOUGHTON, MICH., Dec. 31.—The year now closing has been one of the best ever known in the Lake Superior copper industry. There have been years of larger net profits and larger dividend disbursements, and many years in which the average price of copper has ruled at a higher figure, but the production of 1904 is the largest on record, exceeding 200,000,000 pounds for the first time, and all of the good mines have prospered.

The prospects of several of the older mines are better at the close of the year than at the beginning, and some of the newer mines have proven their merit during the 12 months past. A number of new mining enterprises have been started, and others are planned. The price of the metal is nearly 2 cents higher at the end of the year than at its opening, and the market prospects for copper are excellent. The year just ending has been a good one and there is every reason to hope for an even better season in 1905.

The Lake copper district, including the counties of Keweenaw, Houghton and Ontonagon, with the larger mines in the central county of Houghton, is advancing steadily in accumulated wealth, in general prosperity and in the many adjuncts of civilized life that distinguish communities of a progressive character. The Lake copper district long ago outgrew the character of an aggregation of mining camps, and its principal villages and cities, ranging in population from 3,000,000 to 25,000 each, are solidly built towns affording all the advantages and conveniences of urban communities of equal or greater size that are dependent upon commercial and manufacturing pursuits.

The Copper Country's Prosperity.

The great accumulated wealth of the district, gained almost entirely through local mining enterprises and other callings collaterally related, is no longer confined to the exploitation of the mines and minerals of the Lake Superior district, but is invested in a dozen western states and also in the leading mining fields of Canada and Mexico. No greater mining successes ever have been scored than in the Calumet & Arizona and its allied mines in Cochise county, Ariz., financed by Lake Superior capital. The parent mine of this group already worth $20,000,000, has paid dividends of $1,700,000 during the first two years of its history as a producer, and four allied properties soon will reach the point of production, adding immensely to the accumulated wealth and dividend income of the Lake copper district.

Although native copper was mined in centuries past by that prehistoric race vaguely known as mound-builders, the history of modern mining in the Lake Superior district begun but 62 years ago. Allouez, Dablon, Mesnard and other early Jesuit explorers saw the copper in native form upon the southern shore of the great lake, and have left concise and accurate accounts of their discoveries, but mining never was attempted until 1770, when an English company sunk some money in what is now Ontonagon county, accomplishing nothing but the driving of a short tunnel in a clay bank.

Modern Mining History.

In 1842 the first attempts at modern mining were begun, in a hap-hazard fashion, and real mining may be said to date from 1844. The first dividend was paid, by the Cliffe mine, in 1849, and dividends of greater or less amount have been paid in every succeeding year. No other metal mining district of the world, in active operation today, can show an unbroken dividend record of 56 years. The production of copper is, all things considered, the most expensive form of mining known, and the Lake Superior mines, because of their low grade and immense depths, are the most expensive variety of copper mines.

Because of the enormous outlay of capital and the years of time required to change a prospect into a producing mine, the growth of the Lake district in output has been slow, compared with other fields, but it has been steady and the very necessity of investing a million dollars or more in a single mine and the further necessity of taking five to seven years for its opening, have operated as a sort of balance wheel in the industry, causing a steady growth, even during the periods of greatest depression. An iron, or gold or coal mine, can close down temporarily, but a Lake Superior copper mine never closes down, except as a confession of failure.

Neither can production be restricted or increased to any great extent because of present conditions. The large production of 1904 is the direct outcome of the copper boom of 1898-99, and the plans of today will not be seen in their maturity until four to six years to come. From the very necessities of the situation a Lake Superior copper mine cannot take advantage of temporary market conditions, but must base its entire plans upon the broad law of averages.

Figures of Production.

The following table gives figures of actual production for 1903, with close estimates of the 1904 output of each producing mine, in pounds of refined copper. These estimates, given in round numbers, are subject to revision by the actual figures, which will not be made public for several months to come, but the total will not vary 2 per cent from the figures given, and the corrections in the products of the various mines will not materially affect the figures herein given:

Mine.	1904.	1903.
Calumet & Hecla	77,800,000	76,430,869
Osceola	21,250,000	16,052,636
Quincy	18,000,000	18,491,258
Tamarack	15,250,000	10,286,695
Champion	12,500,000	10,564,147
Baltic	11,750,000	10,559,897
Wolverine	9,750,000	9,024,634
Trimountain	9,500,000	9,237,051
Mohawk	8,800,000	6,284,327
Atlantic	5,500,000	5,505,598
Franklin	5,500,000	5,309,630
Michigan	2,850,000	275,753
Isle Royale	2,750,000	3,184,991
Mass	2,500,000	2,576,447
Phoenix	1,750,000	202,823
Centennial	1,250,000	.....
Adventure	1,250,000	2,142,600
Winona	500,000	1,638,844
Ahmeek	350,000	.....
Miscellaneous	50,000	50,000
Totals	208,250,000	192,299,191

Analysis of the foregoing figures shows that the increased production comes, almost exclusively, from the new mines. The Osceola Consolidated has made a handsome gain during the year, but the copper has come from the Kearsarge mines rather than from the old Osceola. The Baltic, Trimountain and Champion mines of the Copper Range group also have made a good gain during the year, and the Mohawk shows good progress. The Michigan, which began production late last year, has multiplied its output by 10, and now rangs 12th in production among the 22 producing mines, operated by 19 companies, in the Lake district. But two of the companies have more than one mine each, the Osceola Consolidated having three properties in operation, and the Franklin Mining Company working two mines. The new producers added this year are the Centennial, which started its mill in July, and the Ahmeek, which has made a small production from rock stoped in opening work.

Dividend Payments.

Dividend payments by Lake Superior copper mines have been as follows for the two past years:

Mine.	1904.	1903.
Calumet & Hecla	$4,000,000	$3,500,000
Quincy	500,000	550,000
Wolverine	450,000	330,000
Champion	.....	330,000
Trimountain	.....	300,000
Osceola	100,000	.....
Totals	$5,050,000	$4,980,000

Given a continuance of 13 cent copper for the first half of 1905, which is probable, dividends should be paid next year, not only by the mines that disbursed profits in 1904, but also by the Tamarack, Copper Range, Mohawk and Atlantic, and the dividend payments of all of the mines paying profits in 1904 should be increased, the greatest proportionate increase being by the Osceola.

The growth of the industry, both in output and profits, is well shown by the appended table, which gives both output and dividends at five-year intervals, beginning with the first dividend, in 1849, and giving the production and dividend payments of each of the last five years.

(Lbs. Avoirdupois.)

Year.	Production.	Dividends.
1849	1,595,280	$ 60,000
1854	4,074,960	180,000
1859	8,827,965	360,000
1864	12,471,965	1,150,000
1869	28,625,301	210,000
1874	34,354,389	1,940,000
1879	42,071,829	1,818,650
1884	70,581,560	1,337,500
1889	88,175,675	2,670,000
1894	114,398,879	2,389,000
1899	146,950,388	12,318,450
1900	142,151,571	9,811,200
1901	185,716,848	7,436,000
1902	202,226,241	2,440,000
1903	192,299,191	4,980,000
1904	208,250,000	5,050,000

Periods of Abnormal Profits.

It so happens that two of the three years of most abnormal profits in the entire 55 years under review fall upon two of the quiennial periods included in the foregoing table. The dividends of $1,125,000 in 1864, upon a production of less than 12,500,000 pounds of copper, or less than one-sixteenth of the present output, represent a profit of 9.2 cents per pound, the largest ever made, with the exception of 1872, when dividends were paid at the rate of 11.5 cents per pound upon the year's production. The highest price of copper recorded since the beginning of the American industry was made at 66 cents, in 1864, and the average price for the year was 47 cents, as compared with an average price of 21¼ cents two years previously.

The dividend disbursements of 1899 also were abnormal, and were based upon an unhealthily high price for the metal, the dividends of that year being at the rate of 8.4 cents a pound, a rate exceeded only in 1864 and in 1872. Also in the case of each of the preceding years of unduly high prices, 1899 was followed by a great drop in profits, as the pendulum swung over to the opposite side. The average dividend disbursements for all years, since the first pound of copper was made by Lake mines, was 3.86 cents a pound to the close of 1903, and the dividend payments for 1904 were at the rate of about 2.43 cents a pound upon actual production, as compared with 2.59 cents in 1903, and 2.62 cents in 1902, in which year the rate was the lowest since 1887, and was the logical consequence of the abnormally high rate of 1899.

Basis of Actual Profits.

It should be remembered, however, in connection with these figures of dividends a pound of production, that the actual profits were paid upon a portion of the production only. The mines that have paid dividends in 1904 produced but 67 per cent of the copper made in the district, and their dividends were at the rate of four cents a pound upon production secured by them. In the case of the Osceola the dividend payments were but a small part of the net profits from operation, and the Calumet & Hecla and Wolverine also earned considerably more money than was disbursed in dividends.

Some of the mines that did not pay dividends earned good profits, which were used for improvements of a permanent nature and for additions to surplus account. All of these facts must be taken into consideration in estimating profits, or the result of such calculations will be misleading. Almost anything may be proved by a painstaking statistician who is unhampered by strict regard for the truth, by the simple process of selecting the favorable facts and ignoring the others.

A Magnificent Record.

Dividend payments of all Lake Superior mines to the end of 1904 are shown in the following table. Such of the mines in this list as are idle or have been merged in other properties have their titles prefixed by an asterisk:

Mine.	Dividends.
Calumet & Hecla	$87,255,000
Quincy	14,970,000
Tamarack	8,400,000
Osceola	4,847,300
*Cliff	2,318,600
*Central	1,600,000
Minnesota	1,820,000
Wolverine	1,770,000
Franklin	1,140,000
Pewabic	1,000,000
Atlantic	940,000
*National	320,000
Champion	300,000
*Trimountain	300,000
*Kearsarge	120,000
*Copper Falls	100,000
*Ridge	100,000
Phoenix	20,000
Total	$127,715,900

Next to the magnitude of the profits earned, the most interesting feature of the preceding table is the brevity of the list of properties that ever have returned profits to their shareholders. Out of upwards of 200 mines and attempts at mines, there are few mining fields of the world that can show a longer or a larger total of profits earned and paid.

Larger Revenue Coming.

The recent advance of about two cents a pound in the price of fine copper means an increase of about $1,000,000 yearly in the gross revenue of the mines of the district. The boom that broke in the autumn of 1901 was a pleasant affair while it lasted, but the awakening was rude. After the umbrella, so benevolently held over the metal market, was removed by the Amalgamated Copper interests, it was found by the managers, directors and shareholders of the Lake Superior mines that, almost without exception, they had adjusted their expenditures to a materially larger scale of income than was warranted by the new metal prices. The process of reducing cost to a safer basis has been slow and at times painful, but it has been effective, and while costs are not as low as 10 years ago, and cannot be made so low, because of higher wages, greater cost of machinery, and, in many cases, increased operating costs due to much deeper mines, the product of practically all of the Lake mines is made two or three cents a pound cheaper than three years ago.

The forces employed in the mines, mills and smelters of the district exceed 14,000 men, as compared with about 7,500 10 years ago. The increase in forces is much greater, proportionately, than the increase in production, but productive capacity of each employe is as great as, and possibly greater than, 10 years ago, a considerable proportion of the present large force being employed in the making of new mines, and in development and construction work at the older mines. Wages are good, and labor conditions are satisfactory, though there was a period of unrest during the early months of the year, which led to considerable loss of time and production at the Quincy and South Range mines.

Developments of the Year.

The more important developments of the year, and the present status of the individual mines, are set forth in the following paragraphs.

The Calumet & Hecla is continuing the work of rebuilding its stamp mills at the rate of a section a year. The work is that of putting new mills on the site of the old ones, rather than rebuilding, and the new equipment is many years ahead of that discarded. Ultimately the Calumet & Hecla will have 20 modern stamps, with a crushing capacity of at least 10,000 tons daily, and as a big mine with 20 miles of underground openings has been developed on the Osceola lode, paralleling the Calumet conglomerate, extensive mining upon this bed may be anticipated after the remodeling of the mills is completed.

Two shafts are being sunk upon the Kearsarge lode on Calumet & Hecla lands, and these are of more than average promise. Diamond drill borings upon lands west of the mine have failed to locate the long-sought "Tomahawk" conglomerate. Plans calling for the electrification of the mining and milling plant are being put into execution, and, eventually, steam machinery will be discarded except in such cases as those of the large hoists and other compounded engines, doing efficient duty. The cost of production has been decreased steadily and largely during the past two and a half years, under the present local management, and the company is adding to its surplus, in addition to paying dividends at the old and highly satisfactory rate of $4,000,000 per annum.

Progress of the Quincy.

The Quincy is securing a large production, and paying good dividends under rather adverse circumstances. The mine is growing deeper, narrower and leaner, but these disadvantages are offset, as far as possible, by the opening of new ground upon the Mesnard tract, north of the Franklin, and the adoption of the latest and best machinery for every use to which machinery is adapted, both underground and on surface. But for the extensive program of betterments begun in 1897, and to which strenuous adoption was made by some of the short-sighted shareholders, it would have been impossible for the Quincy to have earned dividends during the past two years. Shareholders in Lake mines who are hoping that their companies soon will set to the end of their construction account, will save worry by facing the facts and ceasing to cherish any such delusive hope. No big mine can hope to ever get to the end of its construction account, until it reaches the end of its existence, and as soon as work in hand is completed, something else equally necessary must be begun.

Osceola has had a good year, and ends in a strong position financially. The results of the work begun several years ago are now being felt, and the prospects of the property are exceptionally bright. The steel-compound stamp installed at the mill has proved a great success, and is crushing about 740 tons of rock per diem. So revolutionary are the results secured that it is probable that nearly every stamp in the district will be compounded during the next three years.

Tamarack Is Recovering.

Tamarack, after several bad years, is getting into better physical condition, and is also helped greatly by the higher price of copper. The plan on which the Tamarack has opened the underlay of the Calumet & Hecla requires tremendously deep shafts, connected with the lode on each level by long and costly crosscuts, which, in turn, necessitate long and expensive trams. The percentage of copper has run down with the depth, and the Tamarack has not been an easy mine to handle for the past three years, but is now in better shape and is again earning fair profits.

The Baltic, Trimountain and half of the Champion mine are owned by the Copper Range Consolidated Company, and in many respects may be considered as a single mine five miles in length. Production has been increased during the year, and the Trimountain, which was in bad shape one year ago, ends 1904 in fairly good condition, and before the end of another year will be in first-class shape throughout. The Baltic lode is proving one of the master beds of the district, and these mines must continue an increasingly important factor in the production of the district for some years to come. The Michigan smelting plant, built to care for the mineral from the Stanton-Paine mines, is not yet working satisfactorily, but progress is being made, and the troubles should be remedied soon.

Wolverine at Top Notch.

Wolverine continues to make new high records each successive year, and is in many respects the most satisfactory of Lake Superior copper mines. The mine itself is the richest amygdaloid property of the district, and among its other great advantages are the experienced Stanton management and the services of a superintendent who graduated from the school of experience after a 16-year course in economy at a mine that lived largely upon the proceeds of assessments and where every dollar was made to do double duty.

Mohawk has increased its product materially, with the aid of a third stamp, and the openings at the new shaft are the best at the property. While much below the Wolverine in its copper average, the Mohawk may improve at depth, as the Wolverine did, and even if only the present average is maintained will make a profitable mine and should be able to begin dividends in 1905, having established a handsome surplus.

Atlantic made money during 1904 and should do even better in 1905. A change is to be made in the system of mining, but this is not so serious or costly a matter as imagined by the alarmists. The Atlantic has met and conquered all sorts of trouble in the past and will do as well with the troubles of the immediate future. Eventually section 16 should give the Atlantic Company one or perhaps two good new mines, but the present policy of the company is to allow the neighbors to prove the property by development work both north and south.

During the year 1904 a number of entirely new properties have been brought out, though there have been no large stock fluctuations, owing to the hesitancy of the investors of Boston and vicinity to put money into anything cupriferous. They prefer waiting until a copper boom is on, and paying twice as much for what they buy, which is the way of the world in other places than Boston. Perhaps the most promising of the new properties is that of the Superior Copper Company, which is opening a mine upon the northern extension of the Baltic lode, on Section 15. This property should make the fourth of the Baltic family, but is entirely separate in management from the present Baltic group. The Miskwabik Development Company is a combination of the Miskwabik, Federal and sundry lands of the Union Land and Copper Company and has a good prospect, upon which very little work has been done.

The Laurium company is searching around with a diamond drill for the southern extension of the Kearsarge lode. The Bohemian Range pool is exploring south of the Phoenix and the Kaukauna, which is a consolidation of the Shawmut and Stonington properties, in the Winona district, is to be launched early in the new year, if all goes well.

The opening of new mines continues, and it is evident that the Lake Superior district by no means has reached the limit of its productive capacity. The year now closing has been a satisfactory one in nearly all essentials, and 1905 promises to prove a better year in every particular.

(Copyright, 1904, by Horace J. Stevens.)

PEER "CUSSED;" DIVINES WORRY

Earl Tankerville's Message to Dr. Lunn Shocks Evangelical Circles.

MY LORD A BACKSLIDER?

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

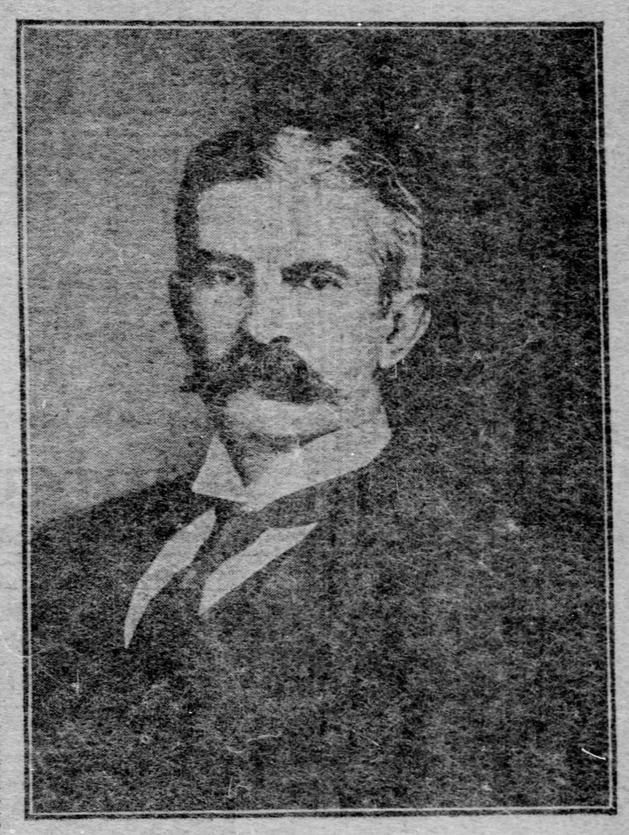
LONDON, Dec. 17.—Evangelical circles are greatly agitated over the question whether the earl of Tankerville can longer be regarded as a "brand plucked from the burning," since his frank and impenitent acknowledgment that he sent Dr. Lunn a message that he "could go and be d—d." Ordinarily, an oath from the lips of a noble lord occasions no surprise, but when it comes from Lord Tankerville it is a different matter, because for years he has enjoyed a reputation for piety somewhat unique in the British peerage.

In his early days he had a reputation of a different sort. Then he was known as a jolly good fellow who could sing a roystering song with good effect, and to the proverbial proficiency of a trooper in the use of "cuss words" added that of the sailor, for he had been in both army and navy. But he subsequently underwent conversion and in 1892 tourned the country with the late Mr. Moody, often taking the place of Mr. Sankey in singing hymns at the famous revivalist's meetings, for his voice is an exceptionally fine one. Great was the rejoicing over this evidence of his religious zeal, and he was held up as a shining example for other lords who would save themselves and their country from perdition.

Since his accession to the family titles and the ancestral estates of some 13,000 acres, on the death of his father in 1899, he has not been so much in evidence at religious gatherings, but still no suspicion was entertained that he had become a backslider until it was aroused by his use of the big "D" in his message to Dr. Lunn and intensified by publicly expressed "disgust" for what he termed the latter's "evangelical effusion." The sting of that characterization lies in the fact that Dr. Lunn enjoyed no little renown as a religious exhorter before he found a more profitable field for his talents in the establishment of a tourist's agency.

Dr. Lunn, it will be recalled, conceived the brilliant idea of chartering a liner for a cruise in the Mediterranean, under the auspices of a choice band of peers and at rates commensurate with the exalted social privileges which purchasers of tickets would enjoy on the voyage. According to the doctor, Lord Tankerville accepted the chairmanship of the enterprise and the free use of two staterooms for himself and his wife, and all went swimmingly until a newspaper, greatly lacking in respect for coronets, got hold of the story and made some caustic observations concerning the "titled touts," who figured in the scheme. Thereupon Lord Tankerville issued a public disclaimer of any connection with the affair and asserted that the use of his name had been entirely unauthorized. Dr. Lunn sought a retraction.

After leading him a stern chase through the wilds of Northumberland Lord Tankerville refused to see him and sent the message which has caused his old cronies to chuckle and the pious associates of his later years to grieve. Dr. Lunn, it is understood, will go to law over the matter—which some people consider the next thing to going to the devil—and society is looking forward to the threshing out of the case with keen delight.



THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION TOUCHED WARDEN

Red Tape Threatened to Deprive Man of Liberty, but Governor's Message Intervened.

'TWAS HAPPY NEW YEAR'S DAY

"A 3207" sat in his steel-barred cell in the penitentiary. No matter what his name, the foregoing number was his mark of identity to the prison authorities and guards. He was a convict, and as such had learned to expect no more consideration, as an individual, than was tendered him by those in authority.

Supper was over and in the long, bare, dreary tiers of little cells the men sat and smoked, or read; some of them, fatigued by the day's labor in the shops, or caring more for sleep than literary diversion, lay on their cots courting oblivion until the following morning, when the old grind would be resumed.

The range was silent, only the measured step of the keeper on the stone floor breaking the stillness of the night. "A 3207" was happier than he had been for four years. It was the day before New Year's eve and in the morning he was to be liberated. His long term of agony and heart-ache was about over, and on the morrow the great prison would be to him but an awful memory; a dream of wasted years; a never-to-be-forgotten explation of a crime committed when there seemed no alternative but the death of their little one.

From his cell in the upper range he could see out across the river and up into the blue night sky where the stars shone.

Big Prison Went to Sleep.

"One more night of this, Annie will meet me outside these gray walls and I will carry in my arms little Annie who has seen her father only in these clothes on the visiting days the law allows us."

As he uttered the last word a shudder passed through him and tears stood in his eyes. Yes, he was sorry for them. For almost four years he had been one of them. The little Annie would never be allowed to forget that.

Nine o'clock struck. The lights went out. "A 3207" with a sigh prepared to get into his cot. The big wing was silent and dark; it was the prisoners' time for sleep.

In the warden's office sat a sad-faced little woman; on her knees a pretty blue-eyed child that looked about expectantly. "I am very sorry for you, madam," said the kind-hearted warden. "A mistake has been made at the governor's office—merely a technical error, but, slight as it is, it takes from me the authority to release your husband today. Until this mistake has been corrected I have no power to do anything but hold the man here."

Big tears stood in the little woman's eyes as the sympathetic warden explained to her how two figures had been transposed. In the recommendation of the prison inspectors sent to the state capitol "A 3207" appeared on the commutation list. The man carrying that number had earned the commutation provided by the laws governing the state prisons. He was to be given his liberty the day before New Year's day, along with several others. The long engraved sheet signed by the governor had arrived the day before. The warden was authorized to release from the prison those whose numbers appeared on the sheet. "A 3207" now read "A 2307." The first two figures had been transposed. The warden was morally certain that "A 2307" should be brought from his cell and given into the custody of that little woman, but official red-tape denied any such procedure. That mistake must be remedied before the man could be turned out.

The little woman see ned stunned, and the pretty blue-eyed child, knowing instinctively that its mother was in trouble, cried softly, its face in the warden's bosom. The warden's heart was touched. A message went to the state capitol.

Red Tape Was Satisfied.

"Governor left this morning for his home," came the reply. The warden was perplexed.

"Wait here for a little while," he said, as he went into another office and closed the door. Over the long-distance 'phone the thing was explained to the governor. A word-picture of the poor little woman, faithful through the years to the convict husband; the heart-breaking plight she was in; the sorrowing of the little child; was drawn by the warden and the reply was prompt:

"I authorize you to give that man his liberty and God bless the little woman."

"But I must have that over your signature, governor." Again the red-tape cropped out. Within an hour came the message; the war

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

MAY OBTAIN AID BY AFFILIATION

Letter Carriers' Association Are Likely to Join American Federation of Labor.

MEMBERS WANT LEGISLATION

The attention of the country has again been called to the relations of government employes with the organized labor movement, partly through President Roosevelt's message to congress and partly through the dismissal of prominent officers of the Letter Carriers' association and the Rural Carriers' association for attempting to influence legislation in their favor.

In local labor circles there has been a good deal of discussion on the subject, and some of the leading labor officials see prospective gains for organized labor in the events of the past few weeks.

Luke Grant of Chicago, a well-known writer on labor subjects, in discussing the affairs of the letter carriers last week said:

In his message to congress President Roosevelt rather encouraged the idea of employes of the government becoming members of labor unions in their respective callings. At the same time he is determined that the orders issued through department heads something over a year ago to the effect that government employes must not go outside of the department in which they are employed to seek legislation shall be adhered to.

This opens up a good field for speculation as to the future of the Letter Carriers' association and the Rural Carriers' association. According to the ideas of well informed labor leaders, it means that both associations will have to eschew their former policy of isolation and become integral parts of the organized labor movement through the American Federation of Labor.

If the letter carriers are to be debarred from attempting to influence legislation favorable to them, which the president seems to think is essential, it follows that they will have to seek redress in some other way, and, according to the opinions of labor men, the natural channel is through the American Federation of Labor.

For several years the American Federation of Labor has been in the habit of sending a delegate to the conventions of the National Letter Carriers' association, extending it an invitation to become affiliated. The letter carriers, while they have considered the matter, and while many of them as individuals favored the step, have held aloof, believing it would not be of great practical benefit to them. Recent developments may have the effect of changing their ideas on this subject.

Among the letters carriers, as well as the railroad organizations, there has been in the past a groundless fear that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor meant perhaps a sympathetic strike to support some other affiliated union. Those who are well informed on the constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor, of course, understand that such a proposition is ridiculous, for the reason that the A. F. of L. never did, nor will it ever, have any power to call a strike.

The letter carriers, postal clerks, and other employes of the postoffice department of the government believe they are entitled to better salaries. They have stood practically still, while other classes of labor have gone forward, until today labor is better paid than it ever was before, notwithstanding the claims of the Socialist agitators that the "rich are growing richer and the poor poorer." The rich may be growing richer, but the poor are growing richer also.

The letter carriers, being employes of the government, and the strike being out of the question as both absurd and impracticable, it follows that the only way they can secure the increased salaries they ask for is through legislation. If they are to be debarred from going beyond the department heads to ask for this legislation, it also follows that they must rely on the organized labor movement to go direct to congress for them.

Organized labor has never been entirely selfish. While it has aimed to benefit its members first, it has benefited the entire working class, and, as has already been stated, it has incidentally benefited the letter carriers and postal clerks. At the same time the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor is not likely to interest itself much in the passage of a law intended for the benefit of letter carriers alone unless they become a part of the labor movement and contribute their share of the expense.

The letter carriers are beginning to realize their exact position. The proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is being more seriously considered now than it ever was before. They see through it a way to influence the legislation they desire, without running counter to the order of their department heads. There are some labor leaders who believe that within a few months the letter carriers will be a part of the American Federation of Labor.

In Chicago there is one union of postal clerks that has been affiliated with the A. F. of L. since it was organized four years ago. It is steadily growing in strength, while at the same time another association of postal clerks whose members are engaged in the same class of work is gradually falling in membership. The clerks are gradually withdrawing from the independent association and joining the regular labor union. That in itself is a slight indication of how the government employes are beginning to regard the labor movement.

A petition to congress backed by the organized labor movement of the country is likely to receive more consideration than one backed by the letter carriers, even were it permissible for them to go to congress with such a petition. When they are denied that permission it is but natural they should turn to the American Federation of Labor, which is open to them, as it is to every other class of workers in the country.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEMS

A British Leader Tells of Successful Methods Employed to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts.

William Abraham, president of the Miners' Federation of South Wales, who is making a tour of the United States, is a power in industrial circles in Great Britain. In addition to his position at the head of the Miners' Federation of Wales, he is treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. He is a coal miner and worked for many years under ground. For 20 years he has been a member of parliament, and on the occasion of his last election received the largest single seat majority ever given in Great Britain. In discussing industrial conditions in Great Britain, Mr. Abraham said that this country can learn much from the older country in the line of settling industrial strife, but declared that from his observation there is a strong tendency on the part of American labor to arrange for the peaceful solution of labor problems.

"The work of conciliation boards is the better way to settle these troubles," he said. "During my stay in this country I have spoken publically several times along this line, urging the adoption of similar methods here. In Wales the strike and lockout is a thing of the past.

"In several ways the legislation of Great Britain along labor lines is superior to that of this country. For instance, there is the law known as the workingman's compensation law. This measure practically does away with the tedious and expensive suits for damages on account of personal injury. In this country the workingman has little chance to recover, because of the co-employe theory and the theory of contributory negligence. The British law, which has been in effect for about six years, eliminates both of these safeguards to the employer. If a man is injured, unless it can be proved that he did it deliberately, he receives after the first fortnight, a sum equal to half his weekly wage. In case of death from such injury, his family receives a sum equivalent to his wages for three years if not in excess of £300.

"The result of this measure has been beneficial every way. The employer is made vastly more careful in the matter of his safety appliances and the condition of his works. It increases the efficiency of the men, as each is anxious to secure a position where he can earn good wages, so as to have a comfortable amount in case of accident, and no man will deliberately take chances of injury to secure only half as much as he can make if he is well."

PREPARING THE PLANS.

American Bureau to Investigate Industrial Problems and Compile History of Movement.

Nearly all of the $36,000 needed for the work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research has been subscribed in Chicago, New York and other large cities by men interested in the enterprise, which has been placed under the control of Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin.

The purpose of the bureau is to conduct a scientific investigation of economic and industrial problems, beginning with the compilation of an accurate history of the labor movement in this country, on the assumption that the labor problem is one of evolution and therefore, must be studied historically in order to fully grasp the present trend of conditions and events.

The work will be taken up with the idea that the trades union in all its varying phases is but a symptom of the evolutionary contest that has been going on, and is going on, between the different classes of society, both organized and unorganized.

Prof. Commons is a graduate of Oberlin college and was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins' University. He has held the chairs of political economy in Oberlin college, the University of Indiana, the Syracuse University and the University of Wisconsin, where he now is. He has also served as expert agent of the United States department of labor and in other capacities in connection with the industrial commission, National Civic federation and the New York Civic federation.

By training and experience he would seem to be especially qualified for the task assigned him as the head of the bureau of industrial review, and as the problem he has to deal with is one that presents no greater difficulties than departments of learning, the question is already raised whether, when he has collected the scientific data for his work, he will be permitted to collect and follow the logic of facts to their final truths.

In view of the growing conviction in the public mind that all of the diversified forms of industrial welfare are but the inevitable effects of a struggle which must grow more tense and unequal as the concentration of money power grows greater, it is thought by many that it may not be found expedient to play into the hands of radical reformers by furnishing them with irrefutable argument in favor of an extreme socialistic program, and the fear has been expressed that the bureau of industrial review may come to confine its work to receiving, instead of analyzing, industrial problems.

A BUSY FINISH FOR THE MILLS

But Few Plants Idle at Close of Year and the Outlook Is Bright.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

The close of the year in the iron and steel trade was the most eventful in many years, with the possible exception of the boom year of 1899. Demand in every finished line is improving and idle mills throughout the country are rare. Owing to the accumulation of orders the customary holiday suspensions had to be abandoned and all the mills that were closed last night for New Years will be in full operation again on Tuesday morning.

Conditions at the mills operated under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, according to reports from the lodges, are unusually favorable. Following are the reports received at headquarters and compiled for the Amalgamated Journal:

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills working. Plenty of standing turn men. Prospects fair.

Cambria Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 6 mills working; idle, none.

South Sharon Lodge No. 15, South Sharon, Pa., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Fifteen mills working; 5 idle. Will resume in full, 20 mills, Tuesday next.

Fair View Lodge No. 40, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Boiling department, all on. Bar and guide department, worked three days, idle three days; bar mill, one turn. Sheet and jobbing department, all on; one 44-inch, 2 38-inch and one 32-inch, the latter an average mill. Prospects good.

Future City Lodge No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., Heimbacher Forge and Iron Co. Boiling department, furnaces all on six days. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mill on six days. Prospects fair.

Ben I. Davis Lodge No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working; none idle; mill working single turn. Bar and guide department, 14-inch mill working; 8-inch mill working single turn. Prospects uncertain.

Iron City Lodge No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet and jobbing department, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mills working; Nos. 5 and 6 idle. Four mills will start Tuesday, second turn.

Prosperity Lodge No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., LaBelle works, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Ten mills working; idle, none. Mill off one day, December 26; resumed December 27. Prospects good.

Wayne Lodge No. 65, Pittsburgh, Wayne Iron and Steel Works. Boiling department, all furnaces on three turns. Bar and guide department, bar mill off; guide mill on double. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill on double.

Progress Lodge No. 10, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Company. Bar and guide department, 10 and 8-inch mills idle; bar mill worked five days last week.

Gilt Edge Lodge No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, the mill is still idle. Prospects unknown.

Granite City Lodge No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, two new sheet mills working. Tin department, 16 mills working, 3 mills idle. It is expected that the three will be changed into two more sheet mills soon. Prospects fair.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Co. Sheet and jobbing department, 2 mills working. Tin department, 4 mills working. Prospects, fair.

Jefferson Lodge No. 8, Washington, Pa., McClure tin mill. Tin department, 5 mills worked part of last week; short of steel; lots of it now. Prospects, good for new year.

Empire Lodge No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Co. One puddle and 1 10-inch worked full all week; idle, none; standing turn men, 6. Prospects, fair.

Colonial Lodge No. 23, Monaca, Pa. Colonial Steel works. Boiling department, 10 furnaces working; none idle; mill on December 26; no Christmas here. Bar and guide department, all mills working; off one day. Sheet and jobbing department, mills all working; plenty of orders ahead. Tin department, hammer shop working full. Prospects, very good.

Cataract Lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Co. Boiling department, all on; started Tuesday morning, December 27. Bar and guide department, bar and 8-inch mills working; bar and 8-inch mills will start Wednesday; 9-inch probably off all week; repairs. Prospects, good.

Guernsey Lodge No. 47, Cambridge, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Sheet and jobbing department, 7 mills working; none idle. Prospects, good.

Westerman Lodge No. 52, Sharon, Pa., Sharon Steel Hoop Co. Bar and guide department, 8 and 9-inch mills working, none idle. Both mills on three turns. Prospects, good.

Bishop Lodge No. 34, Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co. Boiling department, 35 furnaces working; 2 sand bottoms and 1 pile on boards. Bar and guide department, guide and bar mill working full time. Prospects, bright.

Muncie Lodge No. 20, Muncie, Ind., Indiana plant Republic Iron and Steel Co. Boiling department, no furnaces working; idle, 22. Prospects not bright.

Capital Lodge No. 50, Columbus, O., Standard Chain Co. Mill working steady. Prospects look good for a steady run.

Stark Lodge No. 10, Massillon, O., Corns Plant Republic Iron and Steel Co. Mill worked as follows the past week: Five scrap furnaces and 2 puddle furnaces and guide mill worked full time. Prospects good.

John E. Ward Lodge No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Tin department, 30 mills working idle, none.

Atkins Lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Co. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working full. Prospects good.

Cumberland Lodge No. 1, R. I., Valley Falls, R. I. Boiling department, 5 scrap furnaces, 2 18 and 4 9-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Tyler Lodge No. 154, Pa., Washington, Pa., Tyler Tube and Pipe Co. Tube and skelp mills running steady.

THE MOLDERS' STATEMENT.

Relations of the Union With the Foundrymen and Results of the Depression Summarized.

An interesting resume of the year just closed has been prepared and sent to members of the Iron Molders union of North America by John P. Frey, editor of the official journal of the organization. Mr. Frey says in part:

One of the first fruits of the depression that seemed to exist was a request from the Stove Founders' National Defense association that a 15 per cent reduction should be granted by the Iron Molders' union. At the annual conference between the two associations, held in Chicago the middle part of March, the matter of a reduction was fully discussed, and though the stove foundrymen were somewhat dubious of the future, it was finally agreed that the percentage paid in 1903 should prevail for 1904. Happily the fears expressed by these foundrymen were not realized and the volume of business transacted during the year has been of a satisfactory character in this branch of the trade, many firms having operated their foundry with a full force during the year.

In the jobbing and machinery branch conditions were not so satisfactory, reductions were demanded by many of the foundrymen, and in addition to this another factor was introduced. The National Founders' association drew up a set of clauses covering the questions that had arisen in the past with the exception of hours and wages, and in addition providing for what has been termed the "open shop." As the yearly agreements held with members of this association expired, the foundrymen, in addition to their demand for a reduction in wages, insisted that the substance of all the clauses contained in their form of agreement should be incorporated or they would refuse to enter into any agreement whatever, and as all members of this association were advised by their officers to sign no agreement that did not contain these clauses, but few were entered into during the year.

A national conference was held between representatives of the two associations in April for the purpose of endeavoring to formulate an agreement that would be specific in its terms and general in its application, but the provisions desired by the National Founders' association were of such a character that the molders' representatives were unable to agree to them, and the conference adjourned without having accomplished the object for which it was called. Local conferences were afterward held in Indianapolis, Ind.; Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Worcester, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Cincinnati, O., and other foundry centers, for the purpose of reaching local agreements for the coming year. The obnoxious and one-sided form of standard agreement adopted by the National Founders' association was introduced in every instance and molders working in these cities refused to accept a reduction on the minimum, and were supported in their position by the executive board, they were able to maintain the minimum paid in 1903 during 1904, and Worcester, Mass., and Cincinnati, O., were the only cities where some of the foundrymen forced the issue of a reduction on the minimum, while at Utica, N. Y., the heater shops forced a reduction of 20 per cent on board prices. Our members were forced to take issue, however, on other questions in certain localities, the molders working for the Westinghouse company of Cleveland striking against the introduction of the premium system, and the molders of St. Louis, Mo., against the introduction of the piecework plan.

Many local strikes occurred through the action of individual foundrymen, who endeavored to take advantage of the depression for the purpose of introducing changes that were not acceptable to the molders. While the depression did not make itself felt to any degree in the stove industry, it seriously affected the jobbing and machinery branches, and the 100,000 out-of-work stamps issued during the year bear silent testimony to the extent of idleness that affected our members. The loyal spirit shown by the members, however, enabled them to keep their organization intact, and the value of the Iron Molders' union as a protective organization was demonstrated as never before, and while it assisted the molder it proved also of great value to the foundrymen, as it prevented to a large degree the ruinous competition that was a feature of previous depressions. As the year closed, the New York agreement passed into history and the official relations that have previously existed between the National Founders' association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America have been altered by the action. The future alone can point the way to a better and more equitable method of considering the disputes that arise.

NEW BUREAU PROPOSED.

International Photo-Engravers Union Agitating the Establishment of One by the Government.

The International Photo-Engravers union, which is represented in the Pittsburgh district by a large local union, has started an agitation for the establishment by the government of a bureau of photo-engraving. The members declare the United States government spends annually $1,000,000 for photo-engraving and that the work is done in various parts of the country, whereas if a bureau were established the work might be done in Washington and in a more satisfactory and economical manner.

The New York union started this agitation. It is the largest local in the international having a membership of about 700. This union sent James E. Cain to represent it at the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco last month and while there Delegate Cain brought the matter before the convention.

The matter was sent to the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor and this committee was instructed to use its efforts to induce congress to pass a bill establishing a bureau of photo-engraving.

Vice President A. E. Blanck was asked what benefit the International Photo-Engravers union would derive from such a bureau. "First of all," said he, "it will increase the number of photo-engravers employed and in a general way benefit our organization. It will also have a tendency to increase wages and, furthermore, it will make our union, which is already a recognized factor in the labor movement, a power. The work will be done under the supervision of the government and at a much smaller cost. We have noticed little or no opposition to the proposition and do not expect any."

Mr. Blanck said the Criterion, heretofore the official organ of the International Photo-Engravers union, had discontinued publication and added: "It is no more our official journal and we are at present negotiating for the purchase of the Illustrator and Process Review, a paper published in New York and edited by George W. Dunn, a member of the New York union."

"I recently received word from San Francisco," continued Mr. Blanck, "that our members employed there on the newspapers will receive an advance in wages of from $2 to $3, which makes their pay the same as those employed in New York. Local unions are negotiating for new wage agreement at present in Syracuse, Milwaukee and Hartford, Ct."

STAGE ELEPHANTS WITH INTERESTING HISTORY

W. W. Power, owner of the elephants and camels that are such a pleasing feature of "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the New Alvin theater came to Pittsburgh with his animals direct from the World's fair at St. Louis, where he had a show on the Pike. His elephants have quite a history. The largest of the quartet, "Tommy Boylan," saw actual war service in India and was later the property of a wealthy Indian prince, who rode him in the durbar procession on the occasion of the sumptuous ceremonies attendant upon Lord and Lady Curzon's installation as the Viceroy and Vicerine of India. "Lucifer," the next largest elephant, was originally owned by Carl Hagenback, and prior to that was in the Zoological Gardens at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. "Ratty" is distinguished as the only bucking elephant in the world. He bucks like a Texas broncho and it is impossible for anyone to hold a seat on his back. "Norton," the mate to "Ratty," is possessed of almost human intelligence. He is one of the most perfect examples known of what can be accomplished in animal training. In the mimic Boer war, in which the elephants engage on the stage, and which is a source of so much pleasure to children and adults alike, "Norton" brings down the house with his amusing antics of a lame soldier and his waving of a flag of truce. In the scene the two large elephants pick up one of their trainers, supposed to be a dead soldier and carry him off the stage, the one with his trunk wrapped around the man's neck. It is a great act and elicits enough curtain calls to make the average prima donna green with envy.

Standard Trix Cards

Greatest on earth — Nothing like them — Domino system of numbering. Patented 1903. Instantly successful. Just right for socials. Society's favorite. Played everywhere by young and old. Rules for Ten of the most fascinating games ever invented free with each pack, namely, TRIX, the king of all card games. FORTY-TWO for lovers of whist. TRIX FOOTBALL, all the rage, played just like real football with its due points, and seven other interesting games. TRIX FOOTBALL tournaments are great. All domino games can be played with standard TRIX cards. Sold by most dealers, or by mail. Enameled, 50 cents; gilt edge, 75 cents.

READ & WHITE GAME CO., Drawer P 591, Bloomington, Ill.

For Sale by L. H. Smith W. W. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Beggs & Buhl, Allegheny, Pa.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR DEFEATS A. F. OF L.

Attempt to Organize Retail Clerks' Local Without Result and Organizer Withdrawn.

SALESPEOPLE ELECT OFFICERS

George B. Squires, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in Pittsburgh the last six months to organize a local of the International Retail Clerks' association and put out of existence the Salespeople's assembly, Knights of Labor, has pulled up stakes. He was ordered to return to Washington, realizing the uselessness of a further attempt to swing the salespeople over to the retail clerks. This makes the fourth fruitless attempt to bring the salespeople into the folds of the Retail Clerks' International.

Mr. Squires claimed at one time the Salespeople's assembly had virtually agreed to return the K. of L. charter and take out one of the Retail Clerks. Later on he claimed he had formed an organization, the members of which were former members of the K. of L. body. He claimed he had organized the leading department stores and that the officers of the K. of L. had agreed to go over to his organization.

Mr. Squires' efforts have had apparently little effect on the Salespeople's assembly. There are more members in the organization at the present time than for several months. Charges were preferred against the few members who allied themselves with Squires, but they have been withdrawn. At the meeting held last evening the election of officers took place, as follows: Master workman, John K. Henry; worthy foreman, J. A. Bacherach; recording secretary, C. B. Hayes; financial secretary, J. Hostetter; treasurer, S. C. Schaler; delegates to the United Labor league and also to the district assembly, E. W. Hambleton, J. A. Bacherach and C. B. Hayes.

The futile effort to organize a Retail Clerks' union has instilled new life into the assembly. At a meeting to be held Wednesday evening the by-laws of the assembly will be revised. A sick benefit and death fund will be created. The plans for this subsidiary branch of the assembly have been worked out and will be ratified. At the next meeting the proposition of creating the office of a business agent will be considered. It is the intention of the assembly to bring all the clerks into the parent body as soon as possible.

Many More Applicants Than Jobs.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Copyright Cable.)—A Frenchman's traditional ambition is well exemplified by a decision of the Paris municipality. There have been so many applications for positions of all descriptions that no more will be considered before 1908. On account of the immense number already received the road sweeping department alone will still have 10,000 applications in 1908 after filling vacancies.

British Revenue Decreases.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The treasury returns for the United Kingdom, issued tonight, show for the three-quarters ending today, a total revenue of $481,248,320, a net decrease of $8,541,265 as compared with the same period of 1903. Of this total $447,068,535 was paid into the exchequer. The net decrease is $8,228,955 compared with 1903.

Be sure to read The Gazette Monday morning and see the extraordinary sales to be held by Rosenbaum Company in Muslin Underwear, Coats, Suits, Furs, Dress Goods, Silks, Art Linens and Laces. It is by far the most important announcement that will appear in the paper.

SCRAP IRON DOES WORK OF COIN IN CLEVELAND

Paper Money a Rarity and Baggage Tags Have Certain Trading Value.

Up in Cleveland you see little paper money and you must not complain if you get 10 silver dollars in change for a bank note. Like all towns near the northern border there is quite as much Canadian specie as that which wears Uncle Sam's trade marks. But this is not the worst of it. The dimes are worn smooth and the nickels look like disks of tin. Mutilated coins are equally abundant, but the Cleveland people take them almost with avidity.

A man last week was paying his bill at a big hotel preparatory to returning to his home to spend the Christmas season. His bill was a big one and when he threw down a $50 note he got a handful of nondescript change in return. He looked it over with a shudder and then addressed the cashier:

"Now this would be all right if I expected to remain in Cleveland, but I expect to go to a city where the people use real money. This Canadian stuff won't go. These shavings off a piece of lead pipe would hardly pass for dimes. Now, I know that everything that jingles will pass in Cleveland, but our people have eyes good enough to detect that this isn't money at all. Old baggage checks, suspender buckles, pants buttons and the heads of tacks have a certain intrinsic value, but when I make a Christmas offering to my little son's savings bank I should like to give him something that looks like money. Take back this scrap iron and give me some of the coin of the realm, if you please."

FORFEITED A BOND.

Another Citizens' Alliance Company Withdraws and Employes Union Labor.

A little story of interest to labor unions is reported from Wilkesbarre, where a large employer of labor, the Robbins Lumber Company, has withdrawn from the Citizens' alliance in that town, forfeiting a bond of $1,000 by its action. The company discharged its non-union employes, hired union men, and, it even hired men who had been discharged and blacklisted by other employers. In an open letter explaining its action, the company says:

"We withdrew from the association because we believe it to be unlawful, unjust and against the best interests of the community; because it believes in a systematic boycott against employes, who are to be at the will of the employer, blacklisted, boycotted and starved into submission; that a member of the association may brand an employe as unworthy, and that he will not be given employment by any other member.

"This advocates a doctrine that, when carried out to its logical conclusion, excels the cruelties of chattel slavery. It shows what the 'unworthy' employe would get if he dared to complain to his employer that his wages were too small or his hours of work too long.

"Our thoughts and sentiments are directly opposed to these principles, and we cannot and will not be members of the association."

Labor Leaders Appointed.

James F. McHugh, general secretary-treasurer of the Stone Cutters' National union, one of the oldest trade organizations in America, has been appointed a member of the committee on civic organizations of the inaugural committee. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. McHugh are the only labor representatives appointed on the committee.

GERMAN CITIES UNABLE TO HONOR THE CROWN PRINCE

Have Not Money to Buy Him and Bride Present for Their Coming Wedding.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The miserable financial condition of Germany has never been made more plain than since the suggestion was made a few weeks ago that German cities club together for the purpose of giving a wedding present to the value of half a million marks to Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, whose marriage is to take place in the spring.

Nearly all the cities are perfectly willing to give, but the majority of them find themselves unable to do so because they are so heavily in debt that it is impossible for them to raise even the smallest amount of money and it looks as if the idea would have to be given up.

The winter, which has already been very severe, has brought much suffering among the poor and the poorhouses are besieged by people who ask to be admitted, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have actually starved during the holidays. With the ever-increasing expenses for army and navy and the outlook that many months will pass before the rebellion in German Southwest Africa can be broken the prospects for the coming year are exceedingly gloomy.

"I had scrofula and erysipelas for eighteen years, until I heard

Of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Hilery Koons, of Queens, W. Va. "When I commenced to take this medicine I weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am glad to say I feel like a new man. I now weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds. When I had used one bottle of the medicine I could feel it was helping me. I realize Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine on earth."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N Y

Winter Resorts, HOTELS AND TOURS

ATLANTIC CITY.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's resort advertising representative is John C. Benson, general manager of the Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

HOTEL MORTON
Virginia Ave., Near Beach Atlantic City.
Open all the year. Capacity 250. Special rates for winter. Refurnished and redecorated. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Sun parlor. Elevator from street level. Fine table. Write for booklet and terms. Mrs. N. R. Haines, Owner and Prop.

GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Hotel and Sanitarium.
Always Open.
F. L. Young, General Manager.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths; elevator, sun parlor, golf, etc. F. P. COOK & SON, formerly of the Hotel Senate.

PHILLIPS HOUSE—So. Conn. Ave. New, brick, home-like; spec. winter rates. F. P. PHILLIPS.

NEW BELMONT FIREPROOF. Open Always. W. J. WARRINGTON.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

Pasadena, California.
The Land of Sunshine and Flowers.
Of Which Comprises the
HOTEL MARYLAND
Recognized as the Holland House of New York. Most beautifully located with all modern improvements. Cottage life is one of the strong features of which many are connected with the hotel.
Rates range from $3 and upwards.
American Plan. Booklet on application.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

SOUTHERN PINES HOTEL—Elevation 525 feet; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; orchestra, etc. Ground floor sleeping rooms; no consumptives; reasonable rates. W. E. GILES.

SOUTHERN PINES SANITARIUM.
Southern Pines, N. C.
Write for Booklet. Edwin Gladmon, M. D.

MT. VERNON HOUSE—So. Pines, N. C. New, high class. No consumptives; reasonable rates. S. A. CAVILEER.

HIGHLAND LODGE—Modern house. All improvements. No consumptives. Reasonable rates. F. E. WHEELER.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

FLORIDA HOUSE.
Modern improvements, steam heat; spacious rooms, with southern exposure; excellent cuisine and service. Rates, $2.50 to $3 daily. F. C. HAYDEN, manager.

ST. GEORGE.
Now open. High-class; elevator, baths, all new and modern; booklet. M. B. MONTGOMERY, of Hustis House, Saratoga, owner and proprietor.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Hotel Chamberlain,
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets etc. address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE COLUMBIA—Columbia, S. C. Special attention to tourists. Good service. S. W. WHEELER.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE
Broadway and Sixty-third St.
NEW YORK CITY
OVER $250,000 In improvements
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC CLOCKS, TELEPHONES AND AUTOMATIC LIGHTING DEVICES IN EVERY ROOM.
Completely Remodeled and Redecorated Refurnished Throughout in Solid Mahogany and Brass
One minute to Elevated and Subway Station Take nearest car at any Railroad or Steamboat Terminal, they all pass or transfer to the Empire
Within easy walking distance of all Theaters and Department Stores
Restaurant noted for Excellent Cooking, Efficient Service and Moderate Charges
Rooms (with use of bath) $1.50 per day up
" private " 2.00 " "
Suites " " " 3.50 " "
W. JOHNSON QUINN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RICHMOND HOTEL.
Washington, D. C.
17th & H sts. Two squares to White House. Long Distance telephones throughout. All modern appointments.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS.

HOTEL DRISCOLL.
Facing Capitol and grounds; well furnished rooms; single or en suite; finest modern improvements; reasonable rates. Booklet.
T. A. McKEE, Manager.

ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FLA.

THE ALTAMONTE HOTEL
ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, ORANGE CO., FLA.
Geo. E. Bates, Owner and Proprietor.
(Summer resort, "The Grand," Mount Vernon, N. H.)
The most complete and attractive select family hotel (100 rooms) in Florida. Every comfort and amusement; 700 ft. piazzas; 35 acres grounds, bordered by two lovely lakes. Oranges for the picking. Noted for excellence of cuisine and desirable patronage. Booklet.

AIKEN, S. C.

THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS
PARK IN THE PINES.
Aiken, S. C.
Open December 15th; delightfully situated and luxuriantly appointed. Write for illustrated booklet.
Lamoerton, Kieffer & McArthur, Props.
C. WIN PERKINS, Manager.

AIKEN, S. C. MAGNOLIA INN. Modern family hotel. Rates $2 to $3. HENRY BUSCH.

PITMAN, FLA.

PINEVIEW—Located among the pines and picturesque lakes of Florida, good fishing and excellent hunting; congenial and homelike.
Pitman Lake Co., Florida.

AUGUSTA, GA.

HOTEL BON AIR
AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens December 15—The famous high-class winter resort of the middle south. Well kept 18-hole Golf Course and completely equipped Club House. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving and every other known diversion for winter pleasure. Three through trains daily, 23 hours from New York. C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, also manager Frontenac hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ST. JOHN Charleston, S. C. Steam heat, sun parlor; golf privileges, etc. Tourists' rates.

MIAMI, FLA.

THE SOUTHERN—All modern improvements. Good table and service. Reasonable. A. FORSELL.

MARCH VILLA—Opposite Royal Palm Park. Modern conveniences and service. MRS. M. H. MARCH.

THE BAY VIEW—Modern House. Good table and service; rates reasonable. D. M. CONOLLY.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links.
Fine hunting. Excellent drives.
Best saddle and harness horses.
Write for New Booklet to
The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S. C.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

THE ARAGON Jacksonville, Fla. Thoroughly renovated, refurnished, with latest modern improvements; special attention given to tourists; entirely new management. H. N. O'NEAL, Prop.

HOTEL WINDLE—Modern; rooms en-suite, with baths; $2.50 up daily. C. B. SMITH.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

THE PALMS—On Lake Worth. First class service; white waitresses and cooks from White Mountains; $2 daily; special weekly. J. C. STOWERS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

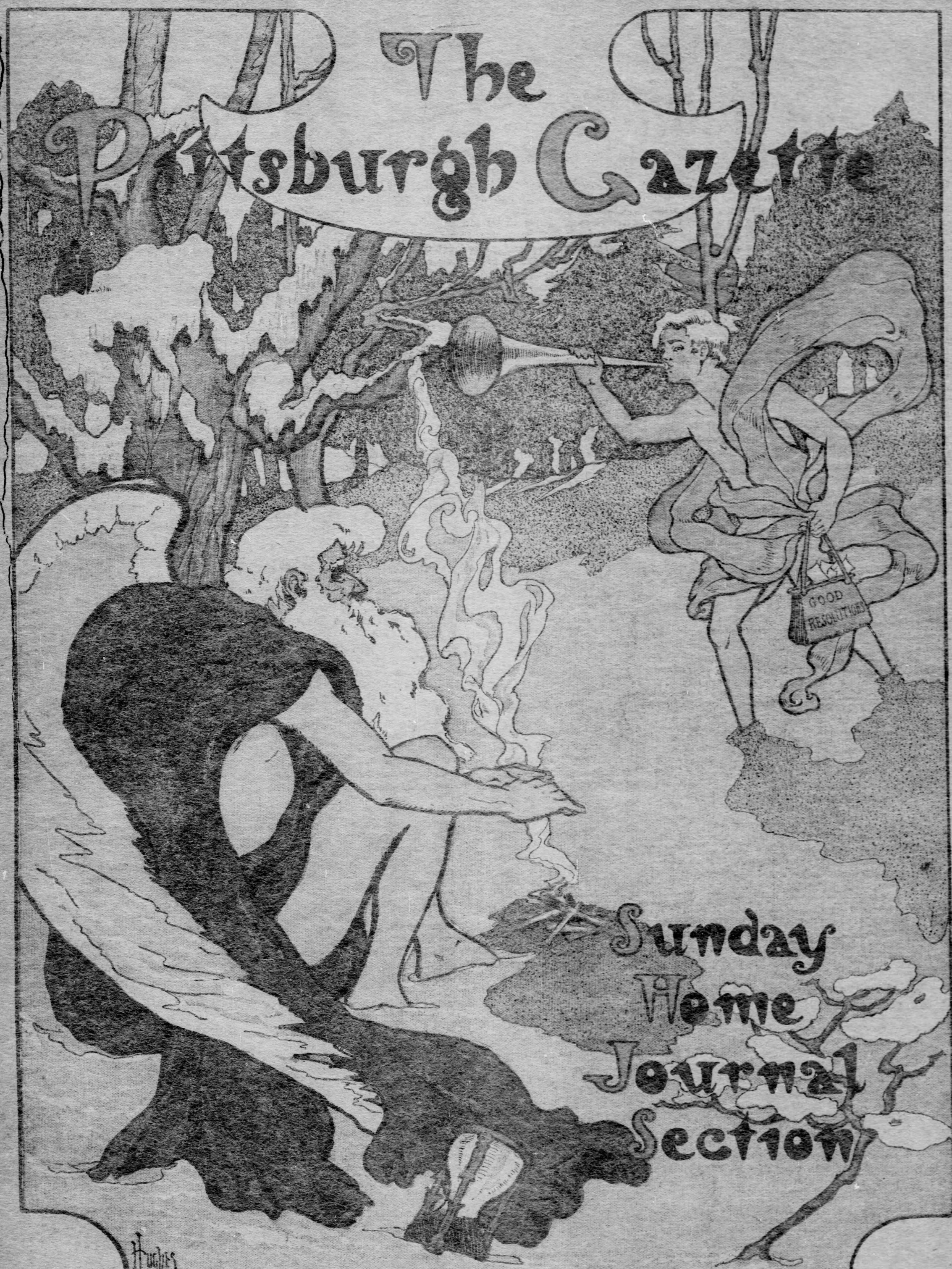
PALMER HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
18th season; now open, under same ownership and management. C. Palmer Clev[illegible]

BEECHWOOD VILLA Central location near lake and Pines; well kept; booklet. M. A. P[illegible]

TOURS.

MEXICO
A select party will leave Pittsburgh January 20th. Special train, consisting of elegant Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. All arrangements complete. Historic spots visited. Interpreters provided. Later trip February 10th.
OTHER TOURS TO CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, EGYPT AND HOLY LAND.
GRAND CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.
Fortnightly Cruises to Porto Rico.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
ROOM H, PARK BUILDING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette



Sunday Home Journal Section

January, 1st 1905

The Editors Point of View

A HAPPY New Year to you, and many of them. This is the wish which The Gazette Home Journal extends to all its readers on the dawn of 1905. And in order to do our part in giving you this happy New Year which we have wished for you, we have prepared a number of new features which we hope our friends will enjoy.

The first of these new features is a series of papers on "Women in Industry." This will consist of short articles, each written by a woman who is a specialist in her own line, and will deal fully with both the usual and unusual industrial occupations of women. They are written chiefly in the interest of women who work, and they are written by women who work, and in every way are practical and useful. They will, moreover, furnish considerable valuable information for women who contemplate a business life. The first of these articles, and an introduction to the regular series, appears in today's paper, on page 10, and was written by Miss Esther Taber, a young woman who has done work in many lines, but whose career so far has been principally a literary one. With her sister, she has engineered a literary syndicate—and they are "grey ill cattle to deal wi'"—and has been immensely successful. She can, therefore, speak with authority on the subject she has chosen.

In the realm of fiction we will publish a series of stories by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin, beginning with today's issue. The first of these, "A Miracle at Coffee John's," will be enjoyed by those who like a good story without the syrup sentimentalism which mars so much of modern fiction. There are 12 of these stories, and they represent some of the cleverest work ever done by Mr. Burgess, who is one of the most original of American writers. Of late he has been winning fresh laurels across the Atlantic, where his talents are esteemed hardly less than on this side. Yet in planning for the new, there will be many of the departments which have become so popular retained. The Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau will keep to its career of usefulness. Madame Fullerton and Catherine Howard will still furnish information of the reigning styles for those whose interests lie with "frills and furbelows." Beatrix Lee will dispense her wise counsel to questioning minds. "The Tatler" will continue the "Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh" and Mistress Pepys will gossip as spicily as ever to all who care to read.

In short, we have retained much that was good and added to it material of the highest class. So much for the start in the new year.

THE young girl at the "gawky and uninteresting" age has a hard time of it, harder than her elders appreciate. She is neither a little girl nor a young lady. She resents any insinuation that she should play with dolls and such youthful toys, and yet she is far too young for dances and grown-up parties. Her hands and feet are usually very much in her way, and she is continually embarrassed. Every one says, "How that child has grown," and she is sure to resent the remark with a feeling no less real because it is not expressed. Her looks are quite indeterminate, her carriage apt to be bad. And if there are older sisters and brothers in the home she is sure to get so much teasing that she fancies herself very much worse looking than she is and is miserable when she ought to be happy. No mother can be too careful of the treatment of a daughter at this age. The tenderest solicitude, without any "fussing," and the most watchful care are requisite.

The chief thing is to give a girl at this age plenty of occupation and amusement, that she may lose her self-consciousness and develop naturally and healthily into charming womanhood. Very often at this time freckles, ugly hair and complexion and the bad carriage before mentioned make the girl seem hopelessly plain. Yet it was the ugly duckling who turned out to be the swan, and freckles and muddiness will disappear from the skin with proper food and outdoor sports, the bad carriage will straighten and become graceful after a course of gymnasium work, and the ugly hair needs only massage from a skilled hair dresser and frequent brushing to become a crowning glory. When physical well-being has been accomplished much has been done. But there are other and greater things.

It is well not to be too exacting at this time. The girl is just beginning to realize herself and she will appreciate having her own tastes and wishes consulted in matters pertaining to herself. If her mother will make a companion of her, taking good times together, or with some of her friends, she will at once safeguard the girl and lay a foundation for a condition of perfect trust and love through after life. There is no need to play the spy over her and demand to know her every act. Mothers who do this often estrange their daughters permanently, and though it is said reluctantly, there are not many mothers who are really companionable to their children and those who are not have no idea what they miss—neither have the children, worse luck. For many girls at this transition stage from little girl to young lady, there is nothing better than a good boarding school, where plenty of sports and not too much study obtain, and where she may have the companionship of girls about her own age. Such companionship and such a school necessitates an adaptation to environment and a self-reliance which are undoubtedly beneficial. But if the mother must keep her daughter at home, either through choice or necessity, let her exercise care and thought, tact and patience and love unending.

There should be no happier time in a girl's life than the years from fourteen to twenty. She should have no serious responsibilities during those years, though she should not be permitted to give up her time entirely to frivolity. She has much to learn, and her character is usually in such a formative state that these years may be the making or the marring of her whole life. There can be no laying down of hard and fast rules for this age. Individual needs must be considered always, and solicitous parents must remember that something must be left to the girl herself, and that too close supervision is as bad as too little. There is no need to be discouraged over the number of foolish fancies which the girl will take up at this time, for they are transitory, and in a few years she will be the first to laugh at them. The chief things are to lay the foundation for a true womanly character, and make her girlhood so happy that she would be only too glad to live it over again.

NOW that the Christmas season is over and the tide of shoppers has ebbed, let us hope that the aggressive elbow will also cease from troubling. The aggressive elbow was in use this year among the Christmas crowds with a thoroughness and an effectiveness which it never before possessed. Well-dressed, respectable women forgot all their preconceived ideas of courtesy and on street car and in store used their elbows to get the other person out of the way in such fashion that only a woman with a more aggressive elbow had a ghost of a show.

Perhaps you went all the way up to Sixth and Smithfield to get your car so that you would have a chance to sit down, and when that long-awaited North Highland car came in sight you made a rush for it and an aggressive elbow knocked your breath half out of your body as a woman with a white veil tried to get past you, and on the other side a girl with mink furs was knocking your packages out of your hands with her elbow, and when you did at last get on the car there was little left to you either of neatness or good temper through the mad assaults of these strangers. It was just as bad in the stores. You could hardly make a purchase, even when you had got standing room at a counter and gained the attention of the saleswoman. More than once the very goods you were looking at were pushed aside by the aggressive elbow. If you stopped to look in a shop window you seldom looked longer than a second or two, for the aggressive elbow was "among those present" and smote you valiantly and thrust you into outer darkness.

Truthfully and without exaggeration, the displays of rudeness, selfishness and discourtesy among the women who shopped before Christmas were enough to make one disgusted with one's sex. The men were nowhere. Though their manners may not be always above reproach, they shone out as chivalrous knights before the utter lack of consideration for others which women displayed. One woman with a healthy fat boy eight or nine years of age rushed on a car dragging the lad after her, deliberately pushed an old lady from in front of the seat she was just preparing to take, thrust the boy into it and then pushed him to one side as far as she could, squeezed herself in and settled herself so that her bundles ingeniously annoyed her neighbor, and all with such an air of satisfaction that one quite longed to collar her and her child and throw them off the car. A young girl rose and gave the old lady her place, but one could not but marvel at the selfishness and meanness displayed by the woman with the child. Instances such as this might be multiplied by the dozen. Not one of us but saw similar occurrences. Certainly there should be some way to get Christmas shopping done without losing all of our good manners, and forgetting that consideration for the welfare of others which makes one of the chief charms of womanhood. It may seem silly to shop for Christmas the July previous, but if one wishes to escape the aggressive elbow, if one wishes to come forth from the ordeal with garments and skin uninjured, better do it then and escape making a spectacle of one's self or beholding the shame of others.

AN amusing case will come up in the New York courts very soon. This is the first time in history that a woman has sued a man for damages on the ground that he said she was not pretty. The young woman in question is Miss Marion Alexander, a "chorus lady," who was discharged by a heartless manager with the curt reason, "Not pretty enough." Whereupon Miss Alexander, who certainly has spunk if she has not good looks, decided that the said heartless manager had ruined her professional career to the extent of $10,000 at least. It will be interesting to see what the verdict will be. It is said that noted beauties will testify as to the validity of the reason for discharge, and will define the requisites of a pretty girl. The whole thing looks very much like a huge joke perpetrated on the public for advertising purposes by the young lady whose beauty is called in question. Whether or not this view is correct we are unable to determine. But this case will certainly create a precedent.

Let the wall-flower take heart of grace. Even though she may sit out dance after dance and return from the cotillion favorless she may have her revenge. If she hear but one of her ungallant men friends refer to her as "that plain Miss Smith," she may sue him for enough damages to make her the most attractive girl in the town. That is, unless she could succeed in impanelling a jury of cynical old bachelors whose views on woman's charms are of the sourest, saddest kind. Here is where she must beware. She must see to it that her jurors are the very soul of gallantry, men to whom all women are beautiful, just because they are of the fair sex. There are such men, delightful creatures, who delight in courtly compliment and back-breaking bows, heart-cheering gentlemen of the old school, too few alas in this commercial world.

One thing will be decided by this trial, and that is, what constitutes beauty. The length of the nose, the curve of the lip, the veining of the temple, the coquettish dimple—all these are to be weighed in the balance of justice and their sum and substance thoughtfully pronounced upon. The impossible for once then will be achieved. Heretofore beauty has had no bounds and limitations, no strict definition. It will remain for an American judge to do what all the great artists of the world have given up in despair. Let us hope that he will undertake his delicate task with a due sense of its great seriousness. "Not pretty enough," says the defendant. "I am pretty enough, too," cries the plaintiff. So the judge must decide. The shades of Madame Recamier, Cleopatra, even La Belle Helene will surely hover about that tribunal to harken to this portentous verdict.

Sophie Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MRS. M. C. WILLIAMS.....$2.00
7113 Kelly St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. E. D. PARKE.....$1.00
Edgewood Park, Pa.

THE HOUSEWIVES' RECIPROCITY BUreau has grown and flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. The many words of commendation which come to us from our contributors to this department have not only been gratifying for the kindly feeling which they expressed but have made us feel that there was some real utility in the page, and that it was enjoyed by a great number of housekeepers all over the country.

The department will continue as heretofore, an "Open Congress" for housewives, wherein recipes and household experiences may be exchanged. All letters will be published, though it may be some weeks after they have been received. The large number we receive makes prompt publication an impossibility. For the best, most original and most useful letter we will pay $2.00 cash, and for the next best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letters valueless. The conditions remain as stated:

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soup or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprosity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

AS I am very much interested in the Housewive's Reciprocity Bureau, I take great pleasure in sending a few recipes which I have found very good.

Lemon Snow—Soak one ounce of gelatine in one pint of cold water for half an hour. Peel the yellow rind from three lemons and squeeze and strain their juice. Put the rind and juice into a sauce pan with eight ounces of loaf sugar and stir until the sugar and gelatine are quite dissolved. Pour it into a bowl and let it cool and begin to grow firm; then add the whites of three eggs and beat to a stiff froth. It is pretty and delicious. It is our firm conviction that the average pie of today is the direct cause of more ill-nature and general cussedness in mankind than anything else, and that there lurks more solid, downright dyspepsia in a square inch of baker's pie than in all the other dyspepsia-producing compounds known. The pie we desire to see upon the American table is one that is more the receptacle for fruit than a blending of fruit with puff paste, so soggy that lead would digest almost as easily. When a top is used, let there be but little of it, and so light and delicate that fairy footfalls would break through it. Sift together one quart of flour, a tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of baking powder. Add, gradually, three gills of milk, work to a dough, divide into four parts and roll out the desired size. This crust when eaten is not harmful. Will some one be kind enough to send a recipe for brown gravy soup?

MRS. J. W. E., McKeesport, Pa.

TO Clean Painted Walls—Use four tablespoonfuls of baking soda to one quart of water. Have a bucket of clean water. With a soft cloth rub a small space with soda water, rinse with clean water, wipe dry. This is a safe and easy way to clean paint.

Soft Gingerbread—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, three-quarters of a cup of lard or butter, two eggs, one cup sour milk, two scant teaspoonfuls baking soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one of cinnamon, three cups flour. Beat sugar and butter, add molasses, spices, then milk, having soda dissolved in it; then flour and last the eggs, well beaten. Bake slowly.

Orange Cake—Two cups sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, four eggs, one cup or orange juice, three cups flour having three level teaspoonfuls baking powder, grated rind of one orange, cream butter and sugar, whites of two eggs for icing. Drop yolks into creamed butter and sugar, beat well, add orange juice and grated rind and flour, beat well and add beaten whites of two remaining eggs. This makes two layers. For icing, boil one and one-half cups granulated sugar and one-half cup water, boil until it spins a thread from end of spoon. Pour on beaten whites, slowly beating all the time; add a teaspoonful of grated orange rind, also a teaspoonful of extract of orange. MRS. M. H., Elliott, Pa.

MOCK DUCK—Remove the large bone from a shoulder of mutton. Fill the space with toasted pine nuts or seasoned bread crumbs, and tie it in the shape of a duck—make the leg and knuckle bone form the neck and bill and fasten in the blade bone to represent the tail. Cover with oiled paper, brown in a quick oven for 15 minutes, then bake at a moderate temperature one hour. Dish on bed of cress. Make brown sauce with sweet potato croquettes, or with rice.

A Nice Recipe for Piccalilli—Peel and chop three large cucumbers, add to them one small head of white cabbage, chopped very fine; two quarts of tender string beans, cut into small pieces; six heads of celery, cleaned and chopped; three red and three green peppers, with the seeds removed, and chopped fine, and six good-sized onions. The vegetables should be chopped to an even size and well mixed. Add to them a clove of garlic, mashed. Put all into a large stone jar, cover with cold water containing two tablespoonfuls of salt and stand aside for 24 hours. Next morning drain the vegetables into a colander. Press them until dry. Put three quarts of vinegar into a porcelain-lined kettle, add two ounces mustard seed, a level teaspoonful of black pepper, half a teaspoonful of ground mace, one of allspice and ginger. Bring to boiling point and add the vegetables. Keep these on the back of the stove until the vegetables seem tender, for about 30 minutes, then pack in ordinary fruit jars and fasten while hot.

Cucumber Catsup—Pare, remove the seeds and grate some large cucumbers, drain the pulp and to each pint allow half a pint of tarragon vinegar, a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, a rounding teaspoonful salt, four tablespoonfuls grated horseradish, mix together, bottle and seal. This will keep for several months and is nice to use with boiled or broiled fish.

Masked Chops—Have mutton chops neatly Frenched and broil five minutes over a bright fire. Boil, mash and season four potatoes, heap them at once neatly on one side of the chops, dip them in egg, then in bread crumbs and fry for about two minutes in deep, hot fat. Arrange the chops on the platter and surround them with nicely-cooked and seasoned peas. MRS. J. H. L., Courtney, Pa.

TO prevent wall paper from becoming faded and dropping from damp walls, tear all old paper off and cover the damp places with common table oilcloth. Tack on with carpet tacks, with painted side next to the wall; then hang your paper in the ordinary way and it will last longer than on other walls. To clean beaver and all kinds of light felt hats, take common magnesia, shave fine with a knife and rub all over the hat. Rub in well with a soft cloth, pin up in paper and let lay 24 hours. Then shake and brush thoroughly. I used a new scrubbing brush because of the stiffness. A 10-cent cake of magnesia cleans your hat. To wash children's cloth dresses and skirts, to look like new, shave a bar of white soap up fine and put in boiler of water with one tablespoon of ammonia or borax. When hot make two tubs suds. Wash the garment thoroughly through both suds. Rinse twice in warm blue water. Lift your garment from last rinse and hang on the clothesline, dripping wet. When half dry iron on the wrong side. Don't wring them out, for wringing makes them wrinkle.

MRS. M. E. K., Steubenville, O.

I FEEL that I should help the Housewives Reciprocity Bureau, as I am a constant reader of the Housewives' Bureau. The best thing I have tried for drawing a bealing is hot oatmeal poultice with a little ether in. Apply very hot and very often. For a burn I think white lead is the best, as I have tried it and found it very good as it is very cooling to the burn. For chafed hands—Ten cents' worth of glycerine, rose water and bay rum, all mixed together. Apply at night before going to bed. For polishing a window—Clean the window very nicely. Then take a piece of tissue paper and rub it over a cake of stove polish. It makes the window very bright. MISS E. H., Braddock, Pa.

HERE are a few recipes. Spiced pumpkin—Pare and remove all the seeds and cut in small squares, put in a kettle to boil, fill with water, a cup of sugar, one of vinegar, put in a cloth whole allspice, cloves, mace and stick cinnamon and boil until tender. When done pour out in crocks, serve for dessert. For health—Take head celery and slice thin, put in a kettle to boil, cover with water and boil until tender; then add salt, pepper and a little vinegar. Pour out in a dish, serve cold. The broth of this is your medicine and a good blood purifier. For burns and scalds—Put on carbon oil and sprinkle with flour. For cuts wash the cut in cold water and dry well, then put on a piece of electric tape; do not remove the tape. Leave on until healed and it will come off itself.

MRS. M. O., Punxsutawney, Pa.

A GOOD way to cook a turkey—Cut off the legs by the first joint, then draw the upper leg into the body, this gives the bird a nice plump appearance; fill the crop with sausage meat, and tie it up close. Take water enough to cover the bird well and about 3 tablespoons of salt, and a good tablespoon of butter, be sure and have the water warm before putting it in the turkey. Take particular care that it simmers slowly, and take off the scum that rises or it will adhere to the turkey and spoil the appearance of it, it will take two hours to boil a good-sized turkey. Serve with good white sauce and boiled ham or tongue. A turkey cooked in this way is most delicious and the water it is boiled in will make good soup if saved until next day. Cranberry sauce—One quart of cranberries put into a stew pan with two cups of sugar; boil briskly for 20 minutes; pour out into a mould and when cold turn out and serve. To clean gilt picture frames—Boil some onions and then use the water when cold to wash the picture frames. When storing away summer waists, dresses and curtains be sure and put away rough dry as the starch will rot the fabric. A small piece of charcoal placed in a vase with flowers will keep them fresh for several days. After preparing onions, wash the hands with cold water and salt—no soap. Hoping these will help some one,

MRS. A. W., Elizabeth, Pa.

RICE jelly—Put a quarter of a pound of rice to soak for a few hours, then put in a sauce pan with a pint and a half of cold water, a pinch of salt, and an ounce of sugar, two bay leaves or a piece of cinnamon, boil for about 30 minutes, then pass through a sieve and set in a mould, when cold turn out and serve with any stewed fruit. Curried potatoes—Fry an onion in thin slices, add some cold boiled potatoes cut into thick pieces, dredge them with curry powder and stir about a little, pour over a gill of good gravy and stew for 10 minutes. Add a squeeze of lemon juice and serve round slices of hard boiled eggs. Tomato croquettes—Break and rub through a sieve four large ripe tomatoes, or smaller ones in proportion, taking care no seeds go through. Pass through a mincing machine three ounces of ham, the same of chicken, chop a teaspoon of parsley and a small onion, add this to the tomato pulp with a little mixed herbs, pepper and salt. Soak six ounces of bread crumbs, squeeze out and mix with other ingredients, adding a beaten egg. Shape like small sausages, roll in flour, brush over with a raw egg beaten up and dipped in bread crumbs, fry in a hot boiling fat, a delicate brown.

MRS. A. C., Hudson, O.

FIND enclosed a few recipes I have tried and found to be very good, and hope they will be of benefit to some one.

Yorkshire pudding, or baked meat pudding—One pint of milk, one egg beaten well, add pinch of salt and then enough flour to make a batter that can be poured around a joint of meat about 15 minutes before lifting or long enough to bake done. Pralene candy—One pound brown sugar, one cup milk, one piece butter size of a walnut, boil until it hardens in water, add one pound nuts, then beat stiff and put on buttered tins and mark same as caramels. Surprise cake—Beat one egg, one cup sugar, half cup butter to a light froth, grate a little nutmeg and add one cup milk, sift two teaspoons of baking powder through two cups of flour or enough to make a smooth batter; bake in one cake or in patty tins. Can be covered with icing or nuts. Can use any flavor desired. English plum pudding—One pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound suet, half pound of lemon peel, one pound grated bread, half pound brown sugar, chop raisins, currents and suet fine, cut citron or lemon peel in strips, then sprinkle with flour, add one teaspoon of ground cinnamon and nutmeg, half teaspoon cloves and allspice, put it all in a bowl and mix lightly with flour. Beat eight eggs until very light and mix with half pint of brandy. Pour into the fruit mixture and stir until well blended. Pack into greased mould and boil from six to 12 hours, turn out of mould and decorate with split almonds, stick a sprig of holly in center and put loaf sugar saturated with brandy and then light and send to the table surrounded by flames; serve with brandy sauce. This recipe has been used for years and can't be beat.

MRS. M. C. T., Conway, Pa.

HAVE you ever been disillusioned by the odor of perspiration from an otherwise immaculate person? From your druggist procure 10 cents' worth of formaldehyde. Into a pint bottle drop a half-teaspoonful of formaldehyde, fill with water, apply with small sponge, after thoroughly bathing. Should this be too strong, dilute—a teaspoonful to a quart of water. Keep this always on hand; use daily, summer and winter. If it agrees with your skin, I venture to say you will never be without it. For those who cannot use this, try boracic acid.

Have you ever tried baking the shells of your lemon or custard pies on the outside of your pie tins? They drop off perfectly shaped.

A hair mattress should be turned every other day.

Allow your starch to boil but a few minutes and you will not be troubled with starchy irons.

Wipe your range thoroughly with a cloth dipped into the last of your dishwater, after every meal, and the disagreeable task of blackening a stove will not be necessary.

Breaking in a new pen will be accomplished quickly if you burn it for an instant with a lighted match.

Iron all your embroidered handkerchiefs and center pieces on a piece of heavy silence cloth, kept for the purpose. They will stand out and look like new.

You can freshen a faded embroidered piece after being carefully washed and ironed by touching up with water colors.

Use the tops of your old party gloves for powder puff cases or small coin bags. Cut round, scallop the edge and cut holes equal distances apart for double drawstring of rope silk twisted. They make inexpensive Christmas presents.

For those who like a moist cake try this:

Spice or Molasses Cake—Yolks of four eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, one scant cup butter, four heaping tablespoons molasses, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon clove, one-half nutmeg, grated, one teaspoon soda. Use two of the egg whites for frosting, with one cup of chopped raisins in it or not, as you wish. This can be baked solid or in layers, and will be found excellent.

MRS. M. C. W., City.

ENGLISH PLUM CAKE—One-half pound creamed butter, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound currants, one-half pound seedless raisins, one-quarter pound candied orange peel cut fine, one-half pound flour, yolks of six eggs well beaten, one teaspoon ground spices, one teaspoon baking powder, whites of eggs, well beaten; mix in above order and stir 20 minutes; turn into well-buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven about one hour.

Mock Cherry Pie—One cup raisins, one cup cranberries cut in half, one cup water, one cup sugar, butter size of a walnut, one teaspoon flour; boil 10 minutes. This will make one large pie.

Cheese and Walnut Salad—Roll small bits of cheese into balls and press half an English walnut on each side; lay over crisp lettuce leaves and serve with French dressing.

Potato Salad—Equal parts of cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, celery, green onions and cold boiled ham. Mix well together several hours before serving time, with a good French dressing, and shake good several times so that the mixture may become well saturated. Serve on lettuce and garnish with olives, hard-boiled eggs and finely-chopped parsley. E. D. P., Edgewood Park, Pa.

AS I am very much interested in the Housewives Reciprocity Bureau I wish to give a few recipes which are valuable.

Chocolate Charlotte Russe—Three ounces of chocolate, well mixed with one pint of cream and one-half package of gelatine that has been dissolved in one pint of hot water; let all boil five minutes; remove from fire and stir slowly into the mixture six eggs that have been well beaten with one-half pound of sugar (powdered); let all simmer a few minutes, taking care it does not boil; remove from the fire and whip to a stiff froth and pour into molds that have been lined with cake, and set on the ice to cool.

Popovers—Two cups flour, one-quarter teaspoon salt, two cups milk, two eggs; butter a cup; mix dry things together; mix wet things together; add dry to wet; beat five minutes with Dover beater. Bake from 30 to 40 minutes in hot oven.

Baked Potatoes—One large potato, three teaspoons butter, salt and pepper to taste. Wash the potato; dry it, bake three-quarters of an hour; prick the skin with a fork as soon as taken out. Cut potato in halves, scoop out center in bowl, mash with a fork, add butter, cream, salt and pepper; mix thoroughly and put back into the skins. Brown in the oven.

Soft gingerbread—Two cups flour, one cup cream or hot water, one-half cup butter, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon salt. Mix all together and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Things to Remember—A pinch of soda stirred into milk that is to be boiled will keep it from curdling. To keep tins bright, wash well with strong hot soda and water; when dry polish with a cloth and a little powdered whiting. To make silk that has been washed look like new put a teaspoon of methylated spirits to a pint in rinsing water and iron while damp. J. V. F., Allegheny, Pa.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

THE Grumpy Old Bachelor had a smile on his face the warmth of which I'm jolly certain, would have melted cheese. He actually shed beams all around him. Sort o' little forked lightning smiles hovered about his head and never in all my days was I seized with such a consuming desire for a conversation with the old chap as I was when I clapped a wondering eye upon him. Something "extr'ord'nary, most extr'ord'ary," as the English say, must have happened to bring about such a metamorphosis.

"The top o' the mornin' to yez, swate Misthress Pepys," he began jocularly, falling into the brogue and swinging his hat in the air with a cavalier's sweep while he held his chest high and bowed way over as giddy as a four-year-old. "The top o' the mornin' to yez and many mornin's to follo' and the top thereof of thim also—let me hope I see yez well."

"Just as well, as well, my dear sir, and as glad as may be to see you," I returned, trying as hard as I could to keep from asking him point blank what in the name of all the saints at once had melted his face.

It didn't take him more than a minute to confide—it was the H. Kirke Porter musicale at Washington.

I may just as well tell you that the Grumpy Old Bachelor is simply great when it comes to argument along the lines of the advancement of art and science. He has some of the drollest views and he backs them up with sections of history and chunks of occult wisdom and points with a convincing pride to the days of the Medicis and the Sforzas and other great patrons of art to whom Florence and Milan owed their "great and abiding fame in the world of art," to quote his very words.

If you catch him in the humor and just have patience to wait a minute you'll get a sketchy review of the rise and progress of art and music. He can tell you more about how such-and-such a great prince or potentate after having conquered his enemies—(it seems to me all the great princes and potentates had an awful lot of enemies)—and captured all their coin chests, retired to his native land or native city and promptly turned art patron. All the greatness of Italian art is due to the simple fact that the powerful men made it the point of their lives to encourage art. They didn't do it by jumping over the heads of their own artists and running after the artists of other lands altogether, either. They made it a feature of court life to honor any of their own countrymen who could "do things"—to give 'em all the chance and opportunity that could be given to develop, and in the meantime they held out great inducements for clever people to come and make their homes right in the art patron's town. Then when these encouraged artists painted great pictures, why, the art patron bought 'em right on the spot and gave the artist an order for another one and then the art patron put the picture in the gallery of his palace or had the great churches of his town frescoed by the great painter and in consequence of this wise encouragement the citizens of the old world are meccas for art pilgrims right down to this very day. I don't know exactly whether I have said this the way the Grumpy Old Bachelor did or not, but anyway, if you catch my meaning that's all that I—I am hoping for.

Now the Grumpy Old Bachelor holds that since the powerful prince and potentate has sort of gone out of style that their places have to be taken by the men and women who have money and leisure to devote themselves to a forwarding of the arts. It's all very well, he holds to go out to New York or Paris or London or Berlin and bring over a painter to paint your portrait or a great singer and send out cards to all your fashionable friends to come and hear the great singer to whom you give bunches and bunches of big bills with yellow markings, but that simply marks you as a pretentious faddist. What you want to do is to look about among your own artists, buy their pictures and hang them up in the places of honor. Buy the very best pictures your very best artists can paint if they can paint at all. First of all encourage the artists of your own town if you have any. Make it apparent that every effort worthy the name of art will be valuable not on account of the fact that it has been a "salon picture," but because it is worthy of being. Now the Grumpy Old Bachelor, who really does know a whole lot about art tells me that one of our very rich men "got a fad" on a certain French painter. Brought him over here and had him paint and paint and paint—everybody and everything. Then a whole lot of other people were introduced to the French painter, who went from town to town painting and painting pictures and the Grumpy Old Bachelor declares they were really not very good pictures. The Carnegie Gallery, to be sure, has some of 'em, some of 'em are on the White House walls—not because they are good art, but because the Pittsburgh rich man was a powerful patron when it came to influence and the French painter reaped a harvest that his gifts and skill did not in the least warrant. Some day, the Grumpy Old Bachelor says, everybody who had anything to do with these pictures will come to realize their mistake and plank against the wall will these pictures go. Not because the painter was French and foreign at all, but because his "pictures won't live because they aren't really worth living—aren't able to live," as the old chap declares vehemently.

Well, you can all see how very discouraging that is to man and women of talent hereabouts.

Artists won't find it profitable or congenial either to stay in Pittsburgh—off they'll go where they will meet appreciation, and as usual Pittsburgh will take a "back seat."

It's as plain as the nose on your face the way the Grumpy Old Bachelor put it, and I do wish you all could hear him hold forth. It's most enlightening—

"I maintain it was a great occasion. I see in such events a bright hope for the future. It's all very well to have an orchestra and a gallery—you can get almost anything if you have enough money, but never in this created world can you work up the proper sentiment, never will this city be the 'home of art' unless some of our influential men and women take it upon themselves to encourage, and foster the talent that is at their hand.

"I reiterate—It was a great occasion, indeed, the real beginning. The hooray and hullabaloo of Founder's days are only so much fireworks. It's a case of fizz, sputter, blow out, die down and then it's ashes and burnt sticks for another year. More fizz, more sputter and so it will be to the end of time. All very well to have Founder's days, all very well to give prizes for pictures, to establish orchestras, but the whole history of the evolution of any city as an art center concerns mainly the attitude maintained by the monied people of that city to the artists and organizations within its own gates. Mrs. Porter invited the flower of society of the capital city to come and hear, not the Boston, or the New York orchestra, but men from the Pittsburgh orchestra—the orchestra of her own home town and artist and patron were alike honored," he concluded a trifle grandiloquently, and while I'm free to confess, he talked a whole lot over my head sometimes, yet on the whole I think so too, don't you?

Mistress Pepys.

THE WIZARD

By S. L. BENSUSAN.

"I'VE heard tell," I remarked to Father William, "of a wise man who lived in Maychester. Can you tell me anything about him? They tell me you are the only one of his contemporaries left. What was his name? Wasn't it something like—?"

"Do ye don't name 'em!" cried the elder, jumping out of his chair with a haste that was astonishing for a man of his years. "See them wands agen th' wall; I cut 'em from th' old 'azel tree in th' grove f'r to keep 'im out o' me place, an' that's th' truth. An' it's some years 'e's been dead, an' do ye let 'im bide. Drat 'im!"

I would have dropped the matter then and there, but I had started a train of thought in the old man's brain, and, as his manner is, he pursued it, sometimes addressing and sometimes ignoring me, and turning an anxious eye now and again to the dried hazel-wands, as though in mute appeal for protection against the dead wizard.

"Lived in th' cottage askew the meddy what faces th' Wheatsheaf, 'e did" began Father William; "an' ye ain't never seed it, what ain't surprisin', f'r it were gone 'fore ye come down to these parts. An' 'he were old when I were young, an' when 'e died 'e must ha' been 'most five score.

"'E were wunnerful tall, an' 'mazin' thin," continued the veteran, "an' 'e cured 'orses, an' sheepses, an' cows, an' dogs, an' folks, too, if 'he thought 'he would. An' 'is room were full o' grasses an' plants, an' stunk wunnerful, to my thinkin'. Worse nor th' star-fish they puts on th' land f'r manure.

"I mind a night I were comin' 'ome that way fr' the Wheatsheaf. I'd took me sheepses t' Market Waldron, an' they'd made good prices, an' I'd taken me pipe an' me glass too, an' I'll not deny ut, bein' right-for'ard, an' allus was. An' ole man Martin, what's dead an' gone, th' fool, 'e said to me, 'William, do ye goo an' knock at th' wise man's door an' I'll gie ye a shillin', an', if so be ye dussn't, do ye gie me one.'

"An' I went off 'cross th' meddy wery brave like, an' peeped in at th' winder, an' there 'e sat readin' a gre't ole black book, an' there were a gre't black dog in th' room by 'is foot, an' I 'eard it growl wunnerful. Lor', an' I 'eard 'mazin' sounds, an' I see wi' me wery eyes—never mind what I see, for I dussn't tell ye, an' I don't rightly 'member. But I run back to th' Wheatsheaf all skeered like, an' I were 'mazin' sick an' ill, an' that same night six o' me best cabbages was stolen from me garden an' I caught a black cat in me trap. So that'll tell ye I'm tellin' ye th' truth."

Father William dozed again, and I sat silent, listening to the loud tick of the clock as it hurried our lives away. The hazel sentries seemed quite unmoved by the awful story, and the various stuffed trophies that decorate the wall preserved the stiffness imparted to them by the local taxidermist. From his frame on the mantelpiece, Father William's son, the police sergeant, hero of many testimonials, smiled hard but with dignity, as is his wont. I felt that even the spirit of the departed wizard could not face the sergeant's portrait. Michael Scott himself must have trembled before it.

Soon the old man coaxed the fire to burn more brightly and addressed the little flame.

"What a terror 'e were, to be sure," he went on, "an' 'ow 'e did pay them what 'e couldn't bide. Cursed Bob Tucker, 'e did, what stole 'is apples, an' Bob Tucker was kicked by a 'orse an' 'ad 'is leg andputated. Cursed Farmer Bates, 'e did, wery cruel, an' two of 'is 'ayricks set theirselves afire. Cursed Wilsher th' waterman, an' 'is boat, th' Jolly Mary, were stove in by th' revenue cutter, an' it wouldn't pay no damages whatsomenever, 'cos it said Wilsher were drunk.

"An' I 'spect th' wise man 'ad witched 'is liquor, f'r Wilsher were most times drinkin' an' never drunk; leastways, 'e 'adn't never 'ad 'is boat stove in afore.

"Cursed th' carrier, an' 'e broke a shaft 'for th' month was out. Cursed th' doctor, an' th' squire's ole mother died what th' doctor used to 'tend every week. Cursed th' lads what threw stones at 'e an' killed 'is pigeons, an' that wery summer they 'ad th' scarlet fever cruel all o'er Maychester. There weren't no standin' up agen 'im."

"Did he ever curse you, Father William?" I asked.

"'Ee come wery nigh ut," replied the veteran, his eyes fixed upon the hazel-wands. "I sold 'im wegebles fr' time to time, an' 'e ast f'r some late lettices one day, time I were on th' mush. An' me wife, she dussn't take 'em up 'fore she ast me, 'cos she know'd I set a gre't store by me late lettices, an' 'e muttered wunnerful, she told me, an' she were real fritted, cried an' laughed at th' same time, poor thing, an' 'most choked. So I went out to th' grove, though I was some tired, an' I cut what ye see afore ye, an' it saved me an' she. F'r 'is curses couldn't get through. It were as good as runnin' water, an' a wise man can't abide that."

"What became of the wise man in the end?" I asked him.

"That's th' 'mazin' part," whispered Father William. "I've told ye 'e were 'most five score, an' one day they found 'e sittin' in 'is chair right dead, wi' th' big black book in front of 'e. An' it looked like th' Bible, but it were in a furrin tongue, an' open at th' wery last page, showin' that 'e were goin' to read it backwards, as all does what's sold theirselves to th' devil. But the worst's to come, an' I'll tell ye, so that ye mayn't doubt a man what allus tells ye th' truth."

He paused and stared very hard at me.

"They buried 'im Christian like, what they didn't never ought to ha' done, an' that same summer th' lightnin' strook 'is cottage wery 'ard an' burnt th' thatch an' broke th' chimney. An' I doubt it were th' devil sendin' for 'im, an' bein' aggravated f'r to find 'e were buried in th' churchyard, where 'e couldn't dig 'im out. So I 'spect 'e 'it th' cottage 'cos 'e were some vexed. An' nobody wouldn't live in that cottage no more, not f'r nothin' a year an' no taxes, an' wery natural, an' at last it fell to pieces. An' now don't ye never ast me no more 'bout 'im, for I'll deny ye if so be ye do." I waited a moment quite patiently, and Father William continued—

"There was them what wanted to pay 'e—to tie 'is 'ands an' feet an' throw 'im in th' pond, but they didn't never dare do more nor talk of ut. An' it's true 'e were wery good to some—cured 'em of rheumatiz, an' their sheepses o' foot-rot an' the cows o' castin'. But I count 'e didn't do no good wi' good intentions; 'e just did it in spite of 'isself. Couldn't 'elp it, I count."

"What did the vicar think of the wise man?" I asked him.

"I've told ye I'll say no more 'bout 'im," replied the veteran, sulkily, "an' don't ye come questionin' me, nor givin' me back answers neither. Th' vicar didn't know a wise man when 'e seed one, an' wouldn't do 'is dooty by th' parish. Said 'e were no worse nor an ole scholard what 'ah lost a bit o' 'is brain in a accident, an' that we weren't to take no notice an' not to worrit 'im like. An' when 'e died, th' vicar buried 'im decent an' spoke a lot about 'im an' what 'e knew, an' said time was when all Lunnon were wery proud of 'e. I weren't there, bein' wi' me sheepses on th' mush, but them what was told me. An' I count th' vicar didn't know nothin' about it. 'Ow could 'e? 'E worshipped the Loord, same as me, an' th' wise man worshipped th' devil. An', if I 'adn't put up they wands over me dor, I'd never 'ave lived to gie ye good advice an' do me dooty by ye. An' I'm wexed ye spoke of 'e to me, f'r I count I'll not live long arter it. I count th' devil couldn't send 'is servant past them wands, but ye've come instead, an' I'm wery sorry for ut."

New Year's Day in Washington

By ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

How the Official Hostesses Receive Their Guests

IF RECEIVING CALLS on New Year's Day is "old fogy" then indeed is Washington content to remain old fogy. Not any custom is so thoroughly established as this gracious fashion of going from house to house and giving the greetings of the New Year to the householders.

To be sure, the example is set by the White House, and the very first glimpse of the street on New Year's morning, providing you are not a too early bird, is one to remember. Days before the old year falls from the hand of time, preparations are going on swiftly and methodically to the end that all the attaches of the departments of this great government may act as a unit in fulfilling the time-honored observance of formally presenting themselves to the president at the White House to give and take the New Year's felicitations. The hour set is 11 o'clock, and from 8 o'clock in the morning onward, the streets begin to brighten up. Here and there you see men in uniforms heavy with gold lace, men with clanking swords at their sides, men with the carriage and countenance of old campaigners, men with the easy swinging step that bespeaks acquaintance with forced marches and men who untaught in the school of experience still evidence the training that fits them for the soldier's life. It is, so far as the streets go, a man's day for the New Year's calling, of course, devolves solely upon the men. The women bide at home to receive homage and to extend hospitality, and no greater test of a woman's popularity is afforded than the New Year's festivity brings to light. Is she popular, indeed, and powerful in the lists of the socially elect? then let me assure you she has not one, or two, or three invitations to "stand with Mrs. So-and-So" on New Year's day, but many. To accept, so far as may be, this attention, belles married and unmarried go from house to house; that is, they stay a certain time with one hostess then betake themselves hurriedly to the home of another, and right proud is the gentle dame or damsel whose record shows her to have been on the receiving list at such and such a number of houses on New Year's day.

The Receiving Line.

As for the hostesses they vie with one another in retaining in their train the most popular women, so, before the great day, lists of those who will receive and lists of those who will be with them to assist, have a fashion of appearing in the public prints. The daughter of the White House is a great acquisition to a receiving list and then again it is something to be proud of to be asked to receive by women notable in the social and official world. All the prettiest gowns come out, the debutante shares honors perforce with the clever girl of several seasons and the experienced woman of the world, and there is a dash and a verve about New Year's in Washington that goes to the head like bubbles to the edge of a "champagne cup."

The whole day and far into the night is given over to the festivity and it is a man's work and it takes a man's endurance to go from house to house beginning at the White House and going on down the line through the cabinet homes, the homes of the chieftains in the army and the navy clear through the lists of the ladies whose affiliations are with the several departments or the two houses of congress. Of course, one only calls on one's personal friends, aside from the "duty call" of office, but this takes into account the vast array of homes presided over by the more or less notable folk who have gravitated to Washington from other cities in order to enjoy "the season."

The White House Receives the First Call.

In the natural order of things, since the White House is the head center of our republican court, the White House family must first receive attention. Here, indeed, the scene is brilliant to a degree quite unusual to eyes provincial.

Since the representatives of the great nations of the globe are "guests of the nation" etiquette demands that these be received first.

Mrs. Hay.
Wife of the Secretary of State.

Punctual to the minute the foreign representatives in all the splendor of court dress appear upon the scene. A reception room is set apart for them, and here, in the order of their precedence in point of seniority of service and rank in position, they form in line to proceed to the Blue Room to give and take felicitations. In latter years the ladies have accompanied the diplomats, an innovation which adds materially to the brilliance of the scene, though among the diplomats it is not altogether to the ladies that one looks for brilliant garb. Truly the men are birds of a gay plumage. Behold now the ambassador from Austria-Hungary, resplendent in red velvet pantaloons and tall boots, while upon his head he wears a wonderful creation of red velvet bearing in front a huge and brilliantly glittering jewel. Nearer the end of the line your eye will fall upon the minister from Korea, dressed in a flowing robe of white and wearing an exaggerated headpiece that looks like nothing so much as a fly-trap. Right fast to the minister's head stays this head piece all through the ceremony of presentation, for after a custom of the orient it is a sign of the greatest respect

Mrs. Roosevelt.

the eyes of these quiet, serene but watchful orientals. Scarcely less noticeable than these men (and in a lesser degree all the attaches of the several embassies and legations emulate their heads in the matter of costume)—is the minister from Chinna, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng. The Chinese minister wears a really gorgeous robe of blue silk heavy with wonderfully embroidered dragons worked out in gold thread and marvelous colors. On his head is his round blue cap with the red button which evidences high estate. About him are grouped his staff—all in wonderfully beautiful embroideries. Right down the list they go from the dean of the corps, stately old Count Cassini, with his glittering uniform (the breast of which is bedecked with jeweled orders), to Britain's representative who appears in court dress:—a blue cloth coat, with much gold embroidery; white knee breeches, white silk stockings with gold buckles; a cocked hat of black beaver with black silk cockade and white ostrich feather and a gold-mounted sword. To cap all he wears the blue ribbon of the Garter.

In the Uniform of Rank.

Even the secretaries, all of whom etiquette demands must be in attendance, are as gaily bedight as knights of old, the several attaches, if so be they are of the navy or the army of their respective countries, wearing the uniform of their rank or that to which their birth entitles them. Nor are our own officers of the army and navy inconspicuous by reason of modest attire—everywhere there is the glitter of gold and enough bullion adorns shoulders and breasts to ransom a king.

So much for the personnel of the White House company. As to the ceremony, it partakes just at bit of royal state. Within the historic house at 11 o'clock all is in readiness. The diplomats have gathered; each of the social and military aids stands in his place; the 60 members of the Marine band in uniform of brilliant scarlet each has his rack before him ready at the command of the military leader to give the first stirring notes of the Star-Spangled Banner. Outside in an almost endless line stand the representatives of each and every department of the government; the members of the supreme court of the United Stats, headed by the chief justice and usually accompanied by their ladies; the judge of the court of claims; of the district court of appeals; and of the supreme court of the district; both houses of congress, headed by their presiding officers—an endless assemblage of the vast working forces of the government and finally the nation's defenders and "the people."

Within the Blue Room have assembled those ladies bearing the coveted invitations from the mistress of the White House. Above stairs, awaiting the call of a silver trumpet to form into line and descend to the Blue Room, are the president and wife, together with the several members of the cabinet and their wives. The men after escorting their ladies to their position "in the line" mingle with the group in he Blue Room outside the receiving group. The trumpet's silver note, also, is the signal for the leader of the band. Up swings the baton, and as the musicians attack the second or third measure of the national air, the president's party, headed by his two military aids in full regalia of their office, appears upon the grand staircase. In a second they have proceeded down the hall and into the Blue Room, where they take up a position. Enter the diplomats and the reception is "on."

The East Room the Scene of Informal Sociability.

After exchanging salutations with the president, with Mrs. Roosevelt and each lady down the line, the throng passes into the great East Room. Here, where guests tarry as leisure and inclination prompt the greatest informality prevails in the exchange of the customary courtesies of the occasion. It is an interesting sight and many linger until "the people"—the world and his brother—appear upon the scene, some awkward and abashed, some frankly curious, some duly impressed with their importance as integral factors in the great show. Among the loiterers, however, will not be found a single diplomat since always on New Year's day the diplomatic contingent is entertained at breakfast at the home of the Secretary of State. This entertainment, which vies in interest with the White House fete, is looked upon as the most sumptuous of all official functions. The entire foreign contingent are on the list of guests—a list only augmented by a very few of the higher officials in the state department.

Breakfast to Diplomats.

It is, indeed, an occasion of great pomp and ceremony and Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay have to make an almost "lightning disappearance" from the White House to be in readiness to welcome their guests, who are duly presented by the assistant secretary of state, not that it has not all been done before, but, rather that the presentation is part and parcel of the ceremony of the occasion. Here it is that you are brought face to face with the fact that "French is the language of diplomacy" for there is a babel of well-bred voices and English is not by any means the predominant tongue in the babel. The guests having assembled, the host offers his arm to the ranking lady, the Countess Marguerite Cassini in these days, and the Count Cassini offers his arm to the hostess and follow the host to the dining room. Two by two in strict order of official precedence—it is a grave mistake to overstep sundry rules and regulations as to "place"—the conglomerate assemblage of nationalities makes its way to the dining-room and partakes of terrapin and champagne and other edibles and drinkables, for, unlike the fete at the White House, where one must be content with a hand-shake from the president of the nation, here is spread a feast for the inner man. However, it is a stand up feast, and, though the hour is long past noon it is called breakfast—really it is a sublimated edition of the dinner a la fourchette of our sister republic across the raging Atlantic. It is a state feast in more ways than one, for according to current report, it is really not set down against the bank account of the Secretary of State, but is paid for out of the so-called "Neutrality fund" of the state department, a sum of money annually appropriated by congress to promote amicable relations with other nations.

Lady Durand.

However that may be, it is a brave show and worthy the cause for which it is given, worthy, also, as a feature of the New Year's day program at this, the ostensible "home of the nation."

Food and Temperament.

A French medical journal recently gave the effects of different foods on temperament.

According to this authority a diet consisting largely of pork will make a person pessimistic. Beef, if eaten month after month, will make a man strong, energetic and audacious, while a mutton diet if continued for any length of time will make you melancholy. The person who eats much veal will gradually lose energy and gaiety.

Eggs and milk used freely will make a woman healthy and vivacious. Butter used too freely will make one phlegmatic and lazy.

Apples, this journal says, are excellent for brain workers, and anyone who has much intellectual work to do should eat very freely of apples. Potatoes, on the other hand, will make a person dull and inactive. Mustard is cited as a preservative of the memory even to an advanced age.

Just how much truth there is in these statements we cannot say. Food does not always have the same effect on one person that it has on another. We are not so sure but what pork might make a person pessimistic. It is not the most healthful thing that one can eat. Beef doubtless supplies energy and strength, but it does not follow that everyone should eat beef, for there may be other foods that give as good or better results.
gaiety.

A MIRACLE at COFFEE JOHN'S

by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin

"GENTS, I GIVE YER THE GOOD 'ELTH OF SOLOMON BAUER, ESQUIRE."

'THEY SENT THE BOOK AGENT DOWN STAIRS SO QUICKLY THAT HE NEVER CAME BACK.'

THE lad in the sweater yawned and glanced up at the clock which hung on the whitewashed wall between a lithograph of Admiral Dewey and a sign bearing the legend: "Doughnuts and Coffee, 5 cents."

"I move we proceed," he said, impatiently. "There'll be nobody else here tonight; all the stewbums have lined up at the bakeries for free bread. I say, old man, you pull the trigger and we're off! I've got a two-days handicap on my appetite and I won't do a thing but make an Asiatic ostrich of myself!"

"I'll back my stomach against yours," said the man with spectacles who sat opposite him. "I'll bet I could eat a ton of sinkers and a barrel of this brown paint. I'm for rounding up the grub myself. I'll be eating the oilcloth off this table soon!"

The proprietor of the dingy little restaurant turned to them from the counter in front, where he had been arranging a pile of wet plates and an exhibit of pastry in preparation for the next morning's breakfasts. Wiping his hands on his apron he said with a Cockney accent which proclaimed his birth, hinted at by his florid countenance and muttonchop whiskers, "I sye, gents, if yer don't wont to wyte, yer know bloomin'-well wot yer kin do, an' that's git art! Strike me pink if yer ain't gort a gall! Yer a bit comin' on, gents, if yer don't mind me syin' it. I told yer I'd give yer an A1 iced if yer'r on'y wyte for another bloke to show up, and he ain't 'ere yet, is 'e? Leakwise, if 'e is, I don't see 'im."

He took off his apron, nevertheless, as if he, too, were anxiously expectant, and he cast repeated glances at the door, where, painted on the window in white letters, were the words, "Coffee John's." Then he left the range behind the counter and came across the sanded floor to the single oil-lamp that lighted the two men who were his last patrons for the day.

The younger, he with the red sweater, had a round, jocund face and a merry, rolling eye that misfortune was powerless to tame, Vagabondia.

"Who's your interesting but mysterious friend?" he asked. "You're not expecting a lady, I hope!" and he glanced at his coat, which, though it had the cut of a fashionable tailor, was an atrocious harlequin of spots and holes.

"I don't know who's a comin' no more'n you do," Coffee John replied. "But see 'ere!" and he pointed with a blunt red finger at an insurance calendar upon the wall. "D'yer cop that there numero? It's the 13th of October todye, an' they'll be comp'ny all right. They allus is, the 13th of October."

"Well, you rope him, and we'll brand him," remarked the other at the table, a man of some 22 years, with a typically western cast of countenance, high cheek bones and an aquiline nose. His eyes were gray-blue behind rusty steel spectacles. "I hope that stranger will come pretty durn pronto," he added.

"There'll be something a-doin' before 9, I give yer my word. I'll eat this 'ere bloomin' pile o' plytes if they ain't!" Coffee John asserted.

Scarcely had he made the remark when the clock rang out, ending his sentence like a string of exclamation points and immediately the door burst open and a man sprang into the room as though he were a runaway from hell.

In his long, thin, white face two black eyes set near together, burned with terror. His mouth was open and quivering, his hands were fiercely clinched. Under a battered derby hat his stringy black hair and ragged beard played over his paper collar in a fringe. He wore a cutaway suit, green and shiny with age, which divorced at the waist, showed a ring of red flannel undershirt. He crept up to the counter like a kicked spaniel.

"For God's sake gimme a drink o' coffee, will you?" he whined.

"Wot's bitin' yer?" Coffee John inquired without sentiment. "Don't yer ask me to chynge a 'undred dollar bill, fur I reelly can't do it!"

"I lost my nerves, that's all," he said, looking over his shoulder, apprehensively. Then, turning to the two at the table, he gazed at them over the top of a thick mug of coffee. "Lord! That's good! I'm better now," he went on, and wiped off his mustache with a curling tongue, finishing with his sleeve. "If I should narrate to you the experience which has just transpired, gents, you wouldn't believe it."

"See here!" cried the lad in the sweater, not too unkindly, "suppose you tell us about it some other time! We've been waiting for you many madsome moons, and the time is ripe for the harvest. If you are as hungry as we are and want to be among those present at this function, sit down and you'll get whatever is coming to you. You can ascend the rostrum afterward. We were just looking for one more, and you're it."

The vagabond looked inquiringly at Coffee John, who, in response ,pointed to a chair. "Why cert'nly," the newcomer said, removing his hat, "I must confess I ain't yet engaged at dinner this evening, and if you gents are so obliged as to——"

"Rope it!" roared the man in spectacles, out of all patience. The voluble stranger seated himself hurriedly.

Coffee John now drew two tables together. "Jest excuse me for half a moment, gents, w'ile I unfurl this 'ere rag," he said, spreading the cloth.

The three strangers looked on in surprise, for the Cockney's tone had changed. He wore an expectant smile as he seated himself in the fourth place and rapped loudly on the table, distributing, as he did so, a damask napkin to each of his guests.

"Gloriana peacock!" cried the man in spectacles, "I'm sorry I forgot to wear my dress suit. I had no idea you put on so much dog for coffee and sinkers."

"Get wise, old chap," the man in the sweater said, warningly. "I have a hunch that this is to be no mere charity pokeout. This is the true chloroform. We're up against a genuine square this trip, or I'm a Patagonian. How about that, Coffee John?"

The host tucked his kapkin into his neck and replied, benignly, "Oh, I dunno, we'll do wot we kin, an' them as ain't satisfied can order their kerridges."

As he spoke two Chinamen emerged from the back room and filed up the dusky rows of tables, bearing loaded trays. Swiftly and deftly they spread the board with cut glass, china and silverware, aligning a delectable array of bottles in front of the proprietor. In a trice the table began to twinkle with the appointments of a veritable banquet, complete even to a huge centerpiece of California violets. The man in the red sweater loosened his belt three holes under the table, the black-eyed man pulled a pair of frayed cuffs from his sleeves and the other wiped his glasses and smiled for the first time. When all was ready Coffee John arose, and, filling the glasses, cried jubilantly,

"Gents, I give yer the good 'elth of Solomon Bauer, Esquire, an' the thirteenth of October, an' drink 'earty!"

The toast was drunk with wonder, for the men were visibly impressed, but at the entry of oysters each began to eat as if he were afraid it were all a dream and he might awake before it was over. The lad with the merry eye alone showed any restraint; his manners were those of a gentleman. The one with the spectacles drank like a thirsty horse and the thin, black-haired individual watched the kitchen door to see what was coming next. Following the oysters came soup, savory with cheese.

"Potage au fromage, a la Cafe Martin, or I've never been in New York!" cried the youngster.

"Correck. I perceive yer by wye of bein' an epicoor," Coffee John remarked, highly pleased at the appreciation.

"I didn't think they could do it in San Francisco," the youth went on.

The Cockney turned his pop-eyes at the lad, and, with the bigotry of a proselyte, broached his favorite topic. "Young man, we kin do anythink they kin do in New York, not to speak of a trick or two blokes go to Paris to see done; an' occysionally we kin go 'em one better. Yer don't know this tarn yet. It's a bloomin' prize puzzle, that's wot it is; they's a bit o' everythink 'ere!"

The fish followed, barracuda as none but Torioni can broil; then terrapin, teal, venison, and so, with western prodigality, to the dessert. The guests, having met and subdued the vanguad of hunger, did hilarious battle with the dinner, stabbing and slashing gallantly. No one dared to put his good fortune to the hazard of the inquiry, though each was curious, until at last the lad in the sweater could resist wonder no longer. The demands of nature satisfied, his mind sought for diversion. He laid his fork down and pushed back his plate.

"It's too good to be true," he said. "I want to know what we're in for, anyway! What's your little game? It may be bad manners to be inquisitive, but I've slept in a wagon, washed in a horse trough and combed my hair with tenpenny nails for so long that I'm not responsible. The time has come, the walrus said, to speak of many things! and I balk right here until I know what's up your sleeve. No bum gets a Delmonico dinner at a coffee joint on the Barbary coast for nothing, I don't think, and by John Harvard, I want to be put next to whether this is charity, insanity, a bet or are you trying to fix us for something shady?"

"What'd you want to stampede the show for?" interrupted the man in spectacles. "We haven't been asked to pay in advance, have we? We've signed no contract! You were keen to begin as a heifer is for salt, and when we draw a prize you want to look a gift horse in the jaw! Get onto yourself!"

"Gents," the unctuous voice of the third man broke in, "they's champagne a-comin'."

Coffee John had been looking from one to the other in some amusement. "Easy, gents," he remarked, "I ain't offended at this 'ere youngster's expressings, though I don't sye as wot I mightn't be, if 'e wa'n't a gentleman, as I can see by the wye 'e 'andles 'is knife, an' the suspicious fack of 'is neck bein' clean, if he do wear a jarsey. Nar, all I gort to syc is, thet this 'ere feast is on the squyre an' no questions arsked. As soon as we gits to the coffee, I'll explyne."

"I accept your apology," the lad cried, gaily, and he rose, bubbling with impudence. "Gentlemen-adventurers, knights of the empty pocket, comrades of the order of the flying brake beam and what not, I drink your very good health. Here's to the jade whose game we played, not once afraid of losing, ah! It is passing many wintry days since I fed on funny water and burned cologne in my petit noir, but there was a time—! My name, brothers of the pave, is James Wiswell Coffin 3d. Eight Mayflower ancestors, double barreled in and in stock. Puritans of Plymouth. Wrestling Coffin landed at Salem in the Blessing of the Bay, 1630, and—"

"Whoa, there!" the man in spectacles cried, "you ain't so all-fired numerous. I left a happy mountain home myself, but the biographical contest don't come till the show is over in the big tent."

"Cert'nly not, after you veloed at my remarks," said the third. "Let's testify after the dishes is emptier and we begin to feel more like a repletin!"

A box of Carolina perfectos was brought in, with a coffee urn, cognac and liqueurs and the three men, now calm, genial and satisfied, gave themselves up to the comforts of tobacco. Even the youngest allowed himsef to draw up a chair for his feet and sighed in content. Coffee John finished the last drop in his glass, drew out his brier pipe and lighted it. Then, producing a folded paper from his pocket he raised his finger for silence and said:

"If yer wants to know the w'y and the w'erfore of this 'ere reparst, gents, I am nar ready to give yer satisfaction o' sorts. It ain't me yer obligyed to, at all; it's a newspaper Johnnie naymed Sol Bauer who's put up for it, him as I arsked yer for to drink a 'elth to. It's a proper queer story 'ow 'e come to mayke and bryke in this 'ere very shop o' mine, an' if yer stogies is all drawin' easy,

(Continued on Page 7.)

Number Fifty-Four.

The New Year Resolutions and how they worked

It was a Pittsburgh maiden, and as New Year's Day drew nigh,
She made her out a catalogue of things that she would try
To do throughout the glad New Year—temptations she'd resist,
Right carefully she wrote and finally evolved this list:

"Resolved that I will evermore refrain from chewing gum,
No matter if my dearest friend should go and buy me some.
Resolved that I will rave no more of heroes in the play,
I'll give my money to the church and shun the matinee.
Resolved that I will not wear diamonds when I go downtown
And that my flossie pompadour I'll somewhat flatten down.
I will not pile my hair so high—I will discard my rats,
And I will try SO hard to wear less terrifying hats.
Resolved that from this moment I will put away my vices,
I will not even go and hit a sundae down at Price's."

But such a glad Millenium will never, never be!
The morning after New Year's, this is what you'll hear and see:
A-hanging from the strap in some packed foetid Bloomfield car
You'll hear her fresh young voice announcing near and far:
"Oh, Mame, I'm glad to see you—have some Chiclets?—Ain't it nice
That Lake Carnegie's froze so's we can get some outdoor ice
To skate on. Say, this afternoon I'm going to the play;
It's such a shame that Court'nay's gone—I love that man! But say
How do you like this shaded plume? Bob says it's swell—Say, he
Says that the model down at Horne's has been mistook for me."

And so it is that each New Year a lot of Pittsburgh ladies
Will furnish paving blocks enough to carpet all of Hades.

THE TATLER.

A Miracle at Coffee John's.

(Continued from Page 6.)

I'll read the style as 'e wrote it art for me, skippin' the interduction, w'ich is personal, 'e bein' of the belief that it wos me wot brought 'im luck.

"So 'ere goes, from w'ere 'e come darn to this plyce of a Hoctober night five years ago." And so saying, he opened the paper. The narative, depleted of Coffee John's dialect, was as follows:

The Story of the Great Bauer Syndicate.

Ten years I have been a newspaper man, and had filled almost every position from club reporter to managing editor, when just a year ago I found myself outside of Coffee John's restaurant, friendless, hungry and without a cent to my name. Although I had a reputation for knowing journalism from A to Z, I had been discharged from every paper in the city. The reason was good enough; I was habitually intemperate and therefore habitually unreliabe. I did not drink, as many journalists do, to stimulate my forces, but for love of the game. It was physically impossible for me to remain sober for more than two weeks at a time.

I had, that day, been discharged from the Tribune for cause.

I celebrated the bad luck in my characteristic manner, and finished with just sense enough to wish to clear my head with black coffee. So, trusting to my slight acquaintance with Coffee John, and more to his well known generosity, I entered his place, and for the first time in my life requested what I could not pay for. I was not disappointed. A cup of coffee and a plate of doughnuts were handed me without comment or advice.

As I was taking my meal in the back part of the little restaurant, three men, one after the other, came and sat down at my table. In the general conversation that ensued I found that one was a tramp printer, whose boast it was to have worked and jumped his board bill in nearly every state in the Union; one was a book agent, who had been attempting to dispose of "The Life of U. S. Grant," and the third was an insurance solicitor, who had failed to make good the trade's reputation for acumen.

A little talk developed the fact that all four of us were out of funds, and ready for anything that promised to keep the wolf from the door. Then, with a journalist's instinct for putting three and one together, an idea came to me by which we could all find a way out of the dilemma.

For it so happened that one of the Herald's periodical upheavals had occurred that very day, and a general clean-up was being effected in the office. The city editor, after a stormy interview with his chief, had resigned, and had carried with him four of the best men on the staff. Other reporters who had taken his part had also been let go, and the city room of the Herald was badly in need of assistance. It was very likely that any man who could put up any kind of a pretense to knowing the ropes would stand a fair chance of obtaining a situation without any trouble.

My plan was this: Each of the three men was to apply for a situation as reporter on the Herald, and, if accepted, was to report the next day for his assignments and then come immediately to me for instructions. I was to give them all the necessary information as to obtaining the material, and, when they had brought me the facts, write out the story for them to hand in.

The three men agreed enthusiastically to the venture, and I spent the evening in coaching them in the shop talk and professional terms they would need. You cannot teach a man what "news" is in one sitting—a man has to have a nose trained to smell it, and a special gift for determining its value, but I described the technical meaning of "a story" and "covering" a detail. I told them to keep their eyes open, and gave them examples of how it often happened that a reporter, when sent out on a little "single-head" story, would, if he were sharp, get a hint that could be worked up into a front-page "seven-column scare-head."

There is, of course, no royal road to journalism, but there are short cuts that can be learned. I gave them points on the idiosyncrasies of the new man at the city desk, for I knew him well, and I provided each of them with a yarn about his supposed previous place. One, I believe, was to have worked on the St. Louis Globe-Herald, under George Comstock; one had done special writing on the Minneapolis Argus, and so on; for I knew a lot about all the papers in the east, and I fixed my men so they couldn't easily be tripped up on their autobiographies.

They went down to the Herald office that night, and after I had waited an hour or so, I had the satisfaction of hearing that all three of my pupils had been accepted. It was agreed that each of them was to give me half his salary, and so I had a fair show of earning a man and half's wages as president of the Great Bauer Syndicate.

At 1 o'clock the next afternoon I sat down in Coffee John's and waited for my subordinates to report. As each man came in I gave him minute instructions as to the best possible way of obtaining his information. There was not a trick in the trade I didn't know, and I had never been beaten by any paper in town. I had succeeded in obtaining interviews at two in the morning from persons avowedly hostile to my sheet. I had obtained photographs nobody else could get and I had made railroad officials talk after an accident. Without conceit, I may claim to be a practical psychologist, and where most men know only one way of getting what they want, I know four. My men had little excuse for failing to obtain their stories, and they walked out of Coffee John's like automata that I had wound up for three hours.

They returned between four and five o'clock, gave me the information they had secured, and while they reported to the city editor, received instructions as to writing the story and got their evening's assignment, I wrote the articles at railroad speed. I could tell as well as any city editor how much space the stories were worth, and wrote the headlines accordingly—for in the Herald office every reporter was his own headline writer.

If by any chance the editor's judgment were not the same as mine, it took but a few minutes to cut the thing down or pad it to any length, and my men took the copy back before they went out on the next detail. Meanwhile, I had given them their new directions, and, when they turned up, toward ten and eleven at night, I had the whole batch of writing to do again. It was a terrific pace for any one man to keep up, and I doubt if anyone

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE BABY

· BY · H · B · MARRIOTT WATSON ·

I THINK I had forgotten that it was a bank holiday when I set out to visit a friend in Norwood, but I was very speedily brought to a realization of the fact. The streets of the town proper were bare as a wilderness that August afternoon, and so, too, were the trains that crept in a Sunday mood and with a Sabbath solemnity southward. The day had discharged its holiday makers and the evening had not yet received them. They were safe in innumerable places sacred to their kind, beating time to their joyous abandonment. Among the chief of their temples was the Crystal palace. That was the thought that struck me as I came out on Sydenham hill for my return journey. Has anyone ever witnessed bank holiday in the palace? I had not, and I was tempted to improve my knowledge. I turned into the gates and entered.

Rain was falling in a dismal drizzle, and this had driven indoors the bulk of that vast multitude. Heaven knows what figures they reached, but they were in the papers next day. The steam of wet clothes, the curious and unpleasing odor of hot bodies, dancing in perpetual tumult, pervaded the great spaces. The building thundered with that great concourse, with their voices, their laughter, their jests and their dancing. I almost regretted the experiment, but the fireworks were over, it was late and I should soon be gone. After rambling through the crowd and visiting many absurd shows I sat down at a small table and ordered some refreshments. Apparently I must drink beer, if I was to be in the fashion, for opposite me sat a man, his wife and a baby imbibing from pint pots. The baby was not, but had succumbed to sleep and lay clutching at its mother's buttons. The couple were young and good-looking, the man, as I judged, of the artisan class, and the woman prinked, pretty and bridling. They had lost each other in the crush and were shrieking with laughter at the adventure.

"Just as old Ned got to the bottom," said he, "his feet give way and down 'e goes, with a reg'lar clump you could 'a heard 'alf a mile away. 'What o!' says I, and then the rush come. The girl just was crowded right up agen me. 'If you ain't careful, miss,' says I, 'you'll lose your 'at,' for it was bobbin' about like anything. 'I don't care,' says she, 's'long as I don't lose my feet;' and then she cried out, 'They're pressin' me flat. 'Elp!' she says. And then she come up plump against me, just as it might be you and me."

"How d'you mean? You and me?" inquired the woman, ceasing to laugh.

He gave an embarrassed but delighted chuckle. "Well, what do you think?" he said, jocularly. "Reg'lar lost 'er balance and was freezed right on to me, agen my face."

The woman shifted the baby on her arm and tapped with her heels.

"Let's 'ave another," suggested her husband, and called the waiter.

"I'm waitin' to hear what happened," said the woman, after a pause, in what appeared to me a significant voice.

"Oh!" said he, indifferently. "I dunno. We were just reg'larly like sardines."

"What about 'er face?" asked the woman, sharply.

"Look 'ere, Lily, what are you gettin' at?" inquired the man, with asperity. "I tell you I couldn't help it, nor could she. There we was—"

"You've said that before," she interrupted, sarcastically.

"Well, I say it again," he said, defiantly. "I'll say it as many times as I like, sha'n't I?" And he drank off his glass 'at a draught. It seemed to give him new courage. "If 'er cheek did lay against mine, I couldn't 'elp it—no, nor wouldn't if I could," he added, in a defiant voice.

The woman said nothing, but looked away, and in the act her angry eyes caught mine. Whether she was startled to find an audience or whether it was her movement, I do not know, but a baby's comforter—I think it is called—dropped to the floor, and I stooped and picked it up. She thanked me, smiling, and continued to smile for some time. The man had called in the waiter, and as the overworked wretch did not at once appear, had risen in an evident huff to find him.

"Nice day it's been," said the girl.

"Very nice," I agreed, politely.

"Pity it's rainin'," she added. I agreed again. She smiled pleasantly, and was still smiling when her husband returned. It was obvious we had been exchanging civilities, but that was no excuse for his frown. He frowned at me, and addressed his wife, frowning at her.

"Look 'ere, we'd better be goin'."

She rose and smiled a good-evening at me, and after a minute or two I also rose. It was time for me to catch a train.

I was not perfectly acquainted with the latent possibilities of the railways that serve that part of London. When I reached the platform it was a mass of struggling human figures. I ruined a hat and a fairly good temper in losing three trains, one after the other; but at last I fought my way into a compartment and squeezed myself into a seat. As I did so, and just as the train was moving, a bundle was thrust in and fell upon me. It recovered itself, and, removing itself from my knees, discovered to me the girl and the baby. She glanced round the compartment, and finally recognized me with a frank smile.

"I lost 'im," she said in explanation. "'E lost me and now I lost 'im."

This seemed to her to make things equal in some mysterious way, and she settled into the seat I offered her quite comfortably. The attention I had paid her she seemed to think demanded a return, and that she proceeded to repay in conversation. It was difficult to talk, partly from the sonorous rush of the train, but mainly by reason of our fellow passengers, who were carrying the gaiety of the palace into their homeward journey. They sang songs and sawed concertinas, and they cracked broad jests and slapped each other and laughed. The carriage reeked, for the rain was descending heavily and the windows were shut. Presently we stopped and lurched forward and stopped again. It was quite dark, but a lamp in the station flared on us and the door was opened. Someone got out and I sat down in his seat, which was next to the girl and the baby. She put her

"We meet again, then?" said I.

face to the window and looked out, and that, I suppose, did it. At all events, a man entered and addressed her hilariously, and from his staccato titter I recognized him.

"Been lookin' out for you all along, old girl," he said. "Where'd you get to? I 'adn't bin a moment 'fore you slipped me. Tell you what, I seen the girl again—the one what was in the palace, you know. She come along—" Here he turned about and his eye fell on me.

I somehow felt guilty. He ceased, his expression changed and he said roughly: "What yer doing here?"

I did not at first perceive that the question was not addressed to me, but to his wife. The glare was certainly directed at me. The girl laughed heartily, and, as if perceiving in the situation something peculiarly stimulating and amusing, giggled at me.

"Look 'ere, what are you doin' 'ere?" demanded the man again with a portentious severity.

"If you are addressing me," said the young woman with asperity, "I'm travelin' home in a second-class carriage—that's what I'm doing."

The sarcasm was thrown away on the man. "I'd just like to know 'ow you come 'ere," he said with emphasis, and ominously regarding me. This time I took the question as addressed to myself.

"I came," said I mildly, "from the palace, if you are at all curious, and I assure you I shall be delighted to get home."

"Yes, I seen you there," said he bitterly, and paying no attention to the latter and perhaps more reassuring part of my statement. "Yes, I seen you there," he repeated defiantly. For all his defiance of tone it was clear he was in a state of indecision. He turned to his young wife with a perplexed frown, but she ostentatiously stared out of the window. Finally he began to hum an air atrociously out of tune, with an obvious display of indifference. The tune did not much matter in the general hubbub of the carriage, and merely added an extra buzz to the continuous uproar. It was the whisky bottle and the peppermints that finally upset me. I had no intention in the world of moving, but having had to pretend once to take a swig, as he called it, from the tipsy man's somewhat dirty bottle, I rose in rebellion against peppermints. Every one was eating peppermints (or it may have been bullseyes), and if there is one thing I abominate it is the smell of peppermints. I stood it as long as I could, but at last when the tipsy man plunged upon me once more, with an eye that wavered, yet was full of determination, I got up and fled. We had stopped at a station, but heaven alone knew what. I am ready to swear that no one in the carriage did. As I alighted I saw the sullen husband drop into the seat next to his wife, which I had deserted, and congratulated myself on a kindly, tactful act.

I managed to find, not a seat, but standing room in another carriage, into which I was hilariously welcomed. To say the truth, I was afraid of more peppermints and whisky, and as the windows were closed here also, and a moist heat arose from 15 human bodies, I resolved to go. I got out at Clapham junction, with the intention of abandoning to the delirium of the holiday making the whole railway service, and of securing a cab for the rest of my journey.

The catacombs of Clapham junction are well known to all Londoners. I had descended into the depths by one of the numerous stairways when under a flaming lamp, with a somewhat anxious and bewildered look upon her face, I descried the girl with the baby. I do not know what devilment made me stop. Or perhaps it was sheer kindness of heart, the angelic impulse of the moment that inspires poor human nature. At any rate I came to a pause in front of her.

"We meet again then?" said I, with feeble jocularity. She recognized me; her face beamed; she hitched the baby closer to her, and poured forth as though I had been an intimate friend. Indeed, I felt by this time that I had known her for several years.

"I lost 'im agen," she said, with a little embarrassed laugh. "He's that dreadful in losing his way."

"He has no excuse for losing so pretty a wife," said I, stupidly gallant.

She took on a self-conscious, distant air and stared industriously at the flow of people in the passage. "I'm sure I dunno where he's got to," she declared. I have no doubt that I should have given her some civil good-by and passed on, but I didn't. I remembered the sour looks of the man and was moved by an evil spirit.

"If I were you," I said, "I would just leave him and go off home myself."

"Well, I wouldn't mind," she answered cheerfully, "only I haven't got any money. He's got the tickets."

"Oh, come," I said, "that is easily remedied. Teach him a lesson not to keep a pretty girl waiting. Where are you for?"

She gave me an address in Shepherd's Bush. Then I said: "This is your platform. That's my way, too, so let us join forces."

She looked at me rather doubtfully, but I suppose my respectable maturity made an impression on her. "It would serve him right," she said, and laughed quite archly.

I had no remorse, recalling Orson, so I clinched the matter. "Come along, then," I said. "I believe we're just in time for a train."

She turned passively and we went up the stairs. There was a certain degree of reluctance visible in her now, but after all there was no time to hesitate. The train was in and the platform bustled. We found seats, settled into them and were off. As the train moved the girl seemed to lose her diffidence all of a sudden. She was committed to the venture and behaved like a philosopher. I say like a philosopher, but that is hardly the word. She developed her talent for conversation and bridled. The philosopher does not bridle. There was never yet a woman who had not the desire for admiration, and, free of her mate, this one expanded in the atmosphere of civil compliments. It did no harm. She was pretty, and I told her so quite indirectly, but in a way she was woman enough to understand. She smiled, and we made, I am sure, a good-looking couple.

The way thus beguiled, we paid little heed to the stations, and suddenly she rose with a start and peered out.

"This is mine," said she, and fumbled at the handle of the door.

I opened it for her. The night was black and the miserable wooden platform shone with rain.

"Take care," I enjoined. "It is very slippery." She hesitated and put out a timid foot. "Let me have the baby," I said, and took the sleeping infant. The girl stepped out upon the platform.

I suppose on bank holiday nights there is a certain inevitable strain on the railway servants. They have much to endure, and are no doubt dreadfully badgered. Perhaps we had delayed too long. At any rate the guard was clearly in a hurry, and a porter banged the door in my face. At the same time I heard a cry from the girl on the platform:

"It isn't the station—it's the next."

I strove to open the door, but was hampered with the baby. Moreover, as luck had it, the coat of the passenger who sat by the door had been jammed in it. We both wrestled with the handle in vain. The guard whistled. Lily's clamor from without assailed the sky. But the effort was hopeless—the train lurched on, and there was I with the baby.

I got a certain amount of sympathy from the passengers, who were unanimous in taking me for Lily's husband and the father of the baby.

"It's all them porters," observed a stout lady in a friendly way. "She'll come on the next train," and then she turned her attention to the infant, and was pleased to pronounce it handsome. I had already committed myself to a statement as to its sex, which I was not in a position to verify, before the full force of the dilemma was borne in upon me. I might wait at the next station until Lily arrived to claim her offspring, but then it was not so certain that Lily would arrive at the station, for I now recalled that I had the tickets. Lily might, therefore, have to walk. Again, I might possibly find Lily's home and leave my charge there, but I had listened carelessly, and had very grave doubts whether I had the address aright. There appeared to be embarrassments in all directions. But my first duty, as to which there could be no doubt, was to alight, which I did in safety with the assistance of a friendly neighbor. It was really not until the train steamed off leaving me in the cold rain of the open platform alone—or rather with the baby—that my heart began to sink. Was I to wait for Lily? On the whole, this seemed dangerous, and, therefore, I set out on an expedition to find the baby's home.

I had admired the extraordinary placidity of the infant on the various occasions on which I had encountered the family that evening. It had slumbered passively through the uproar of the palace. Laughter and songs had not wakened it in the train, and it had meekly endured the bustling and the constant displacement of its form necessitated by maternal movements. But now that the noise had faded and peace reigned in the streets, the perverse creature stretched itself, yawned, opened its eyes and began to cry. This was of itself sufficiently annoying, added to which I found it no easy job to hold an open umbrella and a baby at the same time. The crying distracted me, for I am not used to children, and I feared that something might be the matter with it. This seemed an additional reason for making haste to find the house, and I hurried on. The crying also attracted sympathetic attention from several women I encountered in my quest. One whom I had stopped in despair to inquire the whereabouts of the road in which I hoped Lily lived was good enough to comment on the situation.

"You really didn't ought to be left with the baby," she declared kindly.

I had an impulse to confide in her. "Well, you see," I began, "it's bank holiday, and—" but her brisk imagination had taken fire.

"Oh, it's that way, is it? Well, your wife ought to be ashamed of herself," she declared with indignation. "Letting a respectable man like you—"

I wondered what she thought my wife had done. What do women do on bank holidays? Possibly, I reflected, as I hurried on, she imagined that Lily had "taken too much." The phrase arrested me, by a timely association of ideas. It was a public house I wanted. I should learn there where Canonbury road was. A handsome palace of gin glowed through the thin rain across the way, and the wet pavements shone under the flaring lights. I entered

the saloon bar with baby, and sighed in relief. It was dry in there; it was vacant, and I felt I had earned my right to a "Scotch."

While drinking the "Scotch" I inquired for the road, but unhappily the barman have never heurd of it. Indeed, he went so far as to call in another man, who asserted that he didn't believe there was such a road in the neighborhood. I began to be alarmed, and to doubt my memory. Was it Canonbury road she had said? My distress may have been communicated to the baby, who at that moment resumed its wailing. This drew the attention of a young lady with a very small waist, who put her head round the glass compartment to see what had happened. I must suppose the deserted father with a child on his hands appealed to her sympathy. She came forward and admired the baby.

"It's a fine boy," she said graciously. "It is a boy, isn't it?"

I assented, as it seemed the easier course, and I really didn't know. I traced some faint if friendly criticism in her next remark:

"He's out rather late."

I agreed to this also, for I was in no position to resent it, and added impulsiveiy that I had lost his mother. Her sympathy deepened and she took more particular notice of us both. I am bound to say that the baby seemed to take to her, as its weeping ceased under her attention. She evidently had a way with children. This put an idea into my desperate head. This narrative may sound very cool and orderly, but I was neither. I was consumed with an intense desire to be rid of baby somehow and I had thought of the police station. But the young lady behind the bar put new ideas into my head. She was of a full figure despite the waist, and might even be married. I touched on the subject and she tossed her head and looked arch. She also opened her eyes like saucers and smiled handsomely. Just then she was called off to serve a customer. While she was gone I reflected. The night was passing, it would soon be closing time and I must of a certainty have something arranged for baby by then. So when she returned, which she did with an air of increased friendliness and familiarity, I broached the subject. What I told her was absolutely the truth.

"This is not my baby," I explained with some embarrassment, but firmly. "It belongs to someone whom I have lost."

She seemed divided between surprise and perplexity. "Lost!" she said. "You don't mean dead?"

"No," I explained further, thus encouraged by an auditor. "I lost its mother at a railway station. It isn't mine."

She giggled and took up a glass and cleaned it. "That's what they always say," she said, with what I could detect as a note of aloofness in her voice.

"I assure you," I said eagerly, "that it was an accident. I held the baby while the mother got out of a train, and the train went on, and here am I not knowing what to do with it."

"That's very awkward," said she, removing herself to a little distance and busily washing more glasses. It was not heartening, but I had made the venture, so I proceeded.

"I think I can find the mother's house by hunting," I said, "but I can't very well take the baby. I thought, perhaps, you would be kind enough to take care of it while I make inquiries."

But by this time she was beyond earshot. She retired, backing away as she washed glasses. That appearance of possible maternity had been delusive. She withdrew with a prim, almost an alarmed expression on her face, and I saw her talking with emphasis to an invisible someone in the distance. Immediately thereafter this person emerged into the light, no doubt with the object of inspecting me, possibly of sending me away. She was a stout, middle-aged woman, with spectacles and without a thin waist. She approached the counter and looked over at me, without, however, addressing me. She stood sentinel, so to speak, over me and the baby. In order to relieve the tension I ordered some more whisky. It wasn't that I wanted it, but I could not endure the pause. But I believe it was the fiery spirit that nerved me to do the audacious proposal I ventured on.

Baby was once more weeping, since the barmaid with the small waist no longer was available. The rain poured upon the windows. It was the last straw. On the whole, I decided not to go into the question of the baby's parentage; it seemed controversial.

"This baby," said I in an amiable voice, "lives in Canonbury road, and I want to go there and find its mother."

The stout lady made no remarks to commit her, but eyed me furtively.

"I can't take the infant out in this weather," said I desperately, even with some anger. "And so in the name of charity I ask you to keep it till I return—in the name of charity," I repeated, observing the wooden face, "and a gold sovereign."

I flung the coin on the counter. By this time, taking courage no doubt from the protection of the stout woman, the barmaid had joined us.

"There isn't any Canonbury road," she observed, quite glibly, and I could have—well, have smacked her for it.

"Oh, yes, there is," replied the landlady, speaking for the first time. "Round by the George." And I could have embraced her for it. She eyed the gold coin, and I saw she hesitated.

"Come," I said, "if you are in any doubt send someone with me, and he will see my bona fides." This was, of course, bluff, for I really didn't know whether the address was correct, but as it chanced it served my purpose.

"We will take care of the poor thing for half an hour," she said indulgently. "Of course you'll come back at once?"

"I will fly," I said with alacrity, and, pushing baby across the counter, I flew.

Canonbury road, now that I had met someone who knew it, was, of course, familiar to everyone I asked. I experienced no difficulty in finding it, and I pealed the bell at the number. I stood on the doorstep with misgivings. If this hope failed me, I vowed under my breath to make a bolt of it. Nothing should take me back to baby. I, at least, had had my share of baby; it was time someone else took up the burden. The door was flung open and a voice addressed me from the dark passage.

"Where the devil have you—" and then it stopped. The faint light of a quivering lamp revealed us to each other. This was Lily's husband. Oh, the house was obviously right.

"I am glad to see you," I began saying. "You see—"

But he cut me short. Clearly he had spent the hours of separation not too wisely. "Now look 'ere," he began, in a lusty voice of determination. "This is a bit too thick. I let you alone over at the palace, and I didn't lay a finger on you when I see you in the train; but by—comin' to my own 'ouse in a cheeky way like this—well, I ain't goin' to stand that, see?"

I dare say if he had been in a normal, sober mood I could have persuaded him of my good faith and innocent intentions; but inflamed as he was by the desertion of his wife and his bank holiday potations, it was somewhat difficult to gain access to his intelligence. Indeed, I found it hard to gain room for speech. He overwhelmed me with accusations.

"I seen you casting eyes at 'er! Don't you make any mistake," he declared. "I seen the little cat lookin' at you. Oh, you're a pretty pair, you are."

I was relieved so far that he had not offered violence, though his manner threatened it.

"But of all the cheekiest things—to come to my own house!" he asserted, and words seemed to leave him there. It was here I was at last able to interpose.

"By an accident," I said, "I was enabled to help your wife when she had lost you at Clapham."

"Accident!" he repeated with a convulsive sneer. "Just don't talk to me of accident. I seen you. I seen the pair of you. Where's my wife, I arst you?"

Naturally this was a question I could not answer, and I had begun to grow indignant. The rain was dripping down my neck from the roof.

"If you will be good enough to ask me in," I said with dignity, "I will explain the exact situation, and you can judge for yourself."

He seemed taken aback. "Arst you in!" he repeated, and laughed hollowly. "Well, I'm—arst you in!" Well, that's about the—arst 'im in!" he reiterated to the inhospitable elements.

"Your wife," I said with asperity, "was left behind at a station, and your baby, which I had taken for the purpose of—"

"Oh, took my baby, too, did you?" he interrupted with withering sarcasm. "Go on, mister. Took my wife, and took my baby! Anythink else you'd like?"

I don't suppose we could have continued in these relations and in this strain much longer without coming to a climax of some tragic sort. But, as it chanced, our unequal dialogue was interrupted by the arrival of a female form out of the darkness. It was Lily.

She dashed up to us breathless and came to a pause. "Where's baby?" she demanded quickly of both of us.

"Oh, yes, arst 'im," replied the man with bitter sarcasm. "'E knows all about it. 'E's bin and lost 'er somewhere."

"Baby's all safe and sound," I said, reassuringly.

She had entered past the man and he had given way. I also followed in order to explain about baby and be done with it.

"I should like to know if this is my 'ouse or this feller's," demanded the man with austere and ironic dignity.

"Don't be a fool, Jack," she said shortly. "Through your fault I've had to walk a mile in the rain. Is baby upstairs?"

"No, she ain't," he answered sardonically. She looked at me quickly.

"Baby is safe," I said. "I left her—"

"'E's lost 'er," said the man triumphantly. "I knoo 'e'd lost 'er."

"I have done nothing of the sort," I replied indignantly. "Baby is quite safe."

"Where is she?" inquired the girl anxiously.

"I left her in a public house," I said.

I saw hostility at once dance in her eyes, but ere she could speak her husband continued his sarcastic remarks.

"Might I arst," he inquired, with polite ferocity, "what you mean by leaving my child in a public 'ouse?"

"What public house?" almost screamed the young mother.

"I—well, I don't remember that I noticed the name," said I, nervously, "but I can find it."

"Left my child to get drunk in a public 'ouse!" commented the man, with lofty scorn. "Y'oughter be took up for desertion."

"If it comes to a question of desertion—" I began, nerved to retort, but the girl interrupted.

"Oh, come along! Don't talk. Just you find baby."

This was neither fair nor just. I was quite willing to find baby, and, indeed, was only too anxious to do so and be quit of a troublesome couple. But the man had not finished. He was perhaps reluctant to find his own part in the performance dwindling in significance. He put his back against the door.

"Look 'ere, Lily, if you go out with that feller you don't come in again. See?" he declared, belligerently.

"Oh, get out of my way," she retorted, with spirit, which surprised me in one of so mild appearance. She pushed him aside and I followed her.

"Now, just you find baby," she said, in what, I confess, was a somewhat threatening tone.

The last thing I heard of the man was a declaration at the top of his voice that he was "well rid of the lot of us," upon which the door banged loudly. Lily was shut out.

This, however, did not appear to trouble her, nor, I confess, did it me. I was at that moment endeavoring to recall which way I had come from the public house. Lily marched quickly, and I kept pace with her, but I wasn't at all sure we were going in the right direction.

"Was it the 'Three Stars?'" she asked shortly.

I should have liked to be able to say that it was, but I could only confess that I didn't know.

"It was a house with flaring lights," I explained.

"They've all that," she retorted, severely, and stopped as we came to a division of the roads. "Well, you better lead."

I hesitated. Each looked uninviting, dark and wet.

"I think it was this way," I said, at last.

But, unhappily, that way proved to be a cul-de-sac, and the next essay of mine ended in a long road of small cottages. Lily plainly lost patience.

"I ought to have known better than to trust her to an old fool," she said, bitterly.

This was not at all fair, certainly. But I made no answer. We wound about on our former tracks.

"It will be closing time now," she remarked, with equal bitterness and despair.

As a matter of fact, I was very sorry, but I doubt if I could have done anything had not a sudden turn of the road brought us out into a highway, and there, just opposite, were the flaming lights, beginning now to go out one by one.

"There it is!" I cried, triumphantly.

Lily snorted and darted across the road. I followed her and we reached the doors together.

"In here," I said, and opened the door to the saloon bar.

The stout landlady was serving belated guests, heedless of whom I advanced, crying:

"Have you got my baby?"

The landlady looked up. "There's a man 'n the next compartment says it's his baby," she said, eyeing me suspiciously.

"Then it isn't—it's mine," I returned, eagerly, anxious to clear myself with Lily. "At least," I added, "it's this lady's."

"Well, you don't seem quite certain whose it is," said the landlady, examining Lily with cold disapproval.

"It's mine," she gasped. "Give her to me."

"This gentleman said it was a boy," declared the landlady severely.

"Well, I didn't know, I guessed," I stammered.

"You might ha' told by the hat," said Lily scornfully.

Just then a voice was raised in the next compartment.

"If you don't give me my baby—" it began.

"Jack!" cried Lily, in astonished recognition; and then to the woman behind the bar, "It's all right. It's his and it's mine, too."

"Then it isn't this gentleman's?" said the landlady.

"No, thank heaven!" I ejaculated fervently.

But by this time Jack was in our compartment, a blend of triumph and insolence.

"Well, you didn't get my kid, at any rate," he declared loudly. "Tried your best for my missus, but you didn't get my kid."

I felt I had become more than ever an object of suspicion. The barmaid, who had arrived on the scene, contemplated me with frank interest.

"I came straight to the place—direct. You couldn't fool me," declared Jack. "If you did get my missus—"

But here he met his match, for after all the statement reflected on Lily also, as well as on me, and she rose.

"Hold your row!" she commanded. "You just walked in for a drink—that's what you did. If it hadn't been for this gentleman, where should I have been all through your stupidity?"

This was much more satisfactory. I could see I began to recover ground in the estimation of the barmaid and the landlady. But also I ceased to have the same interest for them. They concentrated their attention on the couple.

"You just better go," said Lily, authoritatively. "You've had quite enough," and she pulled a veil over the baby's head.

"Outside, please, outside!" cried the stentorian voice of the barman.

We moved outside, and here Jack made one more attempt to sustain his injured dignity.

"If I am only a painter," he said, "I'm not going to 'ave my wife and my baby took away by a—"

"Silence, man!" said I in my severest voice. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself and proud and thankful you have such a wife and such a baby. I wish I had."

"Yes, and you did your jolly best to 'ave 'em," he said, undismayed by my authoritative tones.

After all, it was Lily who settled him. "If you don't get along I'll let you know," she said sharply, but as they turned away there was something quite soft and grateful in the smile she gave me.

DOVER BEACH.

By MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The sea is calm tonight.
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.
Come to the window, sweet is the night air!
Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets th moon-blanch'd land,
Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin, and cease, and then again begin,
With tremulous cadence slow, and bring
The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

The Tyranny of Phrases.

From time to time we are absolutely tyrannized over by catch phrases. Sometimes they are vulgar, sometimes they are merely silly, and they are by no means the invention or possession of the masses. The most tyrannical phrases are those which never reach the masses at all, but pass as the current coin of verbiage in society. At this present we suffer from one such expression, which meets us at every turn, is generally inappropriately used, and makes us long to cry aloud for the use of some commonplace in its stead. In this matter we follow each other like sheep. One person repeats the word another uses; number two repeats it as frequently a possible, but his followers go one better and use it in and out of season.

Women in Industry

By ESTHER TABER.

Various Fields in Which They Have Won Prominence—Domestic Service and Factory Work Employ the Majority, Though the Professions Claim Many.

WHETHER the world likes it or not it is an acknowledged fact, among the English speaking people at least, that women have entered the industrial world with the intention of staying there. When the movement was in its early growth Edwin Whipple, looking into the future and seeing the long struggle ahead said: "What woman can do well she has a right to do." Every year more and more women enter the industrial arena; today more than five million work at some form of lucrative employment, either supporting themselves or helping to support their families. This is an increase of 24.9 per cent in 10 years and, according to the last census report, the charge is true that in some industries at least women are displacing men. Beside this army of acknowledged workers is another, probably greater, in numbers, who do piece work in their homes, work which is not properly a gainful employment, because it only adds to an already established income and can be taken up or laid aside at pleasure.

During the past 60 years woman has proved that she can do many things well, and few men dispute her right to work. She no longer has to contend so much with them as with the pin money woman whose sporadic work keeps wages down and lowers the working standard of all women.

The sewing machine was the first labor-saving device to largely affect the life of woman which, being followed closely by the introduction of modern machinery in the mill, revolutionized the home industry of cloth and garment making. The manufacturing industries, including mills, factories and shops, claim over one million and a half of the total number of workers. Few women working in factories are married; she goes in only for a few years until she marries and her position is necessarily controlled to a large extent by that fact. Then the great endurance necessitated by the high speed at which the machinery is run wears a woman out sooner than it does a man, and she drops behind. The specialization of labor which has taken the work of woman from the home and forced her into the mill has readjusted both her own work and that of man. She has had to look beyond her home, and the growth of the factory system has brought her to greater or less degree into competition and developed traits of character which make her more independent, more resourceful, and much happier. While it is true she has displaced man in some industries it is also true that he has taken her place in others, so that in the great industrial scale the balance remains true.

The greater number of women still find employment in some form of domestic service, two out of the five million working under that head. Domestic service is receiving a good deal of attention just now, because the form of the industry is changing from a purely personal to a regular business industry, with a more or less regularly defined wage scale. The agitation among the workers themselves for organization, shorter hours and better conditions, such as the introduction of electrical apparatus in the kitchen and laundry, and the service of the employe as part of the household is helping to solve the problem. Domestic service yesterday was a relic of feudalism; domestic service tomorrow will be an organized industry run on economic principles; we of today feel the throes of an unbalanced condition.

Agriculture appeals to women to a large extent either as owners of small farms, nursery men, for shrubs and plants, as stock raisers in the west and on the Californian slope as fruit and seed growers. The independent out-of-door life, the freedom and the beauty, and the sense of ownership so dear to every human being lends this branch of industry a particular charm. Some few have succeeded with large farms and ranches. It is chiefly, however, as the small farmer, market gardener or florist that the majority reach success. Bee and poultry keeping, combined with small fruits and enough land cultivated to supply the family needs, is the mecca of more than one busy working woman in the city office or shop.

In England and Canada there is an organized effort being made to teach women horticulture, the leaders of the movement believing that the patience and detail still necessary for the work is found in a large degree in women.

Regular trade life necessitates a high average degree of intelligence to be successful, the intuitive faculty so much derided helps women greatly in the keen practice of the commercial world. Knowledge of business methods and the instinct to get the market in advance is becoming more and more common among those who get their income from business life. Competition is harder to meet, but they are slowly learning that to reach the front means years of hard work, patient attention to drudgery details and a will to force and hold its own among the multitude. The speculation and the daring, the long struggle with daily adverse conditions, and the satisfaction at the end with the tardily won victory, makes business a pleasure and a home with home life doubly dear.

The professional woman stands apart by the nature of her calling from the rest of her working sisters. As a physician, as a lawyer, or as a minister, she should lead the way. Directive power is the chief characteristic of this age, as a college graduate and a student of humanity, and from contact with social conditions an opportunity is open to the trained thinker which has seldom been offered to any age. One-half of humanity is awakening to the realization of its latent power and stands ready to be molded into shape. What the new industrialism will do for women, where it will lead them, and whether it is good or evil depends for answer on the individual. Somehow the home and a greater life must be blended; somehow the fluid conditions under which she now toils must be done away; and her inequality before the law and her taxation without representation rejected.

The woman in industry faces a new world and a new life with a new hope and a strong faith that out of it all will come a stronger, nobler woman with a larger and more consecrated work to do.

Bags and Baggage

By LADY ONSLOW (of Hengar).

IN THESE democratic days, when sumptuary laws and regulations are not, it is one of the hardest things in the world to judge correctly of the rank or status of man or woman by their appearance. Those in the humbler spheres of life have long ago discarded Jenny Wren's old-fashioned sentiment about "never going too fine." The duchess' dairymaid is often more smartly clad than is her grace herself. My lord's steward rides as good a horse and looks as much in his element mounted thereon as would his noble employer. Gallant officers, of both services alike, hasten to doff their bravery of attire whenever possible. Men of all ranks and professions garb themselves in the evening exactly like so many waiters. Under these circumstances inquisitive mortals who take pleasure in finding out the sort and condition of those fellow-creatures they meet with it (may be for a few minutes or a few hours) on life's highway, must needs exercise their powers of observation and give heed to signs and tokens quite after the manner of the renowned Sherlock Holmes.

It has been said by an adept at such diagnosis that a person's quality may generally be discerned by a glance at his or her luggage. If the grizzled and sunburnt warrior could, as he travels incog., be mistaken for anything else, his varied life of travel and danger, toil and play, would be revealed at once by his few, but much battered, hardly-used portmanteaux and the inevitable cabin trunk.

Who cannot recall having more than once noticed on the platform of a little country station a pretty, refined looking girl, and while one admired and speculated as to which distinguished local family she belonged, beheld to one's disgust that she, with some eagerness, claimed a couple of unspeakable tin boxes, painted and "grained" a lively orange color, such as are beloved of domestics and tradespeople? On the other hand, a dowdy little woman in a third-class compartment manifests her gentle blood by a neat, efficient traveling bag and a possibly slender but well-appointed dress box. The typical old maid is always betrayed by the peripatetic bird cage that accompanies her. And the newly-married couple can never disguise their embarrassing condition, because of the all too spick and span newness of bridal traveling gear. Wherefore it must be acknowledged that, from the "handyman" going home on furlough, with no more impedimenta than a large pocket handkerchief tied at the corners, to the latest arrival in American heiresses, with half a dozen "Saratogas," there is some truth in the saying we may all be known by our luggage.

Nor is it only the bags and baggages of everyday travel that thus repay consideration, but also the old obsolete trunks and other receptacles, veterans of the road, in a dignified retirement in the garrets. To many minds there is a magic in the past, in letting the thoughts wander at will among half-forgotten scenes and ancient legends, in peopling again some ancient mansion with those who lived their lives there, enjoying and suffering, loving and hating, gaily tripping through the bright days and getting over the sad and anxious ones as best they could, just as we are doing ourselves today. Let him who would thus reconstruct the pages of family life go, not to the muniment chamber to bewilder his brain and ruin his eyesight poring over illegible manuscripts, but rather to the old lumber room, among ancient, disused furniture, discarded pictures and old-fashioned trunks and boxes.

Here, perchance, a little research will bring to light those curiously-shaped, way-worn old saddle bags which Sir Fulke or Sir Roger were wont in the chequered times of the Charleses, to hastily pack when a sudden call of pleasure or politics bade them take the road, mounted on a serviceable charger, well provided also with the handsome flint-lock pistols of the period, which, as well as their holsters, may also reward the persevering prospector as he delves among the old relics erroneously termed rubbish. Here, too, half hidden by more recent deposits, a glimpse may be seen of a long black coffin-like box, concave all along one of its sides. This is the old-fashioned "imperial" that used, when George III. was king, to fit behind my lady's chariot when she also gaily turned her face toward the metropolis.

Among many better and more dignified survivals will probably be found that hideous, slovenly, but doubtless in its day extremely useful invention, the once well known carpet bag of the early Victorian epoch. It gave a name to a trans-Atlantic political party, and was manifestly the embryo, the repulsive grub from which was evolved the famous Gladstone bag of a later date, and the smart "suit case" of today. Punch used, far back in the fifties, to have illustrations of irate paterfamilias packing in a hurry, cramming boots, shirts, shaving tackle and etceteras helter skelter into a too yielding and capacious carpet bag. At best it was a primitive and clumsy contrivance, and could only have been appreciated by the baser sort of travelers. How ugly, too, in its neglected and somewhat moth eaten old age is the skewbald calf skin trunk, studded with brass nails, its owner's initials being thus delineated on the lid! It may, though, have once been considered "a very neat thing, by Jove!" by the purchaser a hundred years ago.

What tales might be told by many battered and dinted old Indian bullock trunks could they speak! Theirs was indeed a chequered career, in dak-gharrys and ekkas, on camels and shipboard, dragged wearily in long forced marches over burning sands, through tropical torrents and dust storms and long voyages in sailing vessels around the cape. They may have known the hardships of the first of our South African wars, or have been with Gough at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, or been silent witnesses of many a ghastly scene in the dread days of the mutiny, ere they came back, battered and worn, like their master, to take their long rest in this Valhalla of old luggage up in the ancient roof-tree.

A Miracle at Coffee John's.

(Continued from Page 7.)

else in San Francisco could have kept three busy and turned out first-class work.

This went on for fifteen days, during which time I made Coffee John's joint my headquarters. That was the only place where I could hope to keep sober, working at such high pressure, for I didn't dare trust myself in a saloon, and I couldn't afford to hire an office. The amount of black coffee I consumed made me yellow for a year. Whether Coffee John wondered what I was up to or not I never knew; at any rate he asked no questions and made no objections.

The Great Bauer Syndicate went merrily, and the members, with the exception of the president, earned their salaries easily enough. If the job was especially difficult or delicate, I went out and got the story myself. At the end of the first week we drew our pay and divided it according to the agreement, but there were indications that my men thought they were getting clever enough to handle the work alone. If it hadn't been that while I was waiting for them to come in I managed to write several columns of "space," faked and otherwise, that they could turn in and get paid for without any work at all, I would have had trouble in holding them down to their contracts. Except for this, the prospects were bright for the prettiest little news syndicate that ever fooled a city editor. We made a record for two weeks, and then came the crash.

I had been as sober as a parson for fifteen long, weary days, beating my record by twenty-four hours. I had drenched myself in black coffee, and turned out copy like a linotype machine, keyed up to a tension so tight that something had to give way. You can easily imagine what happened. One Monday night, after the last batch of copy had been delivered, and I had drawn down my second week's pay, I relapsed into barbarism and cast care to the winds for the nonce.

I started down the line, headed for Pete Dunn's saloon at 1 a. m., with $30 in my pocket, and I found myself on Wednesday morning at the Cliff House. What had happened to me in the interim I never cared to investigate. But the Great Bauer Syndicate was out of business.

It seems that my three subordinates showed up as usual on Tuesday afternoon, and after waiting for me a while they attempted to cover their assignments without my help. The insurance solicitor got all twisted up, and never came back; the printer threw up his job when he failed to find me on his return. But the book-agent had grown a bit conceited by this time, and he thought he was as good as anybody in the business. So he sat down and wrote out his story, and by what they say about it, it must have been something rich enough to frame.

When he turned the stuff in, the city editor gave a look at it, put about three swift questions to him, and the cat was out of the bag. It took no time at all to sweat the story out of him, and they sent that book agent downstairs so quickly that he never came back.

The whole office went roaring over the way I'd done the paper and the first thing I knew I was sent for, and the managing editor told me that if I'd take the Keeley cure for four months he'd give me the Sunday editor's place and forget the episode. The time I put in at Los Gatos taking chloride of gold was the darkness that preceded my financial dawn. When I graduated I hated the smell of whisky so much that I couldn't eat an ordinary baker's mince pie. Six months after that I was sent for by the New York Gazette, where I am now drawing a salary that makes my life in San Francisco seem insipid.

Coffee John folded the document carefully and restored it to his pocket with consideration. "That's the wye 'e write it darn for me, an' I've read it here every year since. Yer see, gents, Sol Bauer 'avin' gort the idea I was in a wye, the means of his restoration to respeckability, an' by wye of membrisink theme three bums, 'as myde a practice o' sendin' me a cheque' as a small gift every year, with instrucshings to celebryte the 'appy event by givin' the best dinner money can buy to the fust three blokes as turns up here after 8:30 on the thirteenth dye of October, an' I sye it's 'andsome of 'em. Nar, I propose thet we all drink 'is very good 'ealth again after w'ich them as is agreeable, will tell 'is own story for the mutual pleasure of the assembled company 'ere present."

The three men agreed and filled their glasses to the grateful memory of Solomon Bauer of the Great Bauer Syndicate.

ELABORATE DINNER AND RECEPTION GOWNS

Dainty Colorings and Soft Fabrics Favored for the High-Necked Evening Frock. Hand Elaboration of All Kinds, Embroidery and Ribbon Work Continue Popular—Effective Models in Silk and Crepe.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

THERE are numerous occasions where an elaborate gown is appropriate, but where the decollete evening frock would not be in order, and some of the most beautiful costumes of the season have been planned for such wear. For instance, at an informal dinner party a high-necked frock is often preferred to the low-necked one and for the evening concert, theater party or restaurant dinner the dressy high-necked frock of handsome material and more or less elaborate making is the rule. The models of

Illustration No. 1.

the present season lend themselves admirably to such a gown, as the picturesque style is in great favor and the fashionable models are so many and so very diverse that anyone, no matter what her figure or style, should find it an easy matter to make a smart and becoming choice of costume. Of course, it is the tall, graceful figure

Illustration No. 2.

that seems most in Dame Fashion's favor in the planning of the modes, but even if you are short and rotund, do not be discouraged as wonders may be done by a clever dressmaker and good taste. For the short woman the panel fronts, or the under petticoat effect in the skirt will be found very successful in giving long lines and an added height to the figure, then, too, horizontal tucks and plaitings will also be sure to give good results. The very full skirt shirred about the waist line is not to be recommended except for a slender figure, but the model which is carefully fitted about the hips, with the required width skillfully introduced about the lower part will be found to be a good one. On the right figure, however, these very wide skirts, plaited, tucked or shirred at the belt line are very attractive and quaint in effect, and some of the smartest little frocks show this extremely full skirt, made in round length and touching the floor all around.

As to the bodices, the draped models and the pointed basque styes are very modish, the surplice also being very fashionable, but the principal feature after all may be said to be the sleeve, which gives an almost unerring indication of the date of the frock in question. The drooping lower sleeve with its overhanging puffs and frills falling over the lower arm is quite out of style and the fullness of the up-to-date sleeve has now crept upward toward the shoulder, the lower arm usually being clearly defined. The lingerie sleeve frill, though possibly not quite so inevitable as during the past season, is nevertheless still in evidence, as it is too becoming a fashion to quickly lose favor, and on some gowns is really needed to give a touch of lightness and daintiness. For instance, the cashmere or light weight cloth frocks for house wear are frequently made with a detachable vest and sleeve ruffles of fine mull and lace, and very often two sets are supplied to each gown so that they may be easily renewed.

The guimpe effect is seen on frocks of all descriptions and the "V"-shaped style is especially in evidence. All-over lace of the very fine varieties is often used for these little yokes, but the hand-tucked malines, nets and chiffons either plain or inset with lace are also much liked and the yokes and sleeve cuffs of rows of Valenciennes lace joined together either by fagotting stitches or with Cluny beading are also still shown. Somewhat newer, perhaps, is to join the lace insertions with narrow white silk soutache braid, put on with a tiny loop at intervals.

As to trimmings there are few real novelties to chronicle. Braiding of all kinds is to be much used, and some of the handsomest of the pale tinted cloth gowns show elaborate designs in hand braiding. One of the newest fancies is the combination of braid and net, and one very smart frock of this sort was shown in dark brown net, in a rather coarse open mesh in which flat silk braid was applied. Frillings, narrow plaitings and shirred puffs and cordings still retain their prestige as favored trimmings, though the ruching so popular last winter is no longer seen on the newest gowns.

Hand work of all kinds, embroiderey and ribbon work is more popular, if possible, than ever and almost every handsome gown has a touch of real hand work somewhere. Applied trimmings are also in great favor and appliques of heavy lace, cut-out designs, and flower garnitures are shown on most of the light colored frocks.

For these high-necked evening gowns, many of the same materials are used as are to be seen in the regular decollete gown, but very often the heavier silks and the velvets are used as well. The chiffon taffetas make a very satisfactory gown for semi-formal occasions, and come in lovely colorings in the lighter shades. Apricot and peach pink are particularly attractive, and the pinkish mauves and violet shades are also lovely. Soft water green, and the new silver blues are also exquisite, and these combined with delicate laces and a touch of silver embroidery make charming dinner or reception gowns.

The illustrations show various designs for such frocks, the first one being of red taffeta. The model was a very effective one and would be equally good in almost any of the light shades. The corsage had a narrow "V"-shaped yoke of red chiffon tucked, and on each side of this yoke was a sort of flat bretelle or band of the taffeta embroidered in an open work pattern in English embroidery. The edges of this band were scalloped and about the inner edge were buttonholed slits through which a velvet tie or ribbon was threaded. Below this taffeta collar was a frill of the chiffon, which had been buttonholed on the edge with red embroidery silk and then plaited. The sleeves were in the form of a double puff with a tiny shirred puff betwen, and were in elbow length, with a frill of the embroidered taffeta and a second underneath frill of the buttonholed chiffon below it. The skirt had a very small yoke of the scalloped and embroidered taffeta, the other trimming consisting of shirred puffs let in at knee depth, the bottom being encircled by a row of tucks.

The second sketch shows a very smart frock of peach pink silk, trimmed with flat shirred strips corded on the edge put on in loop and scroll pattern. The bodice has a slight surplice in front, the edge being finished by the shirred bands and the upper part of the bodice was tucked in a sort of yoke, with the shirred strips outlining it as shown in the sketch. The corsage bioused slightly all around over the girdle, which was of the same material as the frock, tightly-fitted and boned. The sleeves were short, just turning the elbow, and were made with a puff of lace beneath a puff of the silk. The little chemisette was also of the lace threaded at the top with pale blue chenille, the sleeves also showing a touch of the pale blue in the little lace frill below the puff.

The skirt was very wide and full and was trimmed with bands of the shirred and corded silk, put on in loops.

The third drawing shows an unusually pretty frock, the model being in old rose crepe. The most effective feature of the gown was the embroidery done in shaded silks in old pinks, rose color and dull greens, in a sort of poppy design, a band of this embroidery extending across the bodice back and front and also on the upper parts of the sleevs. The curved shirrings which were also used as trimming were also a telling feature, these shirrings also being used in the skirt forming ovals, the upper part of the sleeves were cut in one with the bodice proper as

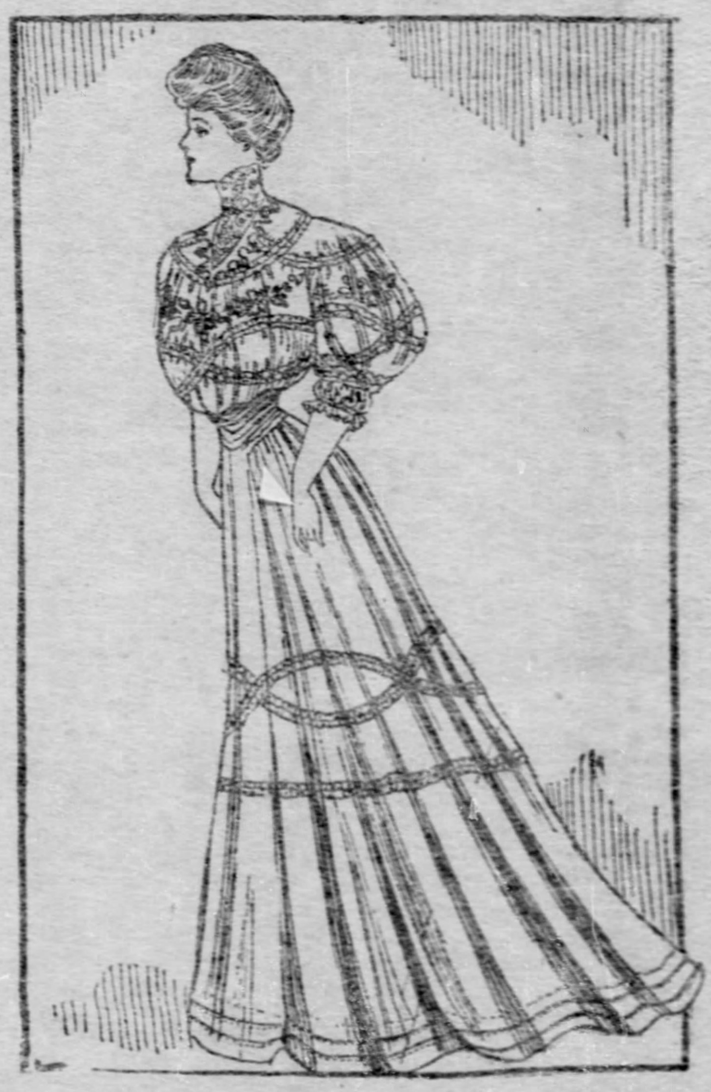


Illustration No. 3.

shown in the drawing and giving the effect of extra breadth to the shoulders. The little vest was of cream filet lace and the "V"-shaped opening in the front was outlined by little pointed tabs and scallop design cut out in pale rose velvet and embroidered. The girdle was also of the velvet. The skirt was trimmed with the scrolls

Illustration No. 4.

of shirrings and with a band of the shirrings and tucks below.

The fourth drawing shows a gown of silver blue surah, the bodice being in the new crosswise draped effect. The deep yoke was of white antique lace, the silk being shirred to it in scallops. And above the edge of the silk was a narrow band of bias velvet with lace frills on each side following the same outline. Down the middle of the front was inset a band of lace to which the silk was shirred, the sleeves also being shirred crosswise to a strip of the insertion. The high girdle was of the velvet with tiny silk bows down the front. The skirt was trimmed with a scalloped line of shirring with a small frill of the silk below.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, January 2.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Rolled Oats. Sugar and Cream.
Panned Tomatoes. Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Biscuits. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Veal and Olive Salad.
Junket. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Tomato and Rice Soup. Meat Pie.
Creamed Turnips. Lettuce. French Dressing.
Wafers. Cheese. Apple Dumplings. Hard Sauce.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, January 3.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Wheat Biscuits.
Broiled Ham. Escalloped Potatoes.
Pop Overs. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Sliced Beef Loaf. Salad Dressing.
Peach Dumplings. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Mock Bisque Soup.
Boiled Leg of Mutton. Caper Sauce.
Rice. Tomatoes. Pepper Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Apple Tarts. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Poached Eggs. Broiled Potatoes.
Thin Corn Bread. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Sardines. Quartered Lemons.
Wafers. Fruit. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Cauliflower Soup.
Baked Fish. Brown Sauce.
Boiled Potatoes. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Cheese.

THURSDAY, January 5.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Sugar and Cream.
Pan Fish. Potatoes au Gratin.
Corn Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Corn Chowder.
Cake. Fruit. Iced Tea.

DINNER.
Carrot Soup.
Veal Cutlets. Tomato Sauce.
Cauliflower. Beans.
Lettuce. French Dressing.
Wafers. Cheese. Coffee.

FRIDAY, January 6.

BREAKFAST.
Baked Apples. Cereal and Cream.
Poached Eggs on Toast. Biscuits. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Meat Croquettes. Peas.
Rice Pudding. Tea.

DINNER.
Rice and Tomato Soup.
Filet of Beef. Hollandaise Sauce.
Riced Potato.
Cranberry Tart. Coffee.

SATURDAY, January 7.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal and Cream. Liver and Bacon.
Stewed Potatoes. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Baked Beans.
Steamed Brown Bread. Plain Cake.

DINNER.
Celery Soup.
Chicken Fricasse With Dumplings.
Rice. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Cheese. Coffee.

SATURDAY, January 8.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Grape Nuts. Sugar and Cream
Baked Eggs. Saratoga Potatoes. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Chicken Salad. Baked Potatoes.
Fruit Short Cake. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Sago Soup.
Beef Loaf. Brown Gravy.
Tomato and Celery Salad.
Bent Crackers, Browned. Cheese.

New Year's Boxes.

THERE are few who do not number among their friends and acquaintances an invalid, an elderly person or an acquaintance living in a boarding-house to whom a box of home-prepared edibles would be most welcome. On New Year's day why not pack some of these boxes daintily and send them to those who would enjoy such a break in the regular daily routine. Every box will have to be packed, of course, with reference to the recipient. For instance, to my friend who lives in the boarding-house I put some slices of home-made bread thinly cut, or one or two biscuits or rolls, and one or two butter balls. Then a glass of jelly. Perhap I have some salad, and that on a cool, green lettuce leaf looks most inviting, with the dressing in a tiny cup to be put on when eaten. A little cold chicken or any other meat daintily and thinly cut is an enjoyment. For a dessert I add a small mold of wine jelly, or any other dessert I happen to have. Maybe it is a piece of home-made pie or some pudding. Fortunately I may have a few salted almonds or candied ginger to tuck away in some corner. In fact, for my boarding-house friend or the invalid who can eat I put in anything in the house that may seem appetizing.

After all, it is not so much the things themselves as it is having a change which comes from the outside. We all know how good even bread and butter tastes when we are away from home. It is a change which people crave at times.

For my invalids I put some beef tea or soup in a bottle and label it, bread and the butter balls, maybe a little chicken, a grape fruit prepared as I have it on my own table, and wine jelly, the jelly not too sweet.

If I am going to send the box and use the wooden plates so nothing has to be returned, I put a paper napkin over each plate to take away the picnic look. When everything is in the box I spread a paper napkin over the top, tie on the cover, and wrap neatly in stiff wrapping paper.

It is surprising how much one can find in the pantry with which to fill a box, when you have thought there was not a thing in the house to eat. In the fruit season, which lasts all the year around now, an orange, apple, banana, or a few berries are almost always at hand, and in the summer when lettuce is plentiful one is very apt to have some for a salad.

Through the Sunshine society I have discovered so many to whom these boxes are really sunshine that I found that in making things, especially desserts and salads, it is so easy to fill a small mold, or even make my receipt a trifle larger to allow for the extra one.

Sometimes I make a small box up entirely of sandwiches, and they are always acceptable to nibble on. I make three or four lettuce ones, the same number of meat, and still more with jelly between. There is an infinite variety of sandwiches to choose from, and can be so daintily and attractively fixed, each kind tied in a Japaneze napkin. In fact, the ways of fixing the boxes are legion, and a large field is open for individuality.

If you have a friend, or hear of some poor, sick creature to whom a box would be a pleasure, make one and see how much pleasure you will derive from it yourself. I used to send these boxes to a boy who was dying of consumption. Toward the last he could not eat anything, but still I sent them because his mother told me that he took the greatest delight in having the box brought and put beside him where he could look at it.

If you save the boxes which come to you from the tailor, dressmaker or stores, you will find you can generally have quite an assortment to choose from to fit the size of your "box luncheon." After a trial one can become an expert in fitting things in and making the most of a small space. When boxes go to my personal friends I use my prettiest pieces of small china and glass.

Old Plantation Cookery.

CHICKEN CURRY—Having skinned a pair of fine chickens, cut them in six pieces, that is, two wings, two pieces of breast and two legs cut off at the joint. Put into a stew pan two boiled onions chopped and four tablespoonfuls of butter. Shake the pan till the contents begin to simmer; then add four tablespoonfuls of curry powder and mix well in, also four tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Mix all well in the stew-pan and then put in the chicken. Cover the pan and let all stew for half an hour, stirring occasionally; and if getting too dry add a little hot water, also toward the last the juice and grated yellow rind of a lemon.

It should stew till the chicken is quite tender and the flesh parts easily from the bones. Serve hot in a covered dish, and send a pound of boiled rice in a separate dish, uncovered.

Pulled Fowl—This is a side dish. Select a young fat fowl and cook in the ordinary way till done. When quite tender take out of the pot, cover and set away till wanted. Then with a fork pull off in flakes all the flesh, first removing the skin. With a chopper break all the bones and put them into a stew-pan, adding two calves feet split, and the hock of a cold ham, a small bunch of parsley and sweet majoram and a quart of water. Let this boil gently till reduced to a pint, then take it out. Have ready in another stew-pan the pulled fowl. Strain the liquor from the bones over the fowl and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, rolled in flour, and a teaspoonful of powdered mace and nutmeg mixed. Let the whole stew in the gravy for 10 minutes and serve hot.

A young turkey may be cooked in the same manner. For a turkey allow four calves' feet.

Wild Duck Soup—If you suspect the ducks of being sedgy or fishy parboil each with a carrot inside its body, then take out the carrot and throw it away. You will find that all the unpleasant flavor has left the ducks and has been absorbed by the carrot.

Cut up the ducks, season each piece with salt and pepper and lay them in a soup pot. For a large soup you should have four ducks. Add three sliced onions and a tablespoonful of ground sage, also a quarter of a pound of butter divided in four parts and each part rolled in flour. Pour in water enough to make a rich soup and let it boil slowly till all the flesh has left the bones; skim it well. Thicken it with boiled or roasted chestnuts, peeled and mashed. A glass of Madeira or sherry, or the juice of a lemon or orange will be found an improvement. In taking up the soup be careful to leave the bits of bone and meat in the bottom of the pot.

Filet Gumbo—Cut up a pair of fowls as when carving. Lay them in a pan of cold water till all the blood is drawn out. Put into a pot two tablespoonfuls of lard and set it over the fire. When the lard has come to a boil put in the chicken with an onion finely minced. Dredge well with flour and season with salt and pepper, and a little marjoram, if liked. Pour on two quarts of boiling water and let cook for three hours, then stir in two heaped teaspoonfuls of sassafras powder and let it stew five minutes longer. It will be improved by stewing with it a few slices of cold boiled ham, or a dozen fresh oysters about half an hour before taking up.

This is the genuine southern recipe for gumbo, and may be made of any sort of poultry, veal lamb or kid.

Potato Mutton Chops—Cut some nice chops or steak from the best part of the neck of mutton. The loin will be better still. Trim off all the fat, but leave a small part of the bone visible, nicely scraped. Season with pepper and salt and fry in drippings. Have ready plenty of mashed potato, with which cover the chops separately, so that they will be completely wrapped in the potato. Glaze with beaten egg and brown with a salamander, or, lacking the salamander, brown lightly in the oven.

Oyster Dishes.

FOR its wholesomeness as well as its delicate flavor the oyster has won and continues to hold a very general popularity. During the cold months they are in their best season and the following will be found attractive methods of preparing them for table.

Fried Oysters—For frying, large oysters should be selected. Parboil them just enough to plump them, but not enough to curl the edges much. Drain carefully, and lay the oysters in the folds of a towel to absorb all moisture. Season each oyster with salt and white pepper, dip in fine bread crumbs, then in egg beaten with one tablespoonful water, and again in crumbs, being careful to coat every portion of each oyster thoroughly. Fry in deep hot fat, and drain on unglazed paper.

Oyster Cocktail—For each cocktail into each glass put one and one-half tablespoonfuls tomato catsup, one teaspoonful Worcestershire sance, one teaspoonful lemon juice, three drops tabasco sauce and five small oysters. Serve very cold. To serve them at their best, oyster cocktails must be prepared individually. Serve in glass sherbet cups if the cocktail glasses are not at hand.

Oyster Sandwiches—Drain and chop fine one quart oysters, add eight crackers rolled and sifted, one-half cup sweet cream, salt and pepper to taste and quarter cupful butter. Cook in a double boiler for five minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire and stir in the beaten whites of three eggs. Spread on buttered brown bread.

Oyster Fritters—Drain and chop a pint of oysters. Mix with them the strained oyster liquor, adding enough water to make two scant cupfuls. Mix to a batter with two cupfuls flour and a teaspoonful salt. When it is smooth, stir in a tablespoonful of olive oil and two eggs well beaten. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry to a delicate brown. Drain a moment on unglazed paper and serve hot.

Oysters and Mushrooms—Heat a pint of oysters in their own juice until they come to a boil. Drain them and strain the liquor. Cook two tablespoonfuls chopped mushrooms in two tablespoonfuls butter for five minutes, add two tablespoonfuls flour mixed smooth in cold water and the oyster liquor. Cook three minutes, add the oysters, the yolk of an egg well beaten, half a teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful lemon juice and a dash of cayenne. Serve on toast.

Oyster Pie—Drain the liquor from a quart of oysters; scald, strain and add two level tablespoonfuls butter, salt and pepper to taste, half a cupful rich milk and bread crumbs to make slightly thick. Boil a few minutes, then put in the oysters and cook until the edges begin to curl. Remove from the fire and when slightly cool, add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Line a buttered baking dish with rich paste, fill it with uncooked rice to support the top cover of paste. Put on the top paste and bake in a good oven until nicely browned. Then carefully lift off the top, remove the rice and fill with the oyster mixture. Put on the top, let get very hot in the oven and serve at once.

Oyster Shortcake—Make a rich light baking powder biscuit dough and bake in layer cake tins. Split and butter each as it is taken from the oven. Scald the strained liquor drained from a quart of oysters. Rub two tablespoonfuls butter smooth with two tablespoonfuls flour, and stir into one and one-half cups scalded milk. Cook and stir until it thickens; add a tablespoonful butter to the oyster liquor, season to taste with salt and cayenne, and let get hot. Add the oysters and cook until the edges curl. Then lay the oysters on the layers of buttered shortcake, add the liquor to the sauce, blend thoroughly and pour over the oysters; then add another layer of the shortcake, then one of oysters and pour sauce over the whole. Sprinkle with a little minced parsley and serve very hot. This is delicious.

Styles for the Slender Woman

By MADAME FULLERTON.

ALTHOUGH numerous evening gowns of almost regal gorgeousness are seen, the majority are quite simple affairs, most girls and young married women preferring to have a number of inexpensive frocks rather than one or two of a pronounced and very expensive type. Dainty nets, all over Valenciennes or applique lace, chiffon and gauzes are the most used materials and in many cases the gowns are merely trimmed with ruffles or ruches of the dress material combined with bows and sashes of velvet or satin ribbon. One charming little gown seen lately was made of pale pink chiffon over self-toned taffeta. It had a shirred skirt trimmed with three wide tucks near the bottom with spaces between and a low, full waist cut round at the neck and bordered with a pale pink chiffon velvet bertha edged with frills of pink chiffon. Where the bertha met in front was a cluster of small shaded pink chiffon rose buds with long stems and pink chiffon velvet was used for the girdle, which was very high and pointed and fastened with pink chiffon rosettes. Another lovely, yet simple gown is shown by illustration No. 1. This is of white net over white taffeta veiled with chiffon and is made with a full skirt shirred at the top and again some 12 or 15 inches below and near the lower edge are inset square medallions of heavy Irish lace. The bodice is cut round at the neck and is trimmed with a wide ruffle of the net bordered with Irish lace. This is cut to form points over the bust and also runs out over the arms, falling in deep points at the back and is headed by a twist of light blue velvet ending in a small bow in front. Straps of the same velvet tied into tiny bows hold the sleeve ruffles and practically form the sleeves, and blue velvet is also used for the crush belt, which is fastened at the back by a large jeweled buckle.

Plain, tight-fitting tailor-made gowns are generally unbecoming to very slight women, even when made with a generous and judicious use of padding, for angular lines are hard to conceal without the help of soft folds or gathers. To overcome this difficulty several smart tailors have produced this season gowns that are strictly tailor-mades in appearance and still are so made as to give fullness, breadth, and soft, graceful lines to the figure. One such model which was particularly happy in its result is shown by illustration No. 2. It is of a peculiar shade of jade green novelty cloth with a slightly rough surface, which added to the becomingness of the suit by increasing the size of the wearer. The skirt has a plaited front breadth and full shirred sides and is simply finished at the bottom by a stitched hem. The short coat is double-breasted and is made with a tight-fitting back and fronts that are laid in plaits at the armholes, thus giving a graceful fullness across the bust and it is trimmed with two overlapping collars, the smaller and upper one being made of a darker green velvet than the cloth and the under one of white suede. The sleeves are plaited at the top and have double cuffs of the velvet and suede to match the collars and the buttons are of green velvet. The hat shown by the drawing is a pretty variation of the popular Continental shape and is of black felt trimmed with black ostrich tips and white satin rosettes. Women who are either too stout or too thin should study the effect of different materials before selecting one for a costume and then should choose the one most suited to their individual needs rather than buy blindly such and such a fabric because it happens to be most in vogue at the time. For instance, smooth satin faced materials, such as cloth, panne velvet, etc., should be avoided by thin women unless made after very full, shirred models, for they emphasize the slightness of the wearer and for this very reason they should be worn by stout women. On the other hand, all rough goods are becoming to thin women and velvet may be worn with almost equal becomingness by either.

The smart redingote shown by illustration No. 3, is made of pansy colored cloth, trimmed with a little fine Irish point lace and large handsome buttons. It is tight-fitting and the back portions are nicely sloped from the waist line down so as to give a graceful flare at the lower edge, while the fronts are cut slightly away and are rounded at the points. In the body portion the right side overlaps the left and buttons diagonally from the bust to waist, thus forming a straight line with the front edges of the skirt. The sleeves are ruched at the top, but are tight-fitting below and are finished with lace ruffles at the wrist, a ruffle and stock of the same lace trim the neck and satin of the same shade is used to line the coat to the waist. The dress skirt is a long plain model ornamented solely by three fancy colored velvet bands trimmed with buttons at the points. This costume is equally suitable for velvet or velveteen and might be made with elbow sleeves finished with wide turned back cuffs and lace ruffles if a more dressy style were desired. The hat is of velvet matching the color of the cloth and is trimmed with shaded purple feathers. A novelty in blouses appropriate for wear with tailor-made gowns are those made of shaded silk. This silk is quite different from changeable silk for each color is distinct though it blends imperceptibly into the next tone. For instance, one that would be suitable to wear with the model illustrated, is made with a tapering box-plait in front that is of the palest shade—a light lavendar, and from this the silk tones off into a rich pansy purple at the armholes. The back corresponds by having the lightest tone in the middle and the sleeves shade from the dark purple at the top to the pale lavendar at the wrist. Other blouses are shown of shaded greens and reds that are quite effective, but unless one has many blouses these are not advised; the style is too pronounced to give satisfaction for steady wear.

Among the prettiest of the many new materials copied after fabrics in vogue a century or more ago, are the soft flowered silks and light weight brocades that are now being extensively used for dinner and evening gowns. They should be made after old-fashioned models to carry out the idea of the time or half the charm of these beautiful silks will be lost. A lovely model for a dinner gown is shown by illustration No. 4. It is made of the palest imaginable shade of yellow chiffon taffeta figured with small clusters of pink rosebuds and green leaves, combined with pale yellow mousseline and black velvet ribbon, and lined with white taffeta. The full skirt is shirred over cords at the top, has a short train and opens over a front panel or petticoat of accordion-plaited mousseline, which is trimmed by the clusters of three black velvet ribbon straps tied into tiny bows in the middle; and edging the silk skirt around the bottom and up the side of the front is a narrow graduated ruffle of the flowered silk. The bodice is cut with a long point in front and is made of the draped silk, shirred through the middle of the front, where it opens and is fastened by six small black velvet bows. The neck is V-shaped and is edged with black velvet and a wide collar of Princess lace, which falls in deep points over the bust and shoulders. The elbow sleeves are ruched to match the bodice and are trimmed with double, finely plaited ruffles of pale yellow mousseline tied through the middle by black velvet ribbons. This gown is very simple, but when made of such a silk as described or a dainty two-toned brocade it is remarkably effective and is a model that may be worn on so many different occasions that it will be found most useful. Small sized bags, similar to those used for opera glasses, etc., are often made of the same silk as these gowns and are carried with them or fastened to the waist by a handsome pin, and besides being picturesque they prove very useful for handkerchiefs and gloves.

Winter shirtwaist suits are prettier this season than ever before for many of the models are now effectively trimmed in some simple manner that adds to their attractiveness without detracting from their comfort or usefulness. They are mostly made as heretofore, of plain cashmere, checked worsteds, tiny plaids, mohair or silk and are worn almost universally by the younger element of society as morning dresses. For older school girls they are also most satisfactory, the plainer ones being worn to school and the more trimmed dresses, for every day afternoon wear. The gown illustrated by Figure 5, is a remarkably smart model and is suitable for almost any material. It is of dark blue cashmere and is made with a nine-gored skirt, each alternate gore being plaited while the others are cut into scallops on their edges and trimmed with stitching and large buttons covered with blue silk of the shade dotted with steel beads. The waist is plaited on the shoulders to give sufficient fullness and is trimmed with a plaited vest over which the fronts meet in scallops corresponding to those on the skirt. The back is laid in plaits, but fits snugly and the sleeves are tucked both at the top and at the wrist and are finished with deep cuffs cut in scallops and trimmed with buttons and stitching. Scotch plaids of blue and green shades trimmed with dark green or blue silk bands and clusters of buttons are particularly pretty for school dresses, and with them may be worn either white linen turnover collars with a silk tie; fine drawn work stocks with cuffs to match, or silk stocks of the same color as that used to trim the dress topped by a tiny white lawn band or soft ruching.

Among the newest models of coffee jackets and matinees are several quite original examples that are especially attractive. One of the prettiest is shown by sketch 2 of illustration No. 5. It is made of pink Louisine lined with India silk of the same shade and is cut loose and full. There is a short, square yoke to which the full fronts and back are gathered, that insures the proper set of the matinee and which is entirely concealed by a band collar of the silk. The bottom of the jacket as well as the collar and lower edge of the flowing, pointed sleeves are cut in scallops and hand-embroidered with English eyelet work and underneath the scallops is sewed a full ruffle of repousse lace.

Another new model is made with dolman sleeves cut in one with the back of the jacket which is tight-fitting, but open in front so that the arms have perfect freedom. This jacket reaches to below the hips and is trimmed with bands of Valenciennes lace. Some of the new matinees are very long, reaching nearly to the knees and while they are perhaps the smartest variety because they are the least usual, they are not as popular as the short, jaunty ones that are so essentially feminine that they appeal to the fancy of every woman. One charming model of this style, however, is worthy of note. It is of light blue crepe de chine made with a plaited back and curved fronts that are draped across the bust and open over an accordion-plaited front of blue chiffon. The sleeves are long and loose and the neck is finished by a wide collar elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace. An extremely dainty short matinee is illustrated by sketch No. 1 in Figure 5. It is made with a square tucked bolero of white crepe de chine edged with wide point de Venise insertion to which is gathered a deep flounce of applique lace arranged in a jabot in front. The elbow sleeves are also of the tucked crepe inset with the insertion and finished with full ruffles of applique lace. Under this is worn a full blouse of white chiffon with a crush girdle of soft mauve satin ribbon.

Practical Lessons in Jiu-Jitsu.

The Japanese Physical Training

By ELIZABETH BEVEREDGE.

PART XI.

IT HAS been often said about jiu-jitsu that a man of average strength could not choke a Japanese who had been well trained in this form of physical training. This is because the muscles of their necks are so strong. Even a tight throat clutch has no effect on them, and it must be acknowledged that since the neck is such a very vulnerable part of the body, and so easily hurt, that its strengthening presents many practical advantages beyond the pleasure of mere muscularity.

A resistant neck exercise is given in today's lesson. To take it the pupils stand well to the left of each other. The left hand of each is pressed against the left side of the other, the assailant pressing against the left cheek of the victim, the victim pressing the left side of the assailant just under the arm. In this position the assailant pushes the victim's head over, the latter all the while resisting by pressing in the opposite direction. When this exercise has been carried to its fullest development it is possible for the two students to make the exercise one of alternate swaying, the movement becoming more brisk and resulting in great benefit to the wrists, arms and necks.

A variation of this is for the victim, instead of pressing her hand against the assailant's body, presses it against her face, and the movement is taken as before.

After taking either of the exercises described on the left side it should be varied by taking it on the right. A very useful variation is for the students to use their left hands in getting a good grip on each other's chins, each forcing the body over backward in turn. Having used the left hands, the right ones should be employed, and in this form of backward bending the assailant should stand well at the side of the victim, against whom she is using her strength.

The student having been encouraged to find variations of these exercises for herself, she may very well imagine an exercise like the following. In this the victim bends forward without bending at the knees. She should let her arms hang straight and her hands should touch her toes, or nearly do so. The assailant places her hand on the back of the victim's neck, and the latter, exerting all her strength, raises her head slowly, forcing up the assailant's arm. This must not be taken with too much exercise of strength, as a very lame neck will result, but the assailant should exert enough strength to make the victim's task not too easy.

A resistant neck exercise which is usually employed early in the training of the the jiu-jitsu schools is taken by two pupils, who stand facing each other. The victim puts her hands against the assailant's hips, every muscle taut and tense, especially about the wrists. The assailant puts the palms of her hands on either side of the face of the victim, finger tips up, in such manner that the tips of the forefingers rest just at the base of the temples, while the thumbs press in side by side just under the center of the chin. This grip should be taken firmly, holding the victim's face like a vise.

Having taken the position just described, the assailant twists the victim's head so that the latter's chin is forced as far as possible over the latter's right shoulder. The victim meanwhile tries to force her chin around over her left shoulder. Having taken this exercise in this way, it is reversed, the assailant trying to force the victim's chin over the left shoulder, the victim resisting to the right. This is one of the best exercises to strengthen the cords of the neck.

A recent writer of jiu-jitsu methods speaks at length on our outdoor sports as contrasted with those of the Japanese. In part he says: "Of course, the commonest exercise is walking. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Many women complain that they cannot walk very far without having tired ankles, others complain of aching feet, and still others of tired back. A woman who cannot walk five miles without fatigue may be very certain that she is not a healthy woman, and she should make it her first duty to become so. A ten-mile walk should be an easy performance for a healthy woman, and the strong woman is capable of walking fifteen or twenty miles a day.

"In walking much depends upon the shoe. In the first place, it should give an easy fit and be neither too tight nor too loose. Any woman of ordinary intelligence can tell whether or not her shoe fits her. If she buys a shoe that does not fit it is her own fault that she cannot walk with pleasure.

"High heels do much to interfere with the pleasure and the health of walking. Such heels are supposed to give a more stylish form of carriage, but they tilt the body forward to such an extent that their use induces severe trouble in some of the internal organs. It is true that the Japanese woman uses high heels on her shoes, but she uses at the same time toe pieces of equal height. The Japanese shoe has a block of wood at the heel, another at the toe, and thus the foot is left flat, with no tilting forward. It must be admitted that the Japanese woman when in the street shuffles noisily along. In the house, where she does not wear her shoes under any circumstances, she is the personification of grace. She moves about so nimbly and prettily and shows that her seemingly odd form of footgear has not marred her action in walking.

"The best form of shoe in use is that which neither pinches nor is too loose, with broad enough fronts and with very low heels. The fashionable shoe is to be condemned for many reasons. It makes much walking difficult and it spoils the beauty of the foot. Japanese women are able to exhibit very pretty feet.

"Next in importance in our outdoor recreations comes rowing. As we practice it, this is a sport unknown in Japan except to men of the navy and to some who serve on merchant steamers. The Japanese harbor and river boat is the sampan, which is propelled by a paddle whose shaft is shaped very much like a scythe. The "oarsman" seizes a pair of handles and propels his boat something as the mower would use a scythe. But rowing should be followed faithfully by all American and English women. After a moment's thought it will be understood how thoroughly this work satisfies the requirements of jiu-jitsu. According to the Japanese plan every muscle must be resisted by a pressure in the opposite direction. A very little practice will show how much resistance the pull gives the arm. Yet the earnest seeker after strength must be cautioned not to row with a single oar. Each puller should use two oars, and care must be taken that the left arm is compelled to perform fully as much work as does the right. The best plan is for two persons to row together, each using a pair of oars. Boating should be kept up assiduously all through the season. The best plan is to row for an hour in the morning before breakfast. The woman who lives near a stream or lake and who does not row has much for which to blame herself.

"Golf is one of the best exercises that can be taken on land. First of all, it makes one walk. In the next place it requires bendings of the body and demands much arm work. But there is one suggestion to be offered that will make much for strength, and which at the same time will increase the striking force. In too many cases a blow is used where the shoulder is thrown back, and the hand is not thrown back over the shoulder. In every case where it is practicable it is advisable to make the arm perform a complete revolution. This idea can be caught when the student stands with one hand at the side. Throw it forward, up and over the head, back of the body and around to starting position. The movement should be a complete swing of the arm around over the head, and the student who follows this will find that many of the strokes employed at golf are delivered more effectively. Both for strength and for experiness it will be found of value to follow out this suggestion."

Eleventh Lesson in Jiu-Jitsu.

IF YOU ever have a chance to go to the museum in connection with the Edinburgh University, at which Andrew Carnegie is Lord Rector, or Chief Ranger, or something of the sort, you will see some strange objects in a glass case, that will do more to teach you the value of fresh air than all the books that were ever written. Last year a professor secured the lungs of an Esquimau, a Londoner and a coal miner. He had them preserved with some kind of a chemical process, and they are now side by side in a glass case. The Esquimau's lungs are pure white; the Londoner's lungs are a dirty brown; and the coal miner's lungs are jet black. The Esquimau had kept his lungs clean, not because he knew more about breathing than the Londoner or the coal miner, but because he lived in a land of snow fields and spent his time in the open air. It is a curious fact that every Esquimau who is brought to our large cities dies of consumption in a few years. All of us that run up and down in the skyscraper canyons of Chicago or New York or Boston have no chance to breathe the dustless, germless air of Greenland or Alaska. The whitest lungs in an American city will be a shade darker than the hue of a lily.

FOR the trained nurse it is possibly the greatest secret to be earnest, yet cheerful; to appreciate the gravity of each case and to find readily the right word of comfort. In light, doubtless short, particularly in all curable diseases, it is really no trick to point with certainty and confidence to convalescence. With this conviction the right words suggest themselves. It is more difficult with those severely sick to give comforting words with cheer than to the doubtful, fearing mind of incurables.

EXERCISE is but one of the essentials, but to be beneficial it should always be in proportion to the strength of the constitution. If it is carried beyond that point one will soon be aware of it. It is then that waste exceeds nutrition, and exhaustion takes the place of strength. Avoid the two extremes—over-exercising and lack of exercise. 'Twere better to exercise frequently and at regular intervals until the increased action of the nerves and blood vessels become more permanent. Then as soon as nutrition exceeds waste, the various muscles used will gain in size, strength and vigor and activity; but if the exercise is carried too far, so far as to fatigue and exhaust the vital powers, then waste exceeds nutrition. If, however, one refrains altogether from exercise, the vital functions weaken and the various organs and muscles atrophy for the need of requisite stimulus.

IT WAS Dr. Abernethy who said: "One-fourth of what we eat keeps us, the other three-fourths we keep at our peril." This may be somewhat strained, but approximates a great truth. A large proportion of digestive disturbances have their beginning in over-eating, which is quite as bad as eating the wrong things. It was that old English poet, Tusser, who in 1520 said: "Good diet with wisdom best comforteth men." If in the proper sense it is good, the statement is also good. It has been abundantly proved that food that in itself is wholesome, may yet be harmful from lack of properly balanced constituents. Thus we find an insufficiency of vegetable food and the preponderance of table salt, fish and meat produces the disease known as scurvy, while anemia (deficient and defective blood) may result from deprivation of animal food.

MAN does not stand alone. He is not an isolated figure. He is a link in a chain—a chain leading back and back through parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, into the dim, indefinable ages—a chain leading forward through children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren into the future ages, to the great goal of human fruition and perfection. It is a curious illusion, this belief of man's that he is an individual, that he thinks his own thoughts, follows his own impulses. Curious that he should so long have failed to realize that he is part of an endless chain, behind him the parents, before him the children. His very body was made for him by the countless struggles, failures and successes of his ancestry. Their achievements slowly gained through a million generations have become his rich heritage of physical, mental and spiritual powers—impulses, instincts and aspirations. So man is the product of the lives of a million other men focussed, brought to a point, embodied in his own body and brain. All that they thought and did, their success and their failures, their joys and their anguish—all, all are crystallized in his own being. For the experience of one generation is the instinct of the next.

A HOTEL for babies, otherwise the Norland Nurseries, is the latest institution in London. It is intended for the accommodation of children whose parents are traveling abroad, or who, for some reason, cannot personally superintend their upbringing. Children are taken from one month old up to seven or eight years of age, and theirs should indeed be a happy childhood, for everything is done to minister to their physical comfort and moral well-being.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care The Sunday Gazette.

Q. Will you kindly answer a few questions in the Sunday Gazette? I am a constant reader of your column, and thought you might be able to tell me where I could sell my painting. I paint on china and water colors, both flowers and figures. Where could I put them to sell? I have tried at the Women's exchange, but they seem to use mostly needlework. —M. K.

A. It would be impossible for me to suggest a market for your work unless you could induce some of the shops to use it for you in their fancywork department. There are so many making a specialty of this work and using their studios for display rooms that the work must really be unusually good before you will be able to effect sales beyond the list of your personal friends.

****

Q. Please answer in your column, Is a person's mind acting while dreaming, or just the top of the spinal column, where it joins the brain?—E. R. M.

A. Assuredly your mind is acting when you dream. You seem to have a very peculiar idea as to the use of the spinal column. I would advise that you get an encyclopedia in the library and read up a trifle on this matter. It is just as foolish to imagine your hand or foot thinks as your spinal column.

****

Q. As I notice the benefit others receive from the query column, I am going to impose upon your generosity. Can you give me the address of Prof. Hamerschlag of the Carnegie Technical schools?—EVER A READER.

A. Prof. Hamerschlag's address is 1902 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

****

Q. I am a constant reader of your column and would like you to publish the following songs for me: "Can a Boy Forget His Mother?" and "Ring the Bell Softly, There's Crepe on the Door." I would thank you very much.—MRS. M. B.

A. Both songs mentioned are unfamiliar to the writer. Possibly some reader can supply the words for us.

****

Some weeks ago a correspondent asked for the words of the song "The Banks of Brandywine." This song could not be found at the time, but we print it today through the kindness of Mrs. J. F. H.

THE BANKS OF BRANDYWINE.

One morning very early in the pleasant month of May,
As I walked forth to take the air, all nature being gay,
The moon had not yet veiled her face, but thro' the trees did shine,
As I wandered for amusement on the banks of Brandywine.

By many rough and craggy rocks and bushes of small growth,
By many lofty ancient trees, the leaves were putting forth.
I wandered up along those banks, where murmuring streams do join,
Where pleasant music caught my ear on the banks of Brandywine.

At such an early hour I was surprised to see,
A lovely maid with down downcast eyes upon those banks so gay,
I modestly saluted her, she knew not my design,
And requested her sweet company, on the banks of Brandywine.

She said, "Young man, be civil, my company forsake,
For, in my real opinion, I think you are a rake.
My love's a valiant sailor, he's now gone o'er the main,
While comfortless I wander on the banks of Brandywine."

"My dear, why do you thus give up to melancholy cries,
I pray leave off your weeping and dry those lovely eyes.
For, sailors in each port, my dear, they do a mistress find.
He will leave you still to wander on the banks of Brandywine."

"Oh, leave me, sir, do leave me, why do you me torment?
My Henry won't deceive, therefore I am content.
Why do you thus torment me and cruelly combine
To fill my mind with horror, on the banks of Brandywine?"

"I wish not to afflict you, but rather for to ease,
Such dreadful apprehensions soon your mind will seize.
Your love, my dear, in wedlock's bonds another one has joined."
She swooned into my arms on the banks of Brandywine.

The rocky hills and craggy rocks re-echoed back her cries,
Tho' pleasant groves and rural shades were witness to her pains.
"How often has she promised me, in Hymen's chain to join,
Now I'm a maid forsaken on the banks of Brandywine."

"Oh, no, my dear, that ne'er shall be. Behold your Henry now.
I'll clasp you to my bosom, love, I've not forgot my vow.
It's now I know you're true, my dear, in Hymen's chains we'll join.
And hail the happy morn we met on the banks of Brandywine."

****

Q. Would you be kind enough to answer a few questions for me in The Sunday Gazette? When writing to a boy friend which is proper, "My dear" or "Dear?" Is it proper to accept a gift from a boy friend, and if not, what is the proper way to refuse? I am going to entertain shortly and would like to have just dancing, but some of the boys do not dance. Could you suggest anything to do? I do not want to give a euchre.—E. H.

A. In writing to a friend, the formula "My dear Mr. B." is a trifle more formal than simply "Dear Mr. B." Both are perfectly correct, however. There is no impropriety in accepting an inexpensive gift from a boy friend. Many girls scruple at accepting jewelry, but a book, candy or similar trifles, are very commonly bestowed by even casual acquaintances. Dancing is generally the most favored form of amusement for young people. If you do not like this, why not try a peanut or potato race, or some of the numerous guessing contests that have been described in this column. It would be very easy to plan a unique and pretty watch party for New Year's eve. The Japanese and Chinese make much of their New Year's festival, so you will strike a popular note by having all your decorations Chinese. Use red lights, big chrysanthemums in vases, and if you choose, wear a Chinese costume. For your dinner have favors of tiny Chinese lanterns filled with candies, tiny fans, or umbrellas. Write a New Year's greeting for each guest on red paper with gilt letters, writing the words vertically instead of horizontally. For after dinner have dancing, cards, impromptu charades representing scenes in American history, guessing contests. Provide plenty of firecrackers and a few skyrockets and some red fire, but keep them as a surprise for your guests. At midnight have an orchestra or musical instruments play the national hymn and raise an American flag, then let the guests fire off fireworks and blow horns in honor of the New Year. This answer appears late, but you should count upon at least two weeks' delay in getting a reply to queries.

****

There was an inquiry for the "Gates Ajar." The following poem is submitted with the hope that it will prove what is wanted. The words are by Helen L. Bostwick:

HOW THE GATES CAME AJAR.

"Twas whispered one morning in heaven
How the little child angel May,
In the shade of the great white portal,
Sat sorrowing night and day.
How she said to the stately warden—
Him of the key and bar—
"Oh, angel sweet angel, I pray you,
Set the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a little I pray you,
Set the beautiful gates ajar!

I can hear my mother weeping,
She is lonely, she cannot see
A glimmer of light in the darkness
Where the gates shut after me.
Oh, turn me the key, sweet angel,
The splendor will shine so far!"
But the warden answered: "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."
Spoke low and answered, "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."

Then up rose Mary, the blessed,
Sweet Mary, mother of Christ,
Her hand on the hand of the angel
She laid, and her touch sufficed.
Turned was the key in the portal,
Fell ringing the golden bar,
And lo, in the little child's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar!
In the little child angel's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar!

"And this key for no further using,
To my blessed son shall be given,"
Said Mary, the mother of Jesus—
Tenderest heart in heaven.
Now, never a sad-eyed mother
But may catch the glory afar.
Since safe in the Lord Christ's bosom
Are the keys of the gates ajar.
Close hid in the dear Christ's bosom,
Are the gates forever ajar.

****

Q. I saw in last Sunday's paper where you have helped a young lady and given her information about learning to be a trained nurse. I would be much obliged for any information you could give me. I do not know where to write to get full particulars. I am very anxious to get started to work and as soon as possible. I have always wished to be a trained nurse but have never carried out the plan, is I did not know where to get any information. I hope you can help me.—E. L.

A. Your name has been handed to one of the city hospitals and in the course of a few days you will receive circulars and information from the authorities direct. This is one of the new hospitals and one of the largest in the city. Others are the West Penn, the Homeopathic and Mercy hospitals. The latter is Roman Catholic in denomination. All will send you information if you address the superintendent of nurses, state your name and full address and explain just what you wish.

****

Q. Will you kindly tell me how to wash Wright's underwear so it will retain its softness and not get rough? Also, tell me if there is, and where, in Pittsburgh, an assay office where I could get a piece of ore analyzed and get a correct analysis of same.—D.

A. You do not give me sufficient description of this underwear you mention. If it is all wool, your best plan would be to wash it in a tepid suds, one piece at a time and by hand, rinsing in tepid water in which there is a little soap. There is a soap made specially for washing wools and this is excellent. Any of the stores sell it. As to the ore analysis, most of the steel and iron works in the city have their own chemists and make their own analyses within their works. Either of the following firms could do the work for you and you would find them thoroughly reliable—Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Ltd., Water street, City, or Robert W. Hunt & Co., Monongahela bank building, city.

****

Q. I have been a reader of your valuable paper for years and will you please tell me where I can get the old song called "The Famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment of New York." It starts off "Oh, good people all, both great and small, come listen to my song," and mentions about the battle of Bull Run and the Black Horse cavalry.—L. D. P.

A. I cannot discover the song you request in any volume of war-time songs within reach. If some reader can send the words we will be pleased to publish it for you.

****

Q. As I am a constant reader of your column, will you please answer me the following questions? Do you think it would be proper for the parents to invite a friends, a very close friend, and wife, to sit at the bride's table? Also, what is the proper dress for the ushers at a 7 o'clock wedding, and what is the proper way to seat the bridal party? I suppose the minister and his wife sit at the bride's table? What do you reply when a person says, "I am pleased to meet you?" I have seen some just smile and say "Thank you." Should the bridesmaids wear pink gloves with a pink gown and pink slippers, when the costume is pink and white?—BRAMBLE.

A. It is quite customary to ask a special friend to sit at the bride's table. The minister and wife may take supper with the bridal party, but this is not obligatory. The ushers at a 7 o'clock wedding should wear evening dress. The phrase you mention is merely a social commonplace and the suggestion you give is quite correct. Where the maids' gowns are pink and white, either pink or white gloves would be proper, but pink slippers would be in much better taste with the light gown.

****

Q. Will you please furnish me with the song through the column of your Sunday paper, "Be Kind to Your Mother?" One of the verses runs thus:

Be kind to your mother when she is old,
Who loved you more fondly than she?
She caught the first accents that fell from your tongue
And joined in thine innocent glee.—

CONSTANT READER

A. The song you ask is unfamiliar to the writer. If some reader can furnish the words we will be pleased to give publication as space permits.

****

Q. I notice that you have given the words of songs in your column of The Sunday Gazette, and would like you to give me the words of the song, "Give Me the Man With the Honest Heart." The words of the chorus are:

All praise then to him
Who acts a noble part;
For a right good man is he
Who owns an honest heart. —H. S.

A. The song mentioned we have been unable to obtain for you but will refer it to the kindness of our readers.

****

Q. I am a constant reader of your column and take much interest in your answers, so have decided that you could help me. Can you tell me a good night school, where I can take a course in bookkeeping and stenography? If so, to whom should I write for particulars? Will you please tell me what you think of my writing?—J. S.

A. If you will consult the advertisement columns of the daily papers you will be able to locate a number of night schools in the city. Personally, I have no knowledge of any of them and would suggest that you ask some business man or some bookkeeper among your friends as to which they consider best. Anyone in this particular line of work would be better qualified to give you accurate information on the subject. Your writing is not good, neither is your spelling. By all means take up both these branches wherever you decide to study.

****

Q. I have been a reader of The Gazette for a long time and would like to ask a few questions, which I would like you to answer for me. If you send a registered letter to England will you get a return card signed with receiver's name? What kind of a club would be suitable for a number of Christain boys and girls, and what is a good way to raise a missionary fund in a small town?—C. O. E.

A. The kind of club that would be most successful with a party of young boys and girls, would depend largely on the tastes of the members. If some of them are musical, you might have a singing society. Possibly, some of them would enjoy entertainments, readings, lectures, etc., or still others, some form of social diversion that could be arranged for each meeting by a selected committee chosen from the members. It is very hard to say what would be enjoyable to a party of young people of whom you know nothing. After a supper or bazaar, the most accepted method of raising funds for church work, would be an entertainment. This column recommended not long ago a minstrel show, in which each participant represented some nationality—such as the Chinaman, Dutchman, Irishman, etc. Let each one do what he can do bests and aim to make the show amusing.

****

Q. Some weeks ago I asked you a question that you said was not clear. I will now try to make it so, and would be very glad to have an answer promptly. The man in question owned the adjoining property and neglected to have the property in question taken off his taxes at the time of transfer. The party to whom the property was sold never had the deed recorded. (I really do not think he could without the signature of the wife of the owner.) As I said before, the man in question "never received a dollar" in payment, the only thing he did receive was a cow. The party of the first part, however, misrepresented the value of the cow and did not receive receipt for same. He, however, took possession of the property immediately, and has had possession ever since. Thanking you in advance and again asking a prompt reply, as this is very important to me, I am—CONSTANT READER.

A. As a general thing a transfer of property must be recorded and the papers in the transfer I think require the signatures of both the owner and his wife. However, if the transaction went into immediate effect and continued undisputed during the life of the first owner, it is my belief that this would, in the eyes of a jury, constitute a binding agreement that the heirs of either party could not nullify. There may be technicalities in connection with the case of which I am ignorant and if the matter is of moment to you I would advise that you consult a lawyer. This column is very crowded with inquiries from many sources and it has been impossible to give you reply sooner.

****

Some weeks ago a reader requested the words of "Hafid In a World of Chance" and the name of the author. The words were sent in but we have just learned the name of the author, which is "Todd." We trust the information, though late, will prove satisfactory.

Apple Blossom Cream
Court Cream
Skin Food
Hair Tonic
Talcum Powder
and others.
Superfluous Hairs removed by the electric needle.
VIBRATORY TREATMENT.
The De Arma Remedies
Have No Equals
Mme De Arma 223 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dermatologist. Send for book. Bell 'Phone 3545 Grant.

At Story-Telling Time.

The Dragon's Grandmother.

ONCE upon a time there were three soldiers who finding themselves in great trouble besought the Dragon, who was very wicked, to help them. The Dragon agreed to do so if they would serve him for seven years. Being in great danger they agreed to this and the Dragon delivered them from their peril. When he left them he gave them each a whip, saying:

"When you crack these whips smartly money will flow around you in abundance, as much as you desire. You can then live in style, like great lords, and have horses, and carriages, and every luxury; but at the end of seven years you will belong to me."

At these words he handed them a book, in which they were expected to sign their names. After this was done he said:

"I will, however, give you one chance to escape me. If at the end of the time you are able to guess three riddles which I shall then propound to you, my power will be over, and you will be free."

The Dragon then flew away, and the three soldiers immediately began to crack their whips joyfully, and soon had money enough and to spare. They had horses and carriages and could travel all over the world, and they ate and drank, lived and dressed like gentlemen—very happy and contented—but did nothing that was wicked or wrong.

Time, however, passed on quickly, and as the end of the seven years approached two of the soldiers became very sad and uneasy; the third, however, who was naturally light-hearted, said to them:

"Brothers, do not fear, I have my wits about me still. I will find out the Dragon's riddles."

They were walking in the fields a few days after this, and the two fearful ones seated themselves on a mound with most woeful faces, while the other stood by. Presently an old woman passed them, and said:

"Why are you two looking so miserable?"

"What does it matter to you?" they replied. "You cannot help us."

"How do you know that?" she replied. "Come now, trust me with your sorrow, and see if I cannot help you."

Then they told her about the Dragon, and how that he had given them the means of making gold like hay for seven years, but that they had signed their names to be his servants at the end of that time, which had nearly arrived, unless they could guess three riddles. Therefore it was no wonder they felt so sad.

"If I am to help you," replied the old woman, "one of you must go into the forest. There he will find a steep, overturned rock, which is used as a house. If he enters this house he will obtain help."

The two desponding soldiers could not see much to hope for in this advice, so they remained seated in the wood, but the third exclaimed in a merry voice: "I shall go and try my luck."

He went at once deeper into the forest till he came to the overturned rock, which formed a hut, and immediately went in. In the hut sat a very old woman who was the Dragon's grandmother, and when she saw the soldier she asked him what he wanted and where he came from. He answered all her questions and told her his business so pleasantly that she was quite pleased with him, and so full of pity that she promised to help him.

Then she lifted up a great stone in the floor and showed him a cellar beneath it, and said: "You can hide yourself there and listen to all that passes up here. When the Dragon comes home you must remain quite still, without moving. I will then ask him about the riddle, and if you pay great attention you will find out the answers."

The soldier readily agreed to her wishes, and creeping down into the cellar the old woman replaced the stone over him in the floor.

At about 12 o'clock the Dragon came flying home with rushing wings, and crying out for his supper. The grandmother quickly laid the cloth and brought out plenty of good things to eat and drink, and they supped together.

The Dragon enjoyed his supper so much that he was in quite a good humor, and the old woman began to question him.

"Well," she said, "what success have you had today? How many poor creatures have you caught?"

"I have not had much luck," he replied; "but there are three soldiers who cannot escape me; I have them fast enough."

"Ah, indeed; three soldiers! I suppose you have given them some impossible task to perform?"

"Yes, I have," he said with a chuckle; "the riddles I shall ask them they will never find out; they are mine safe enough."

"What are the riddles?" she asked.

"Oh, I don't mind telling you," he replied. "In the great North sea lies a dead sea-cat—this will serve them for roast meat; the rib of a whale shall be their silver spoon, and an old hollow horse hoof they shall use for a wine glass."

After telling the riddle the Dragon rose and went to bed, and then the old grandmother lifted up the stone and set the soldier free.

"Have you listened attentively?" she asked.

"Indeed I have," he replied; "I know quite enough now to help us out of all our difficulties."

The old woman then opened the window cautiously and let him out that way instead of through the door; she also went with him a short distance to show him a new and a shorter road to his comrades.

With many thanks he parted from her, and reached their home in all haste. The two soldiers listened with surprise as he told them of the Dragon's cunning old grandmother, and when they heard the riddle and its solution they were full of joy, and taking up their whips began to crack them so fast that the floor of the house was soon covered with gold.

A few days afterward the seven years came to an end, and the Dragon appeared with his book under his arm, and pointing to the signatures of the soldiers said: "You will have to go with me to my kingdom, and a festival shall be held to celebrate the event, unless you can solve my riddle. You will have to tell me what your roast meat will be on that occasion."

"Oh, that is easy enough," replied the first soldier quickly. "In the great North sea lies a dead sea-cat; that will be our roast meat."

"Hem! hem!" said the Dragon in a rage, and then asked the second what would be their spoon.

"One of the ribs of a whale shall be our silver spoon."

The Dragon made a wry face, and snarled again three times, "Hem! hem! hem!" and then said to the third: "And pray what will your wine glass be?"

"An old horse's hoof shall our wine glass be," he cried joyfully.

With a cry of rage the Dragon spread his wings and flew away, for his power over them was now quite gone; but they had kept their whips, and continued to coin money till they had as much as they wanted, and on this they lived happily together for the rest of their lives.

The Story of One Eye, Two Eyes, Three Eyes.

THERE was once a woman who had three daughters, of whom the eldest was named One Eye, because she had only one eye in the middle of her forehead. The second had two eyes, like other people, and she was called Two Eyes. The youngest had three eyes, two like her second sister, and one in the middle of her forehead, like the eldest, and she bore the name of Three Eyes.

Now, because little Two Eyes looked just like other people, her mother and sisters could not endure her. They said to her, "You are not better than common folks, with your two eyes; you don't belong to us."

So they pushed her about, and threw all their old clothes to her for her to wear; and gave her only the pieces that were left to eat, and did everything that they could to make her miserable. It so happened that little Two Eyes was sent into the fields to take care of the goats, and she was often very hungry, although her sisters had as much as they liked to eat. So one day she seated herself on a mound in the field and began to weep and cry so bitterly that two little rivulets flowed from her eyes. But in the midst of her sorrow she looked up and saw a woman standing near her, who said, "What are you weeping for, little Two Eyes?"

"I cannot help weeping," she replied; "for because I have two eyes, like other people, my mother and sisters cannot bear me; they push me about from one corner to another and make me wear their old clothes, and give me nothing to eat but what is left, so that I am always hungry. Today they gave me so little that I am nearly starved."

"Dry up your tears, little Two Eyes," said the wise woman; "I will tell you something to do which will prevent you from ever being hungry again. You have only to say to your own goat,

"'Little goat, if you're able,
Pray deck out my table,'

and immediately there will be a pretty little table before you full of all sorts of good things for you to eat, as much as you like. And when you have had enough, and you do not want the table any more, you need only say,

"'Little goat, when you're able,
Remove my nice table,'

and it will vanish from your eyes."

Then the wise woman went away. "Now," thought little Two Eyes, "I will try if what she says is true, for I am very hungry." So she said:

"Little goat, if your able,
Pray deck out my table."

The words were scarcely spoken when a beautiful little table stood really before her; it had a white cloth and plates, and knives and forks, and silver spoons, and such a delicious dinner, smoking hot, as if it had just come from the kitchen. Then Two Eyes sat down and said the shortest grace she knew—"Pray God be our guest for all time. Amen"—before she allowed herself to taste anything. But oh, how she did enjoy her dinner! and when she had finished she said, as the woman had taught her:

"Little goat, when you're able,
Remove my nice table."

In a moment the table and everything upon it had disappeared.

"That is a pleasant way to keep house," said little Two Eyes, and felt quite contented and happy. In the evening when she went home with the goat she found an earthenware dish with some scraps which her sisters had left for her, but she did not touch them. The next morning she went away with the goat, leaving the scraps behind where they had been placed for her.

Back from Fairyland—The Tale of Mike and the Brownie.

AMONG other Irish beliefs about fairies is this; sometimes one of them comes to the door of a cottage in the form of a beautiful little child, and asks for a drink of milk, and if the milk is given the house is in the power of the fairies during the whole year. When a house is in the power of fairies, often they come and dance round it and sing till the sound of their pattering feet and their persuasive singing, which calls and calls, entices the best-loved member of the family away to fairyland forever. Now, of course, everyone is happy with the fairies and bright and gay, but think of the sorrowful mourning of the poor mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, husbands and wives who are left behind.

You've heard about brownies and know that they are cheery little men who come to live in people's houses. Very often no one sees anything of them for months and months, but every morning they find most of the housework done when they come downstairs. The kitchen is swept up, the fire laid, and water drawn. The cottager and his wife are grateful, of course, so they are careful to leave food out every evening for their kind helper.

The human people in this tale are a poor countryman and his young wife, and the good brownie lived with them. I don't know where it all happened, but, as it very likely was in Ireland, we will call them Mike and Brigit, for those are Irish names, you know.

Mike was very poor, I must tell you. The cottage was small and bare, and meals not too plentiful; yet they managed to be happy, chiefly because they were so fond of each other. They had been married four or five months, and had lived quietly and happily, when one day—you guess what happened—a lovely child knocked at the cottage door, asked for a cup of milk, and Brigit, always kind-hearted, gave it to her. After that the songs of the fairies were never out of Brigit's ears, and day after day her longing to follow the little voices grew greater. Often she went to the door and opened it in the hope of seeing one of the tiny folks whose songs were so sweet, but she never succeeded in doing so, and at last one day, in her eagerness, she stepped right over the threshold. Then the singing grew louder and louder, till she could hear and think of nothing else. She followed the voices on and on, like one in a dream, till at last they led her right away to the fairies' own country.

* * * * * *

Poor Mike. When he came home he expected his Brigit to meet him at the door as usual! It would have torn your heart to have seen his grief when he found she had gone. He sat down in the chilly, empty kitchen, his face buried in his hands, unable to move or think. The door swung to and fro on its hinges, and the room grew dark and very cold, but Mike never looked up to notice the darkness, and was too miserable to feel the cold.

Now, as time went on, the brownie, in his hiding-place, grew concerned. "How these humans do grieve," he said to himself, and then he began to think of a way of helping Mike.

Brownie was practical, and he began by lighting a fire. As the red flames made the room bright, the poor husband looked up, hoping perhaps that he had been dreaming and his lost wife was there getting his supper ready. No Brigit did he see, though—only the bright face of the brownie.

"Come, be a man," said the brownie, and you'll get her back yet."

Mike shook his head despondingly. "No one comes back from fairyland," said he.

"Sometimes they do," his comforter said, "and you and I will go and fetch Mrs. Brigit back this very minute."

"Och, but that's just impossible," Mike exclaimed, but though the brownie knew their task was a very hard one, he insisted on having his way.

Mike and the brownie, themselves unseen, looked on at the fairy revels. Brigit was there. Mike had thought she was lovely always, but now she was more beautiful than ever, and on her face was a look of radiant happiness. Mike looked at the merry scene, thought of his own poor cottage, and whispered to the brownie that perhaps—perhaps he would not be so selfish as to take Brigit away from this brightness and feasting even if he could.

"Nonsense," said the brownie, and he slipped over to Brigit and whispered in her ear.

Instantly the happiness died out of her face, and Mike saw two big tears roll down her cheeks. That he couldn't bear, and he stood up holding out his arms to her. In a second she had run across to him, and neither of them thought any more of fairyland or knew that they were being led home by the good little brownie, so glad were they to be together again.

Presently the man explained how he had managed things. The fairies try to make mortals forget everything to do with the world when they lure them away, but if the stolen person loves anyone very much, they can't succeed in making him or her forget that love, though it may go out of mind for a time. When the brownie whispered about Mike, Brigit didn't care any more about fairyland, but wanted her husband and just the dull little cottage.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Editorial Section

Theater · Humor · Literature

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Reelected United States Senator for New York.

Editorial Comment · Special Articles
Financial · Review

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

History Made by the Year 1904	Warwick James Price
Raggles	O. Henry
Two Giants In the Democratic Camp	Col. A. K. McClure
The New Year's Hope	Julia Ward Howe
Books and Bookmen	George Seibel
Plays and Players	Charles M. Bregg
The Quiet Observer	Erasmus Wilson
Financial Review	John O. Baglin

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

President Roosevelt and the South.
The Supply of Railroad Cross-Ties.
The Program of the Anarchist.
Another Milestone.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
BUSINESS OFFICE,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND OLIVER AVENUE.

EDITORIAL AND MECHANICAL BUILDING,
335-337-339 OLIVER AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, INC'D.
Owner and Publisher.
GEORGE T. OLIVER, President.
WILLIAM R. ROWE, Vice President and Manager.
GEORGE S. OLIVER, Secretary.
DAVID B. SMITH, Treasurer.
HENRY J. FORD, Editor.
WILLIAM S. SCOTT, Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telephone Calls: Bell—Grant 108; P. & A.—Main 1014-1015-1016.

BRANCH OFFICES.

EASTERN OFFICE—107-8-9-10 Temple Court, New York.
NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU—Herald Building, Herald Square.
WESTERN OFFICE—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON (D. C.) NEWS BUREAU—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.
PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU—Press Building, Seventh and Chestnut streets.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE—5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) OFFICE—Bartlett Building.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraphic and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS.

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh.
Daily Edition at the rate of $3.00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2.50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year $5.00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of the Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, January 1, 1905.

Admiral Togo has at last had a chance to set foot on dry land and when he went up to report to the emperor Friday he received a most enthusiastic welcome. People paraded the streets, discharged fireworks and throwing their hats in the air shouted "banzai." The welcome can not be compared to the one accorded Admiral Dewey when he returned from the Philippines, for the American had been under a strain comparatively a short time, while it is nearly a year since Togo cleared his decks for action. Beside, Togo has serious business before him yet, while Dewey's task was finished. It is interesting to review the events of the war on the water since the famous attacks on Russian ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo. The next duty of the Japanese fleet was the guarding of transports as they carried troops to the scene of the war and flooded Korea with men and supplies. As soon as the ice broke up, the Vladivostok fleet came out and inflicted some injury on the transports. Then came the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur, but all plans failed. The Port Arthur squadron made a sortie and was crushed while the Vladivostok fleet was driven back. With the capture of 203 Meter hill the Japanese were able to train their guns on the remaining vessels in Port Arthur, which were speedily disabled. Now smaller vessels can prevent the conduct of provisions and ammunition into the besieged fortress. Admiral Togo will, no doubt, go to meet the Baltic fleet, but where the shock will take place it would be difficult to predict.

The closing year has brought disturbances in Greece, where the cabinet resigned and the crown prince gave notice that he would no longer continue as high commissioner to govern Crete, unless that island is united with Greece. The cabinet difficulty was settled by the appointment of M. Delyannis, prime minister, and he has selected his associates. Russia, Italy and France have refused to give their consent to the union of Crete with Greece, so it is not likely to be accomplished. The last administration gave considerable dissatisfaction, especially among the Mohammedan population, which has steadily decreased. One difficulty is that the religion of the Cretans is under the direction of the patriarch in Constantinople, while the Grecian church is independent. This has resulted in considerable dissatisfaction. The Greeks continue their conflicts with the people in states under the sultan's jurisdiction and the Turkish soldiers find it difficult to suppress the revolts which break out in widely separated and almost inaccessible regions.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, completed half a century in the diplomatic service last week, and the occasion was remembered by his associates, who presented him with a gold box, beautifully inscribed. The count is dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington because of his long service here. The fact that he has been stationed at Washington but seven years is evidence of the frequent changes that are made by nations of their representatives to the United States. The count was born of Italian ancestors, who were generally scientists, and it was his refusal to follow that profession that led him to take a clerical position in a diplomatic post. During his 12 years' service in the east he negotiated the treaty with China, which made the extension of the trans-Siberian railroad possible. He professes to be a great admirer of America, and says that outside of Russia he had rather live in France or in this country, preferring them to any other place of residence. It is interesting to know that he has served under four Russian sovereigns, and he is a warm advocate of the bureaucracy system which governs his country. While he claims to favor peace, he insists that Russia should not abandon Manchuria, where she has spent so much time and money in developing the barren and unprotected country. He has managed to maintain cordial relations with prominent people in Washington and, although reserved almost to exclusiveness, his home has been the center of considerable activity. His daughter presides as mistress at the embassy and has been the leader in various movements for the alleviation of the suffering soldiers in the east.

COUNT CASSINI.

No doubt J. Edward Addicks wishes his title to a seat in the senate was as clear as that of Chauncey M. Depew, but the Delaware magnate has not been discouraged by the defeats of 10 years. Two years ago he allowed a compromise, in which his enemy, Dr. Ball, was elected senator for the short term and his lieutenant, J. Frank Allee, for the long term. Mr. Addicks then considered it certain that he would be chosen at the coming session to succeed Mr. Ball. But his ambition seems about to be disappointed, for in the new legislature he has not secured enough members to support him. It is even reported that four of the Addicks men are ready to desert the gas man as soon as they see a chance of deciding on another good candidate. It is a question, however, whether the state is not tired of the long deadlocks. Gov. Hunn is an Addicks adherent and not likely to reappoint Mr. Ball in case the legislature adjourns without making a choice. The situation differs from that in other states where charges have been made that money was being used corruptly, for in such instances a reaction usually followed, correcting every abuse. In this case, however, Mr. Addicks has appeared repeatedly, threatening to buy the legislature.

J. E. ADDICKS.

The promised fight against the re-election of Senator Depew in New York has been averted by the acknowledgment of Gov. Odell that the sentiment of the state demanded the return of the present incumbent and that he did not wish to embroil the party in discord, whatever his individual preference might be. For six months it has been suspected that the governor, who is also chairman of the Republican committee, was in favor of retiring Mr. Depew. He has not talked much in advocacy of former Gov. Black, but was understood to be supporting him for the office. A conference of the opponents of Depew was followed by a gathering of his friends, called together by Senator Platt, who has been actively interested in the matter. It is said that the advocates of a change were unable to secure half of the votes necessary for the election of a senator, and when this was discovered they abandoned the task. All the time the situation seemed threatening, Senator Depew maintained an optimistic attitude and when he learned that his return was assured he remarked that he had found that the optimist was most likely to win. In the meantime the fate of Frank S. Black is in doubt, but he is not likely to prove another Lincoln, as it was confidently predicted when he was brought forward for the gubernatorial nomination. Had he been successful New York would have been represented in the senate by two up-state members, while now the metropolis will be represented by Senator Depew. No doubt Senator Platt will continue to control the patronage, for that is a matter not congenial to Mr. Depew's taste. If Gov. Odell saw that he was defeated he was wise in making a surrender, which might appear to be done in deference to popular wishes. This has often been the policy of Senator Platt, who used this means to retain his control of the party.

Attorney General Moody has instituted proceedings against the western paper trust in St. Paul, Minn., for violations of the laws against the restraint of trade. The defendants are the principal and 24 companies doing business in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. It will be remembered that last spring the newspaper publishers complained that the paper manufacturing companies were violating the law, and immediately the attorney general put special lawyers on the case to investigate the matter. It is on their report that the petition to restrain the manufacturing companies is based. While most of the combinations which raise the price of necessities are odious, this one is especially offensive on account of the terms it can dictate to book as well as newspaper publishers. The petition further alleges that the combination has prevented competition to such an extent that it has raised the price of news print paper about 56 per cent and that no publishers west of the Mississippi, except in St. Louis and Chicago, can buy any but from the trust. It is claimed that the company was formed under the laws of Wisconsin in 1900, and that it controls the distribution as well as the price of the product. The decision of Attorney General Moody to remain in the cabinet was largely due to the prospect of conducting the prosecutions against trusts, and it will be interesting to see how he succeeds in this instance.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has been holding its fifty-fourth annual session in Philadelphia the past week, and nearly 1,500 scholars attended. Col. Carroll D. Wright retired from the presidency and was succeeded by Prof. W. G. Barlow of Harvard. The secretary of the organization is L. O. Howard of Washington, the well known entomologist. Few general sessions are held, as the time is largely taken up by the auxiliary societies of which there are more than 40. Beside these there is a social club formed in the organization which generally meets at some clubhouse for the entertainment of its members. The section on mechanical science and engineering devoted one day in Philadelphia to study and inspection of the filtration plant. The chief of the bureau of filtration explained its workings and told of a branch of the work that never had been undertaken before. This was preliminary filtration, executed very rapidly before the settling basins are used. An examination is made every six hours of the filtered water and it was found that the bacteria are reduced 98.88 per cent by the process, while during the past year and a half not a single typhoid fever bacillus had been found in the filtered water. An interesting feature of the discussions was the talk by Dr. E. A. Spitka of New York, the eminent alienist, who said that the theory of a criminal type of brain was wrong, for moral character did not change the shape. He denounced Cesare Lombroso as a "faker" who was giving an entirely erroneous impression.

L. O. HOWARD.

A scandal of fair sized proportions has been developed in the Episcopal church by the charges of the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine against the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The Rev. Mr. Irvine was unfrocked by the bishop and now claims that he was unfairly treated as well as libeled by a letter which the bishop wrote to Mr. Upjohn about him. The trouble began when the Rev. Mr. Irvine took offense at a wealthy woman in his parish. He wrote to the bishop, telling him that such a woman, who had been divorced was seeking the communion, but he did not give her name. He was advised to withhold the communion from her, but when he did so her identity was discovered. Then the rector's career was investigated and he was dismissed. So much was said about it that the bishop wrote a letter to a Mr. Upjohn, in which he denounced the Rev. Mr. Irvine and cited prominent in the church, the names of other bishops who could attest to the truth of his statements. When a copy of this letter came to light the Rev. Mr. Irvine produced another letter to himself from the bishop, which indicated that their relations were very cordial and practically proving that the bishop could not then have considered him a dishonest man. To the charge that the bishop was influenced by a woman in his determination to unfrock him, the Rev. Mr. Irvine now adds the accusation that the bishop told the untruth. The matter is to

BISHOP TALBOT.

come to trial next week, but in the meantime a sensational discovery has been made that most of the signatures to the charges against the bishop were obtained under false pretences, as the signers claim that the only document they signed was one asking that the matter be settled amicably as soon as possible.

A remarkable religious revival is spreading through some parts of Wales, especially the coal mining regions. It is led by a miner named Evan Roberts, and while it is especially successful among free churches, it has already affected the established organization, whose bishops have been forced to admit that good results are likely to be accomplished by it. The whole of the northern portion of Glamorganshire is involved, as is the western valley of Monmouthshire. Many converts have been made and people are flocking to the meetings, which are held at all hours of the day. As a result of conversions interest is said to be waning in such events as football, while drinking has been falling off. In most cases the enthusiasts are undemonstrative, but in some sections there have been raids on the bar rooms by praying bands, necessitating the interference of the officers. The movement has been undenominational, but it has attracted such general attention that Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth have gone to Wales to watch its progress. While there are those who hold that such emotional agencies should not be employed in religion, the general sentiment is that so long as they can impel a man to lead a new life they should not be criticised.

President Roosevelt and the South.

Various manifestations have shown that after the first shock was over the southern states, which gave Parker all the electoral votes he received, were not really displeased at the election of Roosevelt. There is a pervasive sentiment that the Republican party rather than the Democratic party in the last campaign represented purposes and policies most advantageous to southern interests, and besides this there appears to be a genuine sentiment of personal admiration for the strong character of Theodore Roosevelt. This sentiment doubtless derives force from a reaction against the personal abuse hurled against the president by demagogues of the Vardaman type. At present there is a strong disposition towards cultivating friendly relations with the administration.

An interesting expression of this disposition has just been made by T. G. Bush, a prominent business man of Birmingham, Ala. He recently called upon President Roosevelt and was not only cordially received, but was given an opportunity to enter into a detailed consideration of southern needs and interests. Mr. Bush prepared an account of the conference, which was published in the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. The editor of the Record says that Mr. Bush's article was read and approved by the president before publication, so it may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the administration's attitude towards the south. Mr. Bush's article says:

You cannot talk with President Roosevelt without feeling that he appreciates the south as an important part of this great and wonderful country, and his earnest desire to be president of all the people, and that he is extremely friendly to the southern people, and stands as ready, as far as is in his power, to contribute to their prosperity and happiness as to the people of any part of the country. I believe that before his next term shall be ended this fact will be realized.

As regards the negro question, Mr. Bush writes:

I do not hesitate to say that the president has no desire whatever to see negro domination in the south, and is no sense in favor of negro social equality. He does not think that the formal recognition of the negro in connection with the functions of the great office he holds could be fairly construed as making him an advocate of negro social equality. He is, of course, a friend to the negro, certainly to the extent of his having a fair showing as to improving his environments and equipping himself for the privileges which the constitutions of the several southern states in form and substance grant to him.

The article has naturally attracted widespread attention in the south, and is the subject of extensive comment by southern newspapers. Their disposition is on the whole cordial and appreciative, but they contend that the test will come in the matter of appointments to office, and that preference to negroes will be resented. In this respect it must be admitted that the position of the administration is one of difficulty. It would be unjust to discriminate against the negro race in the matter of appointments, and on the other hand it is a sound rule of administration that local appointments should be in accord with local sentiment, as the support of the community is a valuable aid in the discharge of the duties of the office. But it will be remembered that President McKinley was able to handle these matters with such tact and address that he appointed more negroes to office than President Roosevelt has done without causing any disturbance. On the other hand President Roosevelt has been so unfortunate as to affront some elements of southern Republicanism on this race question. Examination of the case, however, shows that the trouble was caused by the Lily White movement, which was based upon ostracism of the negro race, and was quite properly refused any sympathy or support by the president. That movement has now collapsed, and with the new light which the south has gained since the election, the true disposition of the president will be appreciated, and with the removal of misunderstandings and unjust prejudices the president will be as well liked and respected in the south as in any other section of the country. It is a matter which, however, concerns the south rather than the president. Southern enmity does him no harm whatever. The election showed that plainly enough. But it is an injury to the south to be yoked by its prejudices to a party policy of insensate opposition to southern interests. The intelligence of the south regards with disgust and contempt the rant about imperialism and the "robbery" of protectionism. When it allows its political influence to be used in support of doctrines it despises it is the slave of its passions. By emancipating itself from the control of spite and rancor the south will achieve political freedom.

The Program of the Anarchist.

One of the strangest social phenomena of the last century was that movement—first purely speculative, but soon brutally practical—whose history is written in letters of blood, beginning with the French revolution of 1848 and closing, it is almost vain to hope, with the assassination of President McKinley in the first year of the new century. So plausible are the fundamental theories of anarchism when tricked out in telling phrases, that no one need wonder if the ignorant and poor are carried away by what seems to them irresistible logic. The logic is well, as far as it goes—but it does not go far enough. In a street car one day a family party came aboard bound for some exposition. All were in high glee, the little ones bubbling over in anticipation of the wonders they were going to see. The car passed a railway depot with two arcades—one for the crowds going to the trains, the other for those coming. One little girl, kneeling on the car seat and looking out of the window, with her mind full of exposition, suddenly cried out: "Oh, there it is—E-X * * * I-T—no, it isn't." That is anarchist logic, the first half of it. But the anarchist does not go on to learn what his theories really spell.

It is well to distinguish between anarchism and anarchy. Anarchism is the system of principles advocated by the anarchist; anarchy is the state of things that would result were those principles put into practice. The one is a theory, the other a condition; and though it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us, an inquiry into the antecedent phase will be both profitable and interesting.

Peter Joseph Proudhon is the father of modern anarchism. His famous theorem, that "Property is theft," is the corner stone of all anarchistic philosophy. Proudhon was the son of a cooper, himself a typesetter, and besides these qualifications of heredity and environment brought to the study of social economics a mind saturated with the strong wine of the French revolution.

His arguments have a crude persuasive ingenuity. No exchange is fair, he asserts, unless the things exchanged are equal in value. No one will freely exchange something of greater value for something of less. The savage who sells treasures of ivory for a few glass beads is the victim of his own ignorance and of the trader's cunning. The workman who sells his labor for less than it is worth is the victim of existing social conditions. Proudhon argues that all workmen do sell their labor for less than it is worth, from the fact that no employer of labor will sell the products of labor at what he paid for it. But the laws of the state, upheld by organized authority, permit the employer to pay the workman less than his labor is worth, and compel the workman to acquiesce in the unfair exchange or to starve. Therefore the laws of the state must be abolished; the organized authority which upholds them, known as government, must be destroyed. Thus spake Proudhon.

This is the whole anarchistic philosophy. Its fundamental fallacy is that it blames organized society for conditions which are the result of natural law. Poverty can be abolished only in the individual, not in society. Without poverty there would be no progress. A country where all are rich would be as impossible and as unendurable as a country where all are poor. The natural forces of convulsion, erosion, attrition, which operate through geological ages, also work in the strata of human society. Shall the valley cry out that it is not as high as the hills?

The anarchist uses the policeman's logic: "That's a foine overcoat ye have on; arrah, ye stole it, ye thafe." The next step is the use of the policeman's mace—the Nihilist's bomb. Proudhon declared that government should be abolished. His disciples translated his doctrine from the abstract into the concrete—not government, but those who govern are to be destroyed. Michael Bakunin and Sergius Netchayeff instituted the reign of terror which was the inevitable consequence of Proudhon's agitation. An abstract thing cannot be destroyed—be it government, anarchism or dyspepsia. You must go for the ruler, the assassin, the dyspeptic. The propaganda of action was the logical outcome.

In recent years the "ideal state" of Proudhon has been improved upon, such men as Prince Kropotkine and Elisee Reclus having introduced material changes. Improving upon an "ideal state" seems paradoxical, but then anarchism is a conglomeration of paradoxes. In the latest improved anarchist Utopias of Kropotkine and Reclus everyone takes what he wants and pays what he likes. An amusing reductio ad absurdum was once furnished by a writer in the Critic, who told how she sent poems to a dressmaker and a butcher for meat supplied and services rendered. The replies of the unappreciative tradespeople would form an apt commentary on anarchist notions.

Socialism, based upon the same fallacious foundation as anarchism, and differing only in the nature of the remedy, is equally absurd. As proof of this it need only be pointed out that the tremendous prophecies of Marx have not been realized, and that the economic theories of Marx are practically obsolete, having been supplanted by the more recent sophistries of Menger and others. Sociological quacks will come and go, but the great law of the survival of the fittest goes on forever.

Poverty cannot be abolished by destroying wealth, any more than ignorance can be enlightened by banishing the wise. A far better plan was formulated long ago, and is summed up in the words of Solomon:

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread; but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."

The man who wrote those words was greater than Proudhon, Stirner or Marx. He antedates Saint-Simon and Fourier; he was a poet above William Morris and a satirist cleverer than G. Bernard Shaw. But he has grown somewhat old-fashioned, we fear.

Supply of Railroad Cross-Ties.

One of the most serious drains on Americans forests and on railroad finances is the supply of cross ties. These are usually made of immature timber, taking from the forests their young trees. Naturally they are advancing in cost as they decrease in supply. Foresters and railroad managers are deeply concerned and ready to try almost any expedient that promises relief. Scores of formulas have been tried for preserving the wood and many substitutes have been given the test of practical operation. Recently the Lake Shore system placed a large order for a new pattern of steel ties and the experiment is being observed with interest.

Certain species of eucalyptus have been recommended by the United States department of agriculture as most suitable for cross ties. The wood is durable; the trees grow rapidly and they thrive in swampy bottoms not valuable for other purposes. One or two of the railroads have taken the advice to establish plantations of these. The more northern roads, however, find it expensive to transport eucalyptus ties from the Mississippi swamps to the points where they are needed. These are looking for some other timber that grows in higher latitudes.

Recently a Texas railroad has tried a new plan to reduce its expense for cross ties. The most available timber for its uses is cypress. This wood withstands the action of the weather well, but wears rather rapidly under the rail. Some genius conceived the idea of using a wooden tie plate under the rail. The Texas road has tried it and reports good results. The method is to place a thin block of cypress wood between the tie and the rail. The tie is slightly cut out to receive the "plate" which is laid on transversely to the end of the tie and the rail is laid on top of that. Observation proves that the plate wears more slowly than the tie when the rail is spiked down upon the latter. At the same time the wear between the tie and plate is hardly noticeable.

In this method the economy lies in the fact that new plates can be placed periodically where under the prevailing old system a new cross tie would have to be laid. The first cost is greater, but the maintenance of way is effected much more cheaply. The attention of other roads has been attracted and experiments are being made in different parts of the country with a variety of woods. The plan is found to work almost as well with other woods as with cypress. Yet even with this device the ties wear out all too rapidly as no substitute has been found for the murderous spike.

It would seem the Texas idea might be carried farther to good purpose. That is, the ends of cross ties might be mortised to receive a much thicker block, several inches wider than the rail, in which the spikes could be driven, instead of being driven into the ties. The mortice would prevent slipping laterally, or spreading. The wear would then be practically altogether on the block, which might be renewed four or five times before a new tie would be necessary. The objection would be to the expense of cutting the mortice, unless a machine could be devised to do the work. In any event the first cost would be greater, but if the ultimate saving proved larger the railroads would likely accept the plan to the great relief of the forests.

There can be no question that this first quarter of the twentieth century will witness some radical departure from the present status of the cross-tie problem. It is for the railroads to determine whether the future supply may be best secured by reforestation of waste lands, by the introduction of "inlaid" tie ends, by the substitution of steel or concrete, or by other means. The fact that must be confronted is that the supply of suitable cross-tie timber is being rapidly exhausted and that, under present conditions, it will not meet the demands of railroad expansion for another 30 years. Inferior timber is now employed in many places and the cost has increased more than 50 per cent during the past quarter of a century. The railroads of this country, in common with its industries, have been drawing freely upon unrivaled crude resources, but the time is at hand for the introduction of economical processes. Railroads need to begin saving and industries to utilize their waste products.

Another Milestone.

There is much practical and wholesome instruction in a proper contemplation of the lessons of the season. The world of mankind under modern conditions of civilization needs to have its attention called in some sharp, decisive way to the mystery of time. Although a wholly artificial division, instituted for the convenience of man, the indication on our calendars of a certain fixed period when we pass from the old to the new lends a dignity and meaning to the reflections of the season that cannot fail to be helpful if conducted in a proper spirit. Time is a confusing as well as an elusive factor in human existence. Its silence, its swiftness, its persistency awes us when we stop to think of it, or puzzles us when we come suddenly upon some startling evidence of its work. Its tread is muffled. While we sleep or eat or give ourselves over to some engrossing joy or are immersed in some soul-distracting pursuit, time moves on with tireless silence. It is at the New Year season that a greater number of people in a more serious manner come upon some intimation of this mystery of time and the results of its flight. It is possible in the divine economy of life for men to make every day a new year day. That sober and intelligent view of life that measures the deeds of the day as they are ticked off by the clock may at any hour of the declining night set up a stone marking a new life for all that lies beyond. But how few there be who in this orderly fashion keep watch upon time's swift lapse, and it cannot be said that the habit is wholly commendable. It is quite as hurtful to human usefulness to regard with morbid exactness the revolving hours and days as it is to recklessly disregard and treat with dumb, ignorant silence the moving of the swift years.

At the New Year period, however, opportunity is offered for general and healthful review of life in its application to all the great interests of the human family, as well as to study soberly our own special relation to the years as they are passing. Today will invite men to such a reflection, and upon the manner in which we avail ourselves of the opportunity will depend very much the content and achievements that every man seeks in the time that may still lie before him. Resolutions will be made today in good sound earnest that may serve as the turning point in the maker's life. Jests will be coined anent the practice of making resolutions that will perhaps be turned to ghastly reality before the dawn of January 1, 1906. It is neither in the making or the not making of resolutions that the season will afford its largest occasion for the betterment of life and the reformation of evils. It is in the nature and character of our reflections, whether they really encompass some just view of the awful and serious responsibility involved in living as the pensioners and beneficiaries of the thing we call Time. If such a view can be had, such a consideration of the worth and importance of life in its relation to time, then the New Year spirit will diffuse itself helpfully and graciously through all the days of the new year that may be given us.

There is more reason for joy than sorrow in the world today. The year 1905 will find the world wiser, richer, more thoroughly grounded in the laws of universal brotherhood than it was twelve months ago. This statement may be doubted, is hotly contradicted by many noisy propagandists of pessimism and despair, but it should be remembered that good whispers its songs of cheer, while ill shouts in raucous staccato. There is great evil, great wrong and injustice in the world today, but public and individual ideals are higher than they ever were before. Governments do reek with corruption and the power of greed and graft is rampant, but evolving slowly through the whirr and whirl of time are loftier ideals. America leads the way. Its government in the large sense is under the direction and inspiration of a man who is young in his hopes, vigorous in his purposes and pure in his personal life and ideals. These things will count, are counting, in the march of time toward a better type of civilization, just as men's minds are expanding everywhere to broader knowledge of life's necessities, its evils and their remedies.

For the individual life every man must be his own New Year day mentor and counsellor. In the sweep of your vision backward and forward let there be no cowardly shirking of your whole duty to yourself. Make resolutions if you will, but above all things "know thyself and to thyself be true."

A LAY SERMON by The Quiet Observer

(Erasmus Wilson.)

Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue.
—Emerson.

THIS is the day upon which so many of us make good resolutions, turn new leaves, and start on new and better courses of life.

This proves one thing clearly, and only one, which is that we are conscious of the fact that we are not living as well as we know how, nor as well as we ought to live.

Were we not fully convinced that our conduct is not what it ought to be there would be no excuse for reforming or turning new leaves.

What think you of men who knowingly do the things they should not do, and leave undone the things they should do?

And why don't men do that which they know they should do?

Have you ever asked yourself this question? And what is of still greater importance, have you ever answered it to your own satisfaction?

If you have thought of the matter at all hasn't it been in connection with your neighbor instead of yourself?

Did you find that a self examination was rather too uncomfortable, and to make matters easier you turned the bright light upon someone who you thought might even be worse than yourself?

It is bad enough to find others guilty of sin, whether of commission or of omission, but to find one's self guilty is far worse, even though the examination has been strictly private.

\+ \+ \+

There is little need of telling people how they should live, for only the most ignorant and indifferent do not know how to live like Christians. It is a waste of time to tell you, for you have heard from the lips of good men and women, and read in good books what constitutes a proper life.

Knowing all this, what excuse have you to offer for not being a real man, a man who is in some measure an image of God?

Does it occur to you just here that you will have to answer to this same God whom you have offended by not becoming the man intended? How can you expect rewards and gifts and favors from one you have not only offended, but have neglected as one whose acquaintance you did not think it worth while to cultivate?

These are a few of the things it would be well for us to think over today, and act upon tomorrow. We needn't stand on the street corners and proclaim our shortcomings, nor call our neighbors to witness our reformations, for the louder we sound them the emptier they are.

All one has to do is to put his deeds into his creed. This will show to the world just what he believes, for his creed and his deeds agree one with the other.

Were each one of us to examine ourselves carefully, weigh the results, and then proceed to act according to our best judgment, what a glorious world this would be. Sin, with its long train of sufferings, would become minimized, there would be no poverty and but little sorrow. Then would there be peace on earth, and good will from heaven.

\+ \+ \+

There is not anything simpler than the problem of life if we only use the rules of common sense to solve it. Life is simple, it is quiet, it is peaceful, at its best. A strenuous life is abnormal, and for the most part affected. Ambition disturbs its quiet, so does greed for gold, and so does the desire to live at the expense of those who are quiet and industrious.

How few there are who are willing to be judged solely by their deeds; they all want to be judged by the creeds they profess. Is this not true with regard to yourself? And are you not conscious that there is a clear discrepancy between your creed and your deeds?

How are you going to account for this with credit to yourself?

If God could be deceived, or deluded into taking creeds for the deeds, some might stand a chance of getting through, for some there are who are able to deceive the elect.

Unfortunately for these, but fortunately for the rest of mankind, God cannot be deceived, neither does He know any man's creed, only his thoughts and the effects of his deeds.

It is easy enough to recite the articles in a creed or confession, but the tongue is most deceitful, and will utter a lie as glibly and sweetly as a truth. For this reason it will not be allowed to testify before the final court. It shall first be rendered dumb, and the lips made cold and stiff, so that no word shall be uttered.

Therefore, the only way by which we can get our creed before the court is to put it into our deeds.

\+ \+ \+

In what respect shall we reform, or in what respect shall we change our lives?

The first aim should be to live decently and orderly. Were all of mankind to do this there would be no crying need of any great reform. It is the lack of decency and order in this world that makes it what it is socially.

The aim, if not the end of Christianity, is to secure this condition, for the end desired is peace, quiet and comfort of mind, soul, and body.

The world has long been looking to the church for the much-needed reformation. So far it has looked in vain, and it will continue to look in vain as long as it looks to one class to reform another.

Among those who are not living as they should, nor as well as they know how, are many, very many, who are perfectly willing, if not anxious to be reformed. These don't seem to know that reformation comes from within and not from without.

It seems like a very bold declaration to say that there is no earthly power that can reform a man against his will, or without his hearty co-operation, yet it is sane and safe.

Would it not be the part of wisdom, therefore, to teach the world, beginning with the children, that self-control is an element in the salvation of the soul, and through it in the reformation of the world?

And would it not also show wisdom on the part of the preacher if he should counsel his flock to examine themselves, study their own lives, and put their creeds in their deeds, and not speak one thing with their tongues and something different through their conduct?

A Colored Composer.

By GUSTAV KOBBE.

THAT art knows no color line is shown by the cordial welcome extended in this country to Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, an African composer resident in London, where, too, he is welcome not only in musical, but also in social circles. Since his recent arrival in America Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson and others have given receptions for him, he has been entertained by the Harvard Musical union, as well as in private houses in Boston and Cambridge, and in the tour which he is making, accompanied by Mr. Burleigh, the colored baritone of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church of New York, the fact of his color appears to have been lost sight of in his accomplishments as a musician. For Coleridge-Taylor has won distinction both in England and here as the composer of music to portions of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and other orchestral and vocal works.

Peculiar significance attaches to the visit of the composer at this time because he is just putting through the press a volume of African melodies. Some of these are based on our own southern negro tunes, but most interesting of all, he has several genuine aboriginal African folk melodies obtained on the spot, and, unlike our negro music, preserving all their native characteristics, while the former have been affected by the contact of the race in this country with the whites.

One of the genuine African melodies is from the Ba-Ronga district on the borders of Delagoa bay. It is a "Warrior's Song" and is based upon a theme of which Coleridge-Taylor truly says that it is at once simple, grand and noble, and probably stands higher than any other example of purely savage music. Another, called "Oloba," is based partly upon a strongly marked West African drum call, partly on a folk song from the same district.

The composer is only 29 years old. His face has not the exaggerated features of the negro, which may be accounted for by his mixed parentage, his father, a physician educated at King's College, London, having been a full-blooded native of Sierra Leone; his mother was an English woman. He has a thoughtful face, reminding one rather of the East Indian Brahmin, and his bearing is modest, without, however, a trace of servility.

There was the usual early musical development so noteworthy in the careers of most composers. As a child of 4 and 5 Coleridge-Taylor could read music before he could read a book. His first musical instruction was on the violin. The piano he would not touch, and did not for some years. As one of the singing boys in St. George's church, Croydon, he received an early training in choral work. At 15 he entered the Royal College of Music as a student of the violin. Afterward winning a scholarship in composition, he entered in 1893 the classes of Sir Charles Villers Stanford, with whom he studied four or five years.

Coleridge-Taylor early gave evidence of creative powers of a high order, and today, at the age of 29, he ranks as one of the most interesting and remarkable of British composers and conductors. At the present time, aside from his creative work, he is actively engaged as a teacher in Trinity college, London. He first attracted general attention as a composer at the Gloucester festival of 1898 by the performance of his ballad in A minor for orchestra, which he conducted by invitation, a decided honor for such a young man. His sympathetic setting in cantata form of portions of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" has done most to make him known in America. This triple choral work, with its haunting melodic phrases, bold harmonic scheme and vivid orchestration, was produced one part or scene at a time.

The work was not planned as a whole, for the composer's original intention was to set "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" only. This section was first performed at a concert in the Royal College of Music under the conductorship of Stanford, in November, 1898. It led to an invitation from the committee of the North Staffordshire musical festival, in response to which "The Death of Minnehaha" was written and given under the composer's direction at Hanley, in October, 1899. The overture to "The Song of Hiawatha," for full orchestra, a distinct work, was composed for and performed at the Norwich musical festival of the same year. The entire work, with the added third part, "Hiawatha's Departure," was first given by the Royal Choral society in Royal Albert hall, London, in March, 1900, the composer conducting. The rapidity with which these compositions were called for by one important musical body after another shows the impression the young genius was making. The first performance of the entire work in America was by the Cecilia society of Boston. He has been fortunate in his interpreters.

A sacred cantata, "The Atonement," was first given at the Hereford festival of 1903, and again the composer conducted. Its success was even greater at the first London performance in the Royal Albert hall, on Ash Wednesday, 1904, the composer conducting. The prior performance of this work in America was given by the Church Choral society, at St. Bartholomew's church, New York, in February, 1904. Joachim, the famous violinist, produced a quintet for clarinet and strings, and the "Sorrow Songs" are a setting of six of Christian Rossetti's exquisite poems.

There are many other compositions by Coleridge-Taylor, but his African paternity and his sympathy for what is elemental and racial are found expressed chiefly in a set of seven songs entitled "African Romances," an "African Suite" for piano, and three choral ballads with orchestra set to three of Longfellow's "Poems of Slavery." His most complete expression of his racial sympathies will, however, be found in his forthcoming transcriptions of African melodies.

Not the least interesting part of this volume will be the introduction by Booker Washington. The leader of his race in this country finds it especially gratifying that at this time, when African song is associated in too many minds with ragtime and "coon" songs, the "most cultivated musician of his race, a man of the highest aesthetic ideals, should seek to give permanence to the folk songs of his people by giving them a new interpretation and an added dignity." Mr. Washington evidently does not agree with those who believe that there is nothing aboriginal or truly racial in the negro songs of our own south. He believes they rest on a genuine African foundation, and he cites the opinions of native African students at Tuskegee that the negro melodies of the south have strains which reveal their close relationship to the folk songs of Africa. The difference lies rather in the sentiments and imagery which the southern negro songs express, these being the outcome of the conditions in America under which the transported children of Africa have lived.

The question is often asked: To what extent are these songs being sung by the colored people and to what extent are they being preserved? Mr. Washington finds that in the larger city churches they are being used but little, but in the smaller towns and in the country districts, where the colored people live in greater numbers, their use is quite general, and new ones appear from time to time. Several schools and colleges of the south make an effort to preserve these songs, and at Fisk, Hampton and Tuskegee they are sung constantly. New students coming from remote parts of the south occasionally bring in new ones. While some of the colored people do not encourage the singing of the songs because they bring up memories of the trying conditions which gave them rise, the race as a whole realizes that apart from the music of the red man the negro folk song is the only distinctively American music, and is taking pride in using and preserving it.

"It is, I repeat," concludes Booker Washington in his introduction, "a cause for special gratitude that the foremost musician of his race, a man in the zenith of his powers, should seek to chronicle and thus perpetuate the old melodies that are rapidly passing away."

Raggles: or, The Making of a New Yorker

Little Stories of the Big City

By O. HENRY.

BESIDES many other things, Raggles was a poet. He was called a tramp; but that was only an elliptical way of saying that he was a philosopher, an artist, a traveler, a naturalist and a discoverer. But most of all he was a poet. In all his life he never wrote a line of verse; he lived his poetry. His "Odyssey" would have been a Limerick, had it been written. But, to linger with the primary proposition, Raggles was a poet.

Raggles' specialty, had he been driven to ink and paper, would have been sonnets to the cities. He studied cities as women study their reflections in mirrors; as children study the glue and sawdust of a dislocated doll; as men who write about wild animals study the cages in the zoo. A city to Raggles was not merely a pile of bricks and mortarr, peopled by a certain number of inhabitants; it was a thing with a soul characteristic and distinct; an individual conglomeration of life, with its own peculiar essence, flavor and feeling. Two thousand miles to the north and south, east and west, Raggles wandered in poetic fervor, taking the cities to his breast. He footed it on dusty roads, or sped magnificently in freight cars, counting time as of no account. And when he had found the heart of a city and listened to its secret confession, he strayed on, restless, to another. Fickle Raggles!—but perhaps he had not met the civic corporation that could engage and hold his critical fancy.

Through the ancient poets we have learned that the cities are feminine. So they were to poet Raggles; and his mind carried a concrete and clear conception of the figure that symbolized and typified each one that he had wooed.

Chicago seemed to swoop down upon him with a breezy suggestion of Mrs. Partington, plumes and patchouli, and to disturb his rest with a soaring and beautiful song of future promise. But Raggles would awake to a sense of shivering cold and a haunting impression of ideals lost in a depressing aura of potato salad and fish.

Thus Chicago affected him. Perhaps there is a vagueness and inaccuracy in the description; but that is Raggles' fault. He should have recorded his sensations in magazine poems.

Pittsburgh impressed him as the play of "Othello" performed in the Russian language in a railroad station by Dockstader's minstrels, with "Mrs. Back is Black" for a curtain raiser. A royal and generous lady this Pittsburgh, though—homely, hearty, with flushed face, washing the dishes in a silk dress and white kid slippers, and bidding Raggles sit before the roaring fireplace and drink champagne with her pigs' feet and fried potatoes.

New Orleans had simply gazed down upon him from a balcony. He could see her pensive, starry eyes and catch the flutter of her fan, and that was all. Only once he came face to face with her. It was at dawn, when she was flushing the red bricks of the banquet with a pail of water. She laughed and hummed a chansonette and filled Raggles' shoes with ice-cold water. Allons!

Boston construed herself to the poetic Raggles in an erratic and singular way. It seemed to him that he had drunk cold tea and that the city was a white cold cloth that had been bound tightly around his brow to spur him to some unknown but tremendous mental effort. And, after all, he came to shovel snow for a livelihood; and the cloth, becoming wet, tightened its knots and could not be removed.

Indefinite and unintelligible ideas, you will say; but your disapprobation should be tempered with gratitude, for these are poet's fancies—and suppose you had come upon them in verse!

One day Raggles came and laid siege to the heart of the city of Manhattan. She was the greatest of all; and he wanted to learn her note in the scale; to taste and apprise and classify and solve and label her and arrange her with the other cities that had given him up the secret of their individuality. And here we cease to be Raggles' translator, and become his chronicler.

Raggles landed from a ferry boat one morning, and walked into the core of the town with the blase air of a cosmopolite. He was dressed with care to play the role of an "unidentified man." No country, race, class, clique, union, party, clan or bowling association could have claimed him. He had shaved himself clean early that day in Newark with the edge of a fragment of glass broken from the bottom of an empty wine bottle. His clothing, which had been donated to him piecemeal by citizens of different height, but same number of inches around the heart, was not yet as uncomfortable to his figure as those specimens of raiment, self-measured, that are railroaded to you by transcontinental tailors with a suit case, suspenders, silk handkerchief, pearl studs and the back numbers of "Frenzied Finance" in the pockets as a bonus. Without money—as a poet should be—but with the ardor of an astronomer discovering a new star in the chorus of the milky way, or a man who has seen ink suddenly flow from his fountain pen. Raggles wandered into the great city.

Late in the afternoon he drew out of the roar and commotion with a look of dumb terror on his countenance. He was defeated, puzzled, discomfited, frightened. Other cities had been to him as long primer to read; as country maidens quickly to fathom; as send-price-of-subscription-with-answer rebuses to solve; as oyster cocktails to swallow; but here was one as cold, glittering, impossible as a four-karat diamond in a window to a lover outside fingering dampIy in his pocket his ribbon-counter salary.

The greetings of the other cities he had known—their homespun kindliness, their human gamut of rough charity, friendly curses, garrulous curiosity and easily estimated credulity or indifference. This city of Manhattan gave him no clue; it was walled against him. Like a river of adamant it flowed past him in the streets. Never an eye was turned upon him; no voice spoke to him. His heart yearned for the clap of Pittsburgh's sooty hand on his shoulder; for Chicago's menacing but social yawp in his ear; for the pale and eleemosynary stare through the Bostonian eyeglass—even for the precipitate but unmalicious boot-toe of Louisville or St. Louis.

On Fifth avenue Raggles, successful suitor of many cities, stood, bashful, like any country swain. For the first time he experienced the poignant humiliation of being ignored. And when he tried to reduce this brilliant, swiftly changing, ice-cold city to a formula he failed utterly. Poor though he was, it offered him no color, no smiles, no points of comparison, no flaw in its polished facets, no handle by which he could hold it up and view its shape and structure, as he familiarly and often contemptuously had done with other towns. The houses were interminable ramparts loopholed for defense; the people were bright but bloodless spectres passing in sinister and selfish array.

The thing that weighed heaviest on Raggles' soul and clogged his poet's fancy was the spirit of absolute egotism that seemed to saturate the people as toys are saturated with paint. Each one that he considered appeared a monster of abominable and insolent conceit. Humanity was gone from them; they were toddling idols of stone and varnish, worshipping themselves and greedy for though oblivious of worship from their fellow graven images. Frozen, cruel, implacable, impervious, cut to an identical pattern, they hurried on their ways like statues brought by some miracle to motion, while soul and feeling lay unaroused in the reluctant marble.

The Princess wiped a red drop from his brow with a fragrant cobweb.

Gradually Raggles became conscious of certain types. One was an elderly gentleman with a snow-white, short beard, pink, unwrinkled face and stony, sharp blue eyes, attired in the fashion of a gilded youth, who seemed to personify the city's wealth, ripeness and frigid unconcern. Another type was a woman, tall, beautiful, clear as a steel engraving, goddess-like, calm, clothed like the princess of old, with eyes as coldly blue as the reflection of sunlight on a glacier. And another was a by-product of the town of marionettes—a broad, swaggering, grim, threateningly sedate fellow, with a jowl as large as a harvested wheat field, the complexion of a baptized infant and the knuckles of a prize fighter. This type leaned against cigar signs and viewed the world with frapped contumely.

A poet is a sensitive creature, and Raggles soon shriveled in the bleak embrace of the undecipherable. The chill, sphinx-like, ironical, illegible, unnatural, ruthless expression of the city left him downcast and bewildered. Had it no heart? Better the woodpile, the scolding of vinegar-faced housewives at back doors, the kindly spleen of bartenders behind provincial free lunch counters, the amicable truculence of rural constables, the kicks, arrests and happy-go-lucky chances of the other vulgar, loud, crude cities than this freezing heartlessness.

Raggles summoned his courage and sought alms from the populace. Unheeding, regardless, they passed on without the wink of an eyelash to testify that they were conscious of his existence. And then he said to himself that this fair but pitiless city of Manhattan was without a soul; that its inhabitants were manikins moved by wires and springs, and that he was alone in a great wilderness.

Raggles started to cross the avenue. There was a blast, a roar, a hissing and a crash as something struck him and hurled him over and over six yards from where he had been. As he was coming down like the stick of a rocket the earth and all the cities thereof turned to a fractured dream.

Raggles opened his eyes. First an odor made itself known to him—an odor of the earliest spring flowers of Paradise. And then a hand soft as a falling petal touched his brow. Bending over him was the woman clothed like the princess of old, with blue eyes, now soft and humid with human sympathy. Under his head on the pavement were silks and furs. With Raggles' hat in his hand and with his face pinker than ever from a vehement burst of oratory against reckless driving, stood the elderly gentleman who personified the city's wealth and ripeness. From a nearby cafe hurried the byproduct with the vast jowl and baby complexion. He bore a glass full of crimson fluid that suggested delightful possibilities.

"Drink dis, sport," said the by-product, holding the glass to Raggles' lips.

Hundreds of people huddled around in a moment, their faces wearing the deepest concern. Two flattering and gorgeous policemen got into the circle and pressed back the overplus of Samaritans. An old lady in a black shawl spoke loudly of camphor; and a newsboy slipped one of his papers beneath Raggles' elbow, where it lay on the muddy pavement. A brisk young man with a notebook was asking for names.

A bell clanged importantly, and the ambulance cleaned a lane through the crowd. A cool surgeon slipped into the midst of affairs.

"How do you feel, old man?" asked the surgeon, stooping easily to his task. The princess of silks and satins wiped a red drop from Raggles' brow with a fragrant cobweb.

"Me?" said Raggles, with a seraphic smile. "I feel fine."

He had found the heart of his new city.

In three days they let him leave his cot for the convalescent ward in the hospital. He had been in there an hour when the attendants heard sounds of conflict. Upon investigation they found that Raggles had assaulted and damaged a brother convalescent—a glowering transient whom a freight train collision had sent in to be patched up.

"What's all this about?" inquired the head nurse.

"He was runnin' down me town," said Raggles.

"What town?" asked the nurse.

"Noo York," said Raggles.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

By George Seibel.

CLEMENT K. SHORTER, who contributes a weekly literary letter to the London Sphere, and who is ordinarily a sane and sound critic, tempted the wrath of the gods a year or so ago by a vicious attack upon George Eliot's place in literature, escaped the lightning at that time and is now defying it again by belittling Stevenson. He is a plausible and pleasant writer, Mr. Shorter is, but may not come out unscathed this time. He does not go quite so far as the flippant young critic who recently called Tennyson "ignorant and vulgar," but he goes quite far enough, as some extracts from his manifesto will show:

> I admit that Mr. Stevenson was a charming writer who has given a great deal of pleasure. I only regret that his various friends—Sidney Colvin, William Archer, Edmund Gosse, and a number of others—should have led a crusade of laudation which has no basis whatever in actual truth. Any half-dozen critics who are in agreement can easily place a man on a pinnacle and the rest of the writers in newspaper-land will follow blindly in his praise. These are the Dark Ages of English literary criticism, and it is the business of this letter to endeavor to hold the torch, even though it be the dimmest of rushlights, with the view to a just appraisement of overrated literary work. Let it be granted that Mr. Stevenson was a pleasant writer, that his "Treasure Island" is a capital book for boys, that his "Master of Ballantrae" is a readable story for "grown-ups," that his "Virginibus Puerisque" is a remarkable volume of essays and that in his "Child's Garden of Verses" there is much to please the little ones. Certainly Stevenson was an industrious and an agreeable writer, and he had a sense for style that few have today. But that is quite another thing to his being a great writer, which, to read some of the eulogies that have been passed upon him, one might be misled into assuming. The great writers of every epoch are those who strike a new note, who break away from convention. Not in one single department of his literary work did Stevenson break away from convention. Carlyle was a great writer, Ruskin was a great writer, Scott was a great writer, George Borrow was a great writer, exactly as in poetry Wordsworth, Shelley, and Byron were great writers, because all these men did break away from convention and contributed something entirely new to English literature.

Let it suffice, by way of commentary upon Mr. Shorter's test of a great writer, to point out that Shakespeare is very far from great, judged by this standard; in fact, the only great authors, by this test, are Walt Whitman and Mary MacLane.

The fact is that half a dozen or more attributes combine to make the great writer—originality, creative power, imagination, sincerity, style, a critical sense, etc.—and probably no writer ever lived to whom all these gifts were given. Some have been very great with only two of them. Stevenson had creative power and imagination in a high degree, style and a critical sense in almost the highest degree, originality and sincerity in a moderate degree. This entitles him fairly to rank with Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle or any of the great English writers of the past century. But he committed the unpardonable sin of having friends who praised him, and aroused Mr. Shorter's rancor. Or can it be that the critic was stirred up by Mr. Henley's statement of Stevenson's attitude toward the Shorter Catechism?

* * * * * * *

The promise of the new year in a literary way is not very rich, but then the year has only begun, and one cannot tell what a year may bring forth. So far the publishers have announced very few new books. Macmillans will soon issue "The Secret Woman," by Eden Phillpotts, and "The Storm Center," by Charles Egbert Craddock. Doubleday, Page & Co. promise "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon. The Century Company is preparing "In the Name of Liberty," Owen Johnson's new novel. L. C. Page & Co. will publish "The Triumph of Truth," by Sydney C. Grier. McClure, Phillips & Co. will issue a volume of short stories by Miss Willa Cather of this city. "Helianthus," Ouida's new novel, should be on the booksellers' shelves in a few days. This is the immediate fiction outlook. In serious literature there is little more in sight. The new volume of the Cambridge Modern History, dealing with "Wars of Religion," will be published by the Macmillan Company. McClure, Phillips & Co. are to issue at an early date Prince Peter Kropotkine's "History of Russian Literature." G. P. Putnam's Sons announce "Constantine," by J. B. Firth, in the Heroes of the Nations series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise a Life of Walt Whitman, by Bliss Perry, and one of Holmes, by Samuel M. Crothers, in the American Men of Letters series. The Macmillan Company will issue volumes on "Jane Austen," by H. C. Beeching, on "Sydney Smith," by G. W. E. Russell, and on "Thomas Moore," by Stephen Gwynn, in the English Men of Letters series. The same publishers announce a new "History of the United States," by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard. John Lane will publish a book by Mrs. Annie Besant, entitled "A Study in Consciousness."

✦ ✦ ✦

The New York Times Saturday Review informs its readers that "Moses Coit Tyler has revised his 'Literary History of the American Revolution' for publication in a one-volume edition through G. P. Putnam's Sons." This is especially interesting in view of the fact that Tyler died in 1900. One wonders whether the work was sent to him for revision, or whether he revisited this world.

✦ ✦ ✦

"John Strange Winter," the author of "Bootle's Baby" and about 80 other romances, is going to follow an example set a while ago by her contemporary, the versatile George R. Sims. Like Sims, who invented "Tatcho," Mrs. Stannard has turned her attention to toilet secrets, and now a "hair-grower," a hair-dressing and a skin lotion are about to be brought out under her name, or rather under her more familiar pen-name. "John Strange Winter" hasn't yet decided definitely on names for her preparations, but for the hair-grower an artist has designed quite a taking trade-mark. It is a kitten, with the legend: "Since using ——— I have grown into a Persian." Mrs. Stannard has no idea of stopping writing novels, no matter how successful her various preparations may become. At first blush the novelist as hair producer seems a surprising combination, but then there has for some years been an implied connection between literature and abundant locks, as witness Hall Caine, Richard Le Gallienne, and some others. Besides, after having written 80 novels, it is but natural that an author should wish to atone to the public in some way or other, and incidentally be of some use.

✦ ✦ ✦

Facsimile reproductions are to be issued shortly of an unusually grim manuscript which is owned by the Imperial library of St. Petersburg. It is a Koran written by the hand of the Caliph Osman, in 644 A. D., and the parchment is stained with its writer's blood, for he was assassinated while reading from it. The reproductions of the manuscript, which is one of the most precious of oriental documents, will be limited to 50.

Our Introduction to Germany.

"The Americans." By Hugo Munsterberg. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 620 pages. Price, $2.50.

FOREIGNERS who have visited our shores have seldom been complimentary when recording their impressions. Mrs. Trollope's famous book on "Domestic Manners of the Americans" might be epitomized in the words "They have none." Dickens was not quite so brutal, but bruised our sensibilities even at that. Now has come the day when foreigners discover virtues in our very vices, as the books of Paul Bourget and Philip Burne-Jones show. But all these books touch merely the surface of American life; to know the Americans the observer must live among them and become one of them, as Prof. Munsterberg of Harvard has done. His book was written

HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

in German for Germans; it was seized with avidity over there and opened many eyes that had been blind to the importance and future of the United States. Too many minds had been molded by the impression current since the poet Lenau's day, who came here to make his home, but because he found no nightingale, and the people drank cider, and he was beaten in a real estate transaction, ever after hated the land of the free with a hearty hatred. Even the enlightened Spielhagen, the Howells of Germany, a few years ago called the Americans "money-grabbing Philistines."

The wave of revulsion has struck Germany as it did England and France. The late Wilhelm von Polenz's book, "The Land of the Future," created a marked sensation, and now comes Prof. Munsterberg's most exhaustive study of our national traits, which is being widely read and approved in Germany. Prof. Munsterberg has some little obliquities of vision—thus poker to him is a "grotesque game"—but in the main he sees things so clearly, knows the facts so well, that his book may be likened to a vast group photograph, in which every feature is so distinct that each subject recognizes himself with amazement and realizes his own appearance as never before. So it may be useful to Americans to read this book no less than to foreigners who would learn to know us, and it cannot help but be interesting to both.

Two rudimentary conceptions of America obtain in Europe. The first may be called the Indian-and-Buffalo idea; its holders still think of America as a seaboard edged with primeval forest, and that the great plains begin a few miles west of New York. This naive notion is rapidly dying out, and is being supplanted with another, which represents the typical American as uncouth, self-satisfied, money-seeking and obsequious to old-world aristocracy. Prof. Munsterberg's book will do much to correct this unflattering estimate. How correctly he gauges the American attitude toward money when he says:

> The true American despises any one who gets money without working for it. Money is not the thing which is considered, but the manner of getting it. This is what the American cares for, and he prizes the gold he gets primarily as an indication of his ability. * * * The American chases after money with all his might, exactly as on the tennis-court he tries to hit the ball, and it is the game he likes and not the prize.

In the same way he punctures the idea that the doings of Newport's swell set, so industriously chronicled by the social paragrapher, in any way represent American society. Their follies and eccentricities, he says, "must seem very contemptible to all who look on from a distance, for everything which the papers tell to the four winds of heaven about these people is an insult to real and sound American feeling. He adds:

> The fountains of perfumery, the dinners on horseback, the cotillions where the favors are sunbursts of real gems—in short, the senseless throwing away of wealth in the mere interests of rivalry and without even any esthetic compensations, cannot profoundly impress a nation of pioneers. On looking more closely, one sees that the facts are not so bad, and that the penny-a-liners rather than the multi-millionaires are responsible for such sensational versions.

Prof. Munsterberg also demolishes the notion that Americans are ever ready to toady to a title, pointing out that in the various meetings held in honor of Prince Henry, the speakers' form of address was truly democratic, naming the chairman of the meeting before the guest of honor.

Upon many points Prof. Munsterberg's volume will be a very great surprise to European readers. Thus what he says about the social side of church life—the church parlor and the church kitchen, etc.—will prove almost a revelation, wellnigh incomprehensible, to the adherents of the various state churches. So must what he says about the growth of our art, and many kindred phases of American life which are foreign to European standards, as, for example, the status of woman in America. He aptly characterizes this as "the only country in which parents are disappointed on the appearance of a boy baby, but will greet the arrival of a girl with undisguised pleasure." He pictures the situation most tellingly:

> What, after all, will a boy baby come to be? He will go to work early in life, while his sisters are left to go on and on with their education. He may work for a position in society, but it will be mainly in order to let his wife play a role; he may amass property, but most of all in order to provide bountifully for his daughter. He will have to stand all his life that she may sit; will have to work early and late, in order that she may shine.

Coeducation and woman's place as a wage earner in competition with man are discussed fully and dispassionately without the sneering or slightly censorious note of the ordinary foreign observer, though Prof. Munsterberg does dread and deplore the womanizing tendencies of American life, due to the infusion of the eternal feminine, especially in the educational world.

This leads him also to touch upon the question of "race suicide" and the decline of marriage. In the course of his inquiry he has been led to observe that "there is nowhere more flirting going on than in America," but he has quite another theory to account for matrimonial hesitation—a theory that, emanating from an eminent educator, is worthy of all attention. He inclines to blame coeducation, but not in the way most people do. "The American girl," he says, "has learned in the school room how foolish boys are, how lazy and careless," and it is because she knows men too well that she declines to marry.

The book contains a warm tribute to President Roosevelt, and a sound arraignment of the socialistic fad for state ownership of railways, telegraphs, etc. "From the American point of view private companies are often too economical, while public enterprises are invariably shamefully wasteful." Political corruption, laxness in service, stagnation through absence of competition, are some of the weighty dangers he foresees in the event of nationalizing railroads and telegraph lines.

He is less convincing in his declaration and argument that the Monroe doctrine must go. He calls it "economically suicide." He foresees the annexation of western Canada and of Central America; thus he thinks that the necessity for the doctrine will be minimized, and "the United States are too sound and too idealistic to continue to oppose the demands of progress for the sake of a mere fetish." This may please German official readers, but it is hardly a true realization of American sentiment.

Naturally, in discussing our political, social, economic, artistic and religious aspects, it was impossible not to touch upon American literature. He answers the question "How and what does the American write?" by telling first what American literature is not:

> Europe pieces together a mental picture of "echt amerikanische" literature out of its unfriendly prejudices, mostly reminiscent of Buffalo Bill and Barnum's circus. It is still not forgotten how England suddenly celebrated Joaquin Miller's freakish and inartistic poems of the western prairie as the great American achievement, and called this tasteless versifier, who was totally unrecognized in his own country, the American Byron. And of American humor the European observer has about as just an opinion. Nothing but ridiculous caricatures are considered. Mark Twain's first writings, whose sole secret was their wild exaggeration, were more popular in Germany than in America, while the truly American humor of Lowell or Holmes has lain unnoticed. The American is supposed to be quite destitute of any sense for form or measure, and to be in every way inartistic; and if any true poet were to be granted to the new world, he would be expected to be noisy like Niagara.

With remarkable felicity he next pictures the conditions that have made our literature such as it is. "There are no old castles, no crumbling ruins, no picturesque customs, no church mysticism, nor wonderful symbols; there are no striking contrasts between social groups, no romantic vagabondage, and none of the fascinating pomp of monarchy. Everywhere is solid and healthy contentment, thrifty and well clothed, on broad streets, and under a bright sun." Then, by a striking series of parallels he brings home to the German reader just what American literature means—a series of parallels that will also bring home to the American what German literature means. "As we have compared Whitman and Nietzsche, so we might compare Bryant with Platen, Poe with Heine, Hawthorne with Freytag, Lowell with Uhland, Whittier with Rueckert, Holmes with Keller, Howells with Fontane, Crawford with Heyse, and so on." The comparison of Poe with Heine is unfortunate, for neither can very well be compared with anybody else; Hawthorne is as much above Freytag as Heyse above Crawford; but as only adumbrations are sought the list will do very well.

In more than 600 octavo pages, Prof. Munsterberg's

book thus analyses American traits with rare acumen and urbanity. The book, sincere and comprehensive as it is, should do much to strengthen the entente cordiale between the two nations and should lead the people of the Fatherland to understand us better.

Some Wise and Witty Volumes.

"Folly for the Wise." By Carolyn Wells. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 176 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.

"Business." By L. de V. Matthewman. Pictures by Tom Fleming. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

"The Rubaiyat of Omar Cayenne." By Gelett Burgess. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 32 pages, paper. Price, 25 cents.

"Smiles in Rime." By E. W. Mumford. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

BOOKS may be divided into two classes—tomes and epitomes. The volumes of Carolyn Wells, L. de V. Matthewman, E. W. Mumford and Gelett Burgess belong to the second class. They condense many laughs and many sage counsels into small compass. They are good for the blues, will drive away the surly imps of melancholy, and sometimes give the reader something to think about. Especially is this true of Carolyn Wells, the clevcrest of clever women. Her book of rhyme and reason is full of good things. Here is a brilliant point of natural history:

Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus;
Yet from the Crocodile you may
Tell the Hyena, thus:
'Tis the Hyena if it smile;
If weeping, 'tis the Crocodile.

Not only in Zoology, but also in Botany, Miss Wells is a recognized authority. Thus she describes a very common plant:

A crop of Widow's Weeds they say,
May spring up in a single day.
If watered with a rain of tears,
The crop will sometimes last for years;
But Time may mow them down apace
And orange blossoms take their place.

Maxims with a witty or cynical twist, ruthless rhymes of humorous sangfroid, limericks of seductive alliteration, literary allusions of apt punning, delicious nonsense rhymes, are scattered thickly through these pages. Amusing pictures by comic artists illuminate the mysterious significance of the text.

Mr. Matthewman's "Business" adages are apt and full of shrewdly ironical wisdom. "It's not what there is in it, but what you get out of it that counts," is a profound truth veiled in light words. "Do something if you must; do somebody if you can," does not conform to the ethics of Solomon's proverbs, but is perhaps not far from the cold hard practice of today.

Mr. Burgess's parodied Rubaiyat are clever, but somewhat forced. One of the best quatrains is:

Each Morn a thousand Volumes brings, you say;
Yes, but who reads the Books of Yesterday?
And this first Autumn List that brings the New
Shall Take The Pit and Mrs. Wiggs away.

Another good hit is the quatrain:

The Woman's Touch runs through our Magazines;
For her the Home-and-Mother tale, and Scenes
Of Love and Action, Happy at the End—
The same old Plots, the same old Ways and Means.

E. W. Mumford, who must not be confounded with Ethel Watts Mumford, has written some very clever nonsense verse for "Smiles in Rime." Here is a quatrain not unworthy of Gelett Burgess:

Those are not cows beside the fence;
They're only calves. Remember, Nelly,
This quite important difference—
The cows give milk, and calves give jelly.

Here is another, a mother admonishing a heedless child, that reads like one of Col. D. Streamer's own "Ruthless Rhymes:"

What's this mess upon the floor?
Sister lying in her gore!
Charles, put up your papa's gun—
Can't I trust my little son?

A Good Problem Novel.

"The Ragged Messenger." By W. B. Maxwell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 384 pages. Price, $1.50.

A striking plot, with occasional hysterics a la Hall Caine, is the basis of Mr. Maxwell's novel. The book is well written and not psychologically impossible, despite some strained and exaggerated situations. The hero, the Rev. John Morton, resembles the Rev. John Storm in more particulars than one, but the heroine is more like one of Pinero's soiled doves than anything else. John Morton is known as the Mad Messiah, and in a sick-bed revelation of his soul to a friend we indeed learn that he considers himself as the reincarnate Christ, a Messenger from on high. He is bending all his energies to rescue work for fallen women. Saving the life of a young woman of high family procures his entree into the upper strata of society. Then, one day, he brings an unknown woman whom he would have Lady Sarah's family to adopt, and when they decline to do this he marries the unknown woman. Almost immediately afterward a large fortune is left to him, which against the protest of his wife he dedicates to his pet scheme of philanthropy. Her turning from him, his lying and forging to save her from dishonor, her confession of her past and that she had sought him out to entrap him into marriage because she knew the fortune had been left to him—all this is worked out with much skill. She leaves him finally, and is found dying some time later; then, at her deathbed, because the penitent sinner does not believe that God will pardon her, the Rev. John Morton blows his brains out to accompany her to heaven and plead for her. As a study of erotic and religious mania the novel is a powerful piece of work; it would also make the foundation for a strong emotional drama; but it lacks the ethical depth of a social document and the imaginative sweep of true romance.

Our Scandinavian Neighbors.

"Swedish Life in Town and Country." By O. G. von Heidenstam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 286 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.20.

There are now 12 volumes in the European Neighbors series, that on Sweden is the latest, though perhaps not the last. Heidenstam's study of the thrifty Northern nation is a most interesting contribution to what might be termed geographical psychology. A people that could bring forth a warrior like Gustavus Adolphus and a poet like Esaias Tegner merit the world's earnest attention; but in yet other respects Sweden is notable—there are few countries where education is so free, there are few people of more solid virtues and more deeply-seated graces, there are few people more musical than that from which Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson sprang, and there are few people among whom a more rational and effective temperance propaganda has been made, despite climatic severity which militates in favor of strong drink, so that according to Taine's theory the Swedes should be veritable carnivorous Sileni.

Mr. Heidenstam is able, by many little touches, to interpret the soul of the people better than the most elevated rhetoric could. How vividly, for example, he portrays the passion for flowers, shared by high and low alike. There are more flowershops in Stockholm than in any other town of its size, and the flower trade is the most thriving. "Swedish ladies have two birthdays, or rather two fete days—a name day and a birthday—to afford their friends a double opportunity of offering them flowers, and their friends never fail to avail themselves of it. In the poorest window you will see pots of flowers carefully tended. The servant girl, when she has a shilling to spend, will buy a flower to take home, and the school girl prefers one as a present to a ribbon or a trinket."

The characterization of eminent Swedes is especially telling. In a few sentences Mr. Heidenstam gives us a perfect impression of such characters as Alfred Nobel, the dynamite king; Selma Lagerloef, the novelist; Anders Zorn, the artist, and of many others equally famous. The book is a comprehensive picture of Sweden from every point of view, and a most pleasing picture that justifies the Swede's intense patriotism.

A Most Entertaining Bandit.

"The Chronicles of Don Q." By K. & Hesketh Prichard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 313 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Schinderhannes, Fra Diavolo, Robin Hood, Raisuli and the rest of that company will find Don Q. no unworthy addition to their ranks. This Spanish brigand—who classifies himself with technical accuracy as a "sequestrador," or robber who holds for ransom—is called Don Q. by abbreviation of the nickname Quebranta-Huesos, the bone-smasher, as the bone-breaking vulture is called in those parts. He has the aspect of a vulture—bald head, hooked nose, lean neck; while cold-blooded rapacity, cruelty and cunning further justify the comparison. At the same time the authors are always careful to let his terrible vengeance fall only on those that merit it in a way, and they let him exhibit enough disinterested nobility to keep the reader's sympathy. This would be as reprehensible as the glorification of the James Boys in dime novels, but the authors' ironical intentions show through every page. The grim hawk-like Quixote of outlaws, with his sardonic humor and daredevil coolness, is a very pleasant and entertaining fellow—between the covers of this book.

Seafoam, Raindrops, Etc.

"Musings and Pastels." By Bert Finck. Louisville: John P. Morton & Company. 59 pages.

Mr. Finck's philosophy, while not very subtle or profound, has the merit of being beyond dispute. "Keep out of domestic brolis, for they are more wearing than sickness," is an example. How true!—and how strange that no one ever thought of it before. Besides these "Musings," some of which are called "Seafoam" and others "Raindrops at the Window" (we wonder why?) there are several playlets, which probably constitute the "Pastels." One of them begins with the pathetic soliloquy: "How will it end, this strange, unnatural separation of a parent from his child. Now eighteen gloomy years have passed away since the mad hour when first it began to reign." There is a talking skeleton in this play, and it is full of fine shudders. In still another play there is a talking owl which beats Mr. Poe's Raven, but instead of "Nevermore" it says "Good-by, again." We have read Mr. Finck's volume with much enjoyment.

Some Brilliant French Women.

"Dames and Daughters of the French Court." By Geraldine Brooks. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 200 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Miss Brooks has demonstrated her ability in sketching admirable portraits of famous women by her previous series dealing with American types. The title of her new book tells us what to expect and we find delightful causeries about well-known figures among the brilliant galaxy of French women, who are worthy of friendship and close acquaintance. The girlhood of Madame Roland is described as well as her devious path which ended on the scaffold. We see Madame de Sevigne in a new light; and we are introduced, as it were, in their own homes, to Mesdames de Stael, de Lafayette, Recamier, Le Brun, Mademoiselle de Lespinasse, and others whose society we are glad to seek.

Sparklets of Thought.

"Book of Proverbs." By Prof. J. Beamer. Greensburg: Review Publishing Company. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. 264 pages.

Prof. Beamer is educator, lecturer, philosopher, and total abstainer. In this volume he has collected "7,000 gems"—we have not counted them, but the sub-title says so. He calls it "an epitome of the most brilliant sparklets of thought, from the galaxy of the world's genius, since the days of Solomon to the present time, forming the cream of the world's literature, as embodied in small compass by its greatest thinkers." The Bible and Artemus Ward, Confucius and Carnegie have contributed "sparklets," which shows the range of Prof. Beamer's galaxy.

Essays for Girls.

"If I Were a Girl Again." By Lucy Elliot Keeler. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. 203 pages. Price, $1.

Some forty little essays upon a great variety of subjects, are gathered in a volume by one of the Youth's Companion's editors. How to read, how to remember, how to get friends and keep them, the delights of astronomy, the secrets of good letter-writing and conversational charm, morbidness, borrowing, the value of money—these are a few of the scores of themes touched upon. It is never dull and preachy—a book that all girls, whether sixteen or sixty, will delight in.

Three Books for Girls.

"The Whirligig," by Evelyn Raymond, has for its heroine a girl who is called "The Whirligig," because she is so apt to be blown about by her emotions. It is not until she goes to live with an old aunt and uncle and is thrown upon her own resources that she develops a steadier and stronger character, and at a time when the village is threatened with a flood she rides down the valley and warns the people of their danger.

"Betty Wales, Freshman," by Margaret Warde, is a delightful story in which Betty and her chums get all the good and all the fun out of their freshman year at college. There are some triumphs, little and great, friendships made and marred, a few heart-burnings, and many an honest hard-won happiness. The girl who has been to college will wish she were back and the one who is going will find herself eager to be with such as Betty and her friends.

"Her Secret," by Mary A. Denison, tells of a heroine who not only earns her own livelihood, but encounters such discouragements as would have soured most girls. Her hopeful, sunny nature not only sustains her, but many of those with whom she comes in contact. Her secret is a curious one that yields her both pleasure and pain, yet in spite of great difficulties she keeps it well and honorably, and is at last rewarded.

All three of these books are published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and are handsomely illustrated.

Literary News and Notes.

"The Most Popular College Songs" is a volume of words and music just published by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge of New York city. From "Old Black Joe" to "Auld Lang Syne" nearly every favorite is here, grave and gay, sentimental or nonsensical—German classics like "Crambambuli" and even Horace's "Integer Vitae." The volume of 90 pages is artistically bound in paper covers.

"Exercises in Algebra," by Edward R. Robbins and Frederick H. Somerville, published by the American Book Company, contains supplementary work conforming in arrangement with the order of the leading text books. Teachers of mathematics will find the volume useful.

The personal habits of philosophers have always a quaint interest to less extraordinary mortals. Herbert Spencer's secretary, James Collier, writing a chapter of personal reminiscences for Prof. Josiah Royce's "Herbert Spencer," published by Fox, Duffield & Co., gives some piquant details. While dictating, he says, Spencer always "smoked a cigar to promote the flow of thought—the cigar carefully cut in two to avoid excess." He tells us, too, that Spencer's practice was "to break into a little run whenever he fell into a train of thought." And of course the great philosopher wore unconventional clothes. He would not go to evening parties unless he could wear what he liked—and on receiving permission to come in any garb he chose, usually stayed home anyway.

The new edition of Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years" includes three fresh chapters which Dr. Hale wrote especially for the book last summer. Yet it appears in one volume, instead of two, at a greatly reduced price. The work has been out of print since last December. The new edition contains all the materials of the original, including hundreds of illustrations. The three new chapters relate the story of Dr. Hale's boyhood, college days, and early ministry, and the causes in which he took part; the history of magazines, and the incidents of his journey from Boston to Washington in 1904.

A movement is on foot in London to place a memorial to the late W. E. Henley in St. Paul's cathedral. It will probably take the form of a replica of the famous bust of Henley executed by Rodin, the French sculptor.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have just published the 12th and last volume of their "Complete Works of William Hazlitt." This brings to a close a publication of great importance, which has extended over about two years, and gives to lovers of Hazlitt for the first time his works in a uniform set. There are included in these 12 volumes everything that Hazlitt wrote—essays, criticisms, etc—with the exception of his history of Napoleon Bonaparte, which has been completely superseded

WILLIAM HAZLITT.
(From a Bust by Joseph Durham.)

on account of its inaccuracy and lack of completeness. It is a Dent edition, with all the excellence of typography, paper and binding and illustration that that implies, edited by A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover, with an introduction by W. E. Henley.

Memories of Sir Walter Besant's most famous work have been aroused by the death of Spencer Charrington, M. P. Besides being the oldest member of the British house of commons, he was head of the East End brewery firm, Charrington & Co., which played so important a part in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," under the name of "Mareden & Messenger's Brewery."

HISTORY MADE BY

Mikado of Japan

Czar of Russia

Admiral Togo

General Kuroki

General Kuropatkin

Some of the Year's Work in the United States.

The Presidential campaign resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republican candidates, Theodore Roosevelt of New York and C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, over the Democratic candidates, Alton B. Parker of New York and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

The National Senate finally opened the way for digging the Panama canal. Judicial and sanitary systems have been established, and much of the actual work of digging has been done.

Galveston, Texas, saw the completion of the great seawall which is to protect her waterfront from a second disaster, and the New York City Subway was opened to the public use.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, entertained about 18,000,000 guests during eight months of brilliant life.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR has made history. More than any other recent year it has held events which have changed the political geography of nations, widened the fields of the world's commercial and industrial advance, and brought upon the international stage new characters destined in the future to play important parts. It has been a year noteworthy for congresses looking to man's social, intellectual and spiritual betterment; it has seen issued a world-wide invitation to a second Hague conference; yet in spite of these facts of peace, 1904 has been notably a year of wars.

There has been the usual unrest in the Balkans; there have been the customary South-American revolutions; four African peoples have been in arms against their European masters; Central Asia has seen an Anglo-Tibetan warfare above the clouds; while in the far east nearly three-quarters of a million men have been arrayed against each other in one of history's most remarkable struggles.

The Russo-Japanese war, which began in the harbor of Port Arthur on the night of February 8, was due to Russia's policy of playing fast and loose with her promises as to Manchuria, and to Japan's fear that Russian aggression in Korea was a direct menace, not merely to her colonial development, but to her national existence. Through its first three months the conflict was distinctly a naval one, the advantage resting steadily with the mikado's fleets. His seamen demonstrated that the torpedo boat is a fighting craft of immense capabilities, while the seeming ease with which they put out of action nine battleships, ten cruisers and a dozen and more torpedo boats and other vessels at a loss to Japan of but two battleships, two cruisers, one torpedo boat and a transport, has opened the eyes of the world.

On the last two days of April the Japanese army, under General Kuroki, crossed the Yalu, driving back the Russians under Sassalitch, and from that time interest has centered in the land operations, which have included two of the greatest battles and one of the greatest sieges known to history.

One of History's Greatest Sieges.

The defense, as well as the siege, of Port Arthur has been one of the most remarkable of modern times. Since the Japanese isolated the fortress on May 5, General Stoessel, its commander, has maintained himself with a force which has dwindled fom 10,000 to 4,000, against a besieging army which has approximated 100,000. The fleet, under Rear Admiral Witnoft, which might have been of primary value to the town, was dispersed and in part destroyed in August, while the battles at Liao-Yang and Shakhe river definitely cut off any assistance from the Russian forces to the north.

These actions at Liao-Yang and Shakhe river will take place among the world's great battles, not only because of the numbers engaged and the appalling casualties, but because of the desperate character of the fighting. The statement that short-range warfare was a thing of the past was given the lie through the whole of the 11 days' action at Liao-Yang, opening on August 25, when 200,000 Japanese, under Field Marshal Oyama, defeated 160,000 Russians under Gen. Kuropatkin. The total casualties were not less than 53,000.

These figures were surpassed at Shakhe river, where the fighting continued from October 17 to 22. The number killed has been officially given at 23,000, with casualties of 83,747.

Kuropatkin's promotion in November to supreme command in Manchuria, and the simultaneous recalling of Viceroy Alexieff, shows that Russia's government now shares with the rest of the world the belief that the general has been the genius and the viceroy the marplot of the year's campaign.

Cost and Lessons of a War.

When 1904 goes out the war will have lasted 327 days, and will have cost not less than $300,000,000. It has taught the world that what has seemed impossible may be accomplished by "good team work" in an army. The feat of the Japanese in winning victories on ground of the Russians' own choosing, of outflanking them, of outfighting them, and especially of following Kuropatkin's masterly retreat so closely after days and nights of continuous fighting, has been one of the remarkable achievements of military history.

To the world at large the most valuable result of the conflict thus far has been a more definite understanding as to the "right of search" and of what constitutes "contraband of war," which has been gained through the prompt action and diplomatic skill of Secretary of State Hay. Through his initiative it has now become a recognized part of international law that fuel and foodstuffs are not contraband per se, while the action of two Russian cruisers in the Red sea, in what will go down to history as "the Malacca incident," has determined definitely the length to which a vessel of a belligerent fleet may go in the right of search.

In the last days of October it looked as though England might be drawn into the conflict. Russia's Baltic fleet, sailing for the far east under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, on the night of the 22d, fired upon some English trawlers. The Russian commander's later declaration that he had been attacked by Japanese torpedo boats, and that the trawler sunk and the loss of English lives from his fire had been regrettable but unavoidable "accidents," was not believed either by the British people or the world at large. The outcry for "satisfaction" was so great as to alarm all Europe, but largely through the cool-headed promptness of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, the crisis was averted and the whole matter left to the investigation and decision of a commission. Later the Baltic fleet proceeded toward Japanese waters, a part of it steaming around the Cape and a lesser part through the Suez canal.

Politics in the Making.

The event of the year of greatest importance to the United States has been the presidential election, which resulted in a Republican victory so sweeping as to surprise even Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. The interest in the campaign centered naturally in the 12 "doubtful" states, but on November 8 all of these went Republican, raising the electoral vote for Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks to 336.

The fight made in behalf of Judge Alton B. Parker, who headed the Democratic ticket, was the more interesting in that leaders of such different sorts as William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill and former Attorney General Olney were active in his support. In the weeks immediately preceding the convention at St. Louis which nominated Judge Parker, W. R. Hearst of New York city made a spectacular attempt to secure the nomination. As a whole the campaign was one of apathy for nearly four months, developing into a whirlwind finish.

In addition to the two main parties presidential tickets were placed in the field by the Populists (T. E. Watson and T. H. Tibbles), the Prohibitionists (S. C. Swallow and G. W. Carroll), the Socialists (E. V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford) and the Socialistic-Labor Party (C. H. Corrigan and W. W. Cox).

During the year there have been five changes in the cabinet. On February 1 Secretary of War Root retired, W. B. Taft returning from the Philippines to take his portfolio. In July, owing to the retirement of Attorney General Knox to take the senate seat left vacant by the death of Quay of Pennsylvania, W. H. Moody was moved from the navy department to the department of justice, Paul Morton of Illinois becoming secretary of the navy. At the same time Victor H. Metcalf of California was appointed secretary of commerce and labor, that ninth seat at the president's table having been left vacant when George B. Cortelyou assumed the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. On the death of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne in October, R. J. Wynne succeeded to the place.

At the time of Mr. Roosevelt's election 28 states chose governors, 18 of them supporting Republican executives and 10 Democratic. Of these last the victory in Massachusetts of Wiliam L. Douglas, in face of his state's majority of 80,000 for Roosevelt, was the surprise of the day, though near it must be placed the elections of J. A. Johnson (Dem.) in Minnesota and Alva Adams (Dem.) in Colorado, the latter defeating Gov. Peabody (Rep.) on issues raised by the summer's mining strike. The other governors elected were:

Republican—Connecticut, Henry Roberts; Delaware, Preston Lea; Idaho, F. R. Gooding; Illinois, C. S. Deneen; Indiana, J. F. Hanley; Kansas, E. W. Hoch; Michigan, F. M. Warner; Nebraska, J. H. Mickey; New Hampshire, John McLane; New Jersey, E. S. Stokes; New York, F. W. Higgins; North Dakota, E. Y. Sayles; Rhode Island, G. H. Utter; Utah, J. C. Cutter; Washington, A. E. Mead; West Virginia, W. M. O. Dawson; Wyoming, B. B. Brooks; Wisconsin, LaFollette.

Democratic—Florida, N. B. Broward; Missouri, J. W. Folk; Montana, J. K. Toole; North Carolina, D. C. Heyward; Tennessee, J. B. Frazier, and Texas, S. W. T. Lanham.

In addition to these, state elections had been held in September in Vermont and Maine, resulting in two Republican victories, C. J. Bell becoming governor of Vermont, and W. T. Cobb of Maine. In Porto Rico, Beckman Winthrop succeeded William H. Hunt last April.

A Canal, a Seawall and a Subway.

Last February saw decided, by a senate vote of 71 to 17, the long-mooted question of a trans-isthmian canal. Since then the surveys have been completed, all observations taken, and so thorough a fight opened against malaria and yellow fever that it is believed these hindrances to the completion of what will be the greatest engineering feat of history will be stamped out. A civil procedure for the new territory has been initiated, and in the actual work of digging the canal, several thousand laborers are now busy. It is estimated that eight years will be required to finish the work, and that $150,000,000 will be spent on "the ditch" proper. This, with the $40,000,000 paid the stockholders of the French company, and the $10,000,000 paid Panama for the canal strip, will mean a total cost to this country of $200,000,000, in return for which, it is affirmed, her trade with the east will be quadrupled, while she will have been the agent through which the whole commercial world will have come into a new epoch in its history, bringing two hemispheres together.

Certain questions having arisen between the canal commissioners and the governments of Panama and Colombia, Secretary of War Taft went to the Isthmus in November, representing this government. The success of his mission was prompt, and all indications now point to rapid advance in the work with full harmony between all parties in interest.

Two triumphs of engineering skill but little inferior to that which will be involved in the Panama canal were brought to conclusion last October. The seawall at Galveston, Tex., began in October, 1902, to prevent any recurrence of such disaster as the hurricane of September, 1900, was completed at a cost of $1,198,318. This covers the construction of the wall itself—a structure 16 feet broad, 16 feet high and about three and a quarter miles long. When the grading is finished by which the level of considerable portions of the city will be raised, the cost of the work will become at least $3,500,000.

General Stoessel

Edward VII

Premier Balfour

Col. Younghusband

Lord Curzon

THE YEAR 1904

President Roosevelt

Secretary Hay

Secretary Taft

Senator Knox

David R. Francis

Some of 1904's Contributions to World History.

After 327 days of fighting in the Far East, Japan and Russia have spent approximately $300,000,000 and have lost 395,000 men, of whom 126,000 have been killed. Russia has been driven from Korea and, with Port Arthur excepted, from a third of Manchuria.

England's "Military Mission," under Colonel Younghusband, penetrated to Lassa, Tibet's capital, securing treaty rights by which that long-closed country is to be opened to the trade of the world.

The century-old Concordat between the French Republic and the Papacy, has been practically abrogated after a long and bitter fight between Premier Combes and Pope Pius X.

Heirs to Russia and Italy were born, and new Presidents elected in Argentina, Mexico, Peru, San Domingo, Colombia and Panama.

Pius X

Premier Combes

Emperor William

Governor Peabody

President Amador

An achievement of even greater skill was the completion of the subway roads, tunneling for 22½ miles beneath the city of New York. This work, begun in May, 1900, was expected to be finished during April, but strikes and other detentions occurred and it was October 27 when Mayor McClellan ran the train from City Hall station to One Hundred and Forty-Third street, which officially crowned the work which had been done under William B. Parson, chief engineer, and John B. Macdonald, contractor. The total cost has been $35,000,000, but it has increased tenfold the habitable area of the nation's largest city.

Tibet and Two Treaties.

Had it not been overshadowed by the epoch-making struggle between Russia and Japan, the adventures of England's "military mission" in Tibet would have figured large in the year's achievements. A petty border outbreak, following a long period in which commercial treaties had again and again been broken, decided England to send to Lassa a force which should compel recognition of her rights, and, incidentally, counterbalance the influence which it was believed Russia was acquiring at the dalai lama's court. Under Col. Younghusband and Brig.-Gen. Macdonald 4,000 men crossed the frontier last January.

Their exploit reads like some adventure of Elizabethan days. They scaled a range of mountains whose very passes were higher than the Alpine peaks across which Hannibal marched. In a land of mystery and danger, unexplored, inhabited by hostile folk, they marched and fought for nearly seven months, at a cost to England of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. But when Lassa had been reached and on August 9 the treaty signed, a distinct advance had been made in the development of Asia. The treaty, while it recognizes China's suzerainty, yet amounts to an English protectorate, insuring freedom of Tibetan trade to all the world, and opening the last of Asia's long-closed doors.

Another treaty of, it may be even greater importance was concluded during the year, by which France has taken a long step toward the realization of an African empire to extend from the French Soudan to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, Germany, Austria, Italy, England and Russia concurring. Spain has practically ceded to France all of her north African holdings with the exception of a few coast towns in Morocco. It is a move in political geography—giving to France a larger African territory than is now possessed by any other power—which will affect future history but little less than the war which has established a Japanese protectorate over Korea.

Bandits and Blacks in Africa.

Africa has also been the scene of a more picturesque and dramatic happening. In May, Ion Perdicaris and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, were carried off into the hills by a Moroccan chieftain named Raisuli, variously described as a self-seeking rascal and as a patriot desirous only of the development of his country. The fact that Mr. Perdicaris was a naturalized American involved this country in the case, and such pressure was brought to bear upon Morocco's sultan by the French government, acting at Secretary Hay's request, that Morocco itself was forced to pay Raisuli his money and to guarantee him and his followers immunity of action within certain territory.

In southwest Africa both Germany and Portugal have this year had to meet rebellions in their colonies. The outbreak of the Hereros against their German masters has already cost the Fatherland dear in lives and money. The revolting territory is nearly the size of Texas, and its 65,000 inhabitants have proved such hardy fighters that Berlin now admits that peace can scarcely be expected before two years. Portugal's troubles are less serious, and the guerrilla warfare which has so long opposed British advance in Somaliland is practically at an end. The closing months of the year saw also an unsuccessful attempt to reopen the debate as to Belgium's government of Kongoland.

Across in South America the year's developments have included the usual revolts in San Domingo, Paraguay and Uruguay, with a threatened war between Peru and Brazil over disputed rights in the Acre rubber territory, and more trouble between the Venezuelan government and the American asphalt companies over certain concessions.

The continent, including Central America, has also seen since January the inauguration of six new presidents. In February, Manuel Amador took the helm in Panama; in June, Gen. Morales was inaugurated in San Domingo, and in July, Jose Barrera became president of Peru, Manuel Quintana of Argentina, Rafael Reyes of Colombia and Diaz, the "Grand Old Man of Mexico," for the seventh time was called to direct the country which has practically been made by his efforts.

Lord Curzon has been chosen to succeed himself as England's viceroy in India, an honor so unusual as to be high indorsement of the man's value. Earl Grey has come over to Canada to take the post which Lord Minto surrenders, and, in Europe, Mark Ruchet has assumed the duties of chief executive of Switzerland. King Peter of Servia has marked the end of his first year's reign by an official coronation, and heirs have been born to the thrones of Russia and Italy.

An exhibition of a different sort was shown the country in September, when 30,000 regular and militia troops joined in military maneuvers near Manassas, Va. That the "Brown" army, under Gen. Bell, should have "defeated" the "Blue" army, under Gen. Grant, is regarded as of little moment when it is considered that both men and officers received exercise of high value in such details of actual warfare as the transportation of large bodies of troops, the supplying of food, and the use of field telegraphs, as well as the "points" of strategy which could have been acquired to the same degree in no other way.

Warships and Ocean Greyhounds.

In the naval service of the country 1904 has been marked for the additions it has seen made to her fleet. The Connecticut and Louisiana, launched, one in September and the other in June, each of 16,000-ton displacement, will be the finest and most powerful fighting machines afloat. The battleships Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Colorado and Georgia, the armored cruisers West Virginia, South Dakota and Tennessee, the gunboat Paducah and the training ships Boxer and Intrepid were also added to the navy during the year.

It was on the Clyde and in Belfast bay, however, that the two launchings occurred which promise to be of the greatest importance in maritime annals. The two newest ocean liners, the Cunarder Carmania and the Victorian of the Allan line, surpass in tonnage the largest of the great greyhounds, but are even more noteworthy in the increased horse power they exhibit. It is expected that this will result in a very decided decrease in the transoceanic record, the increased speed being attained by steam turbine engines, which have been introduced into transoceanic travel for the first time in these boats.

The Advances of Science.

This application of the turbine power is regarded as the most noteworthy of the new steps made in scientific endeavor this year, though it may be superseded in importance by the general application of electricity as railway motive power which promises to result from the amazing speed attained during a test on the New York Central road in November. Other scientific advances, notable indeed, will have been made in 1904 should the "seeing telephone," invented by J. B. Fowler of Portland, Ore., be proved practical, or the method of taking photographs in colors, the discovery of which has now been claimed by Dr. Koenig of Germany.

Distinct advance has been made in the fields of both wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation. In May the Campania was in unbroken communication with the land during her entire voyage. Successful wireless communication was established between St. Louis and Chicago in September, and a system connecting New York and Boston is practically completed.

The progress which the year has witnessed in aerial navigation, while not so marked as this, has been of real value. Santos Dumont has completed a dirigible balloon, constructed to make 10 miles an hour, to carry four persons and to remain in the air two days. Of more actual achievement than this are the trips made by Lebaudy of Paris, and, in this country, by August Greth and Thomas S. Baldwin, each of San Francisco, and A. R. Knabenshue of Toledo, all of whom have demonstrated the ability of their machines to obey the operator and make reasonable time.

A Banner Year in Sports.

In the field of sports 1904 has been a particularly successful year. The championship race in the American Baseball league was as close as any in the history of "the great American game," Boston and New York fighting for first place up to the ninth inning of the last game, when Boston won out. In the National league, New York won. One game during the American league series was particularly noteworthy. The Athletics of Philadelphia, while playing Boston on the Boston grounds, were shut out for neither hit nor run, not one man reaching first. Young, in the box for Boston, pitched an errorless game, striking out 15 of 27 batsmen.

The football season closed in a not wholly satisfactory way. Yale, having defeated Harvard and Princeton, stands nominally as the eastern champion, but earlier in the season she had herself lost to West Point. On the other hand, the eleven of the University of Pennsylvania, which did not meet Yale, has not lost a game, and has been scored upon only once, through a goal from field in her contest with Swarthmore. West Point won her annual game with the Middies, Michigan beat Wisconsin, and, on the Pacific coast, the University of California lost to Leland Stanford.

The automobile records which have been broken since the season opened have been almost innumerable. The three most notable achievements are: W. K. Vanderbilt's fast mile on Florida beach in 39 seconds; G. A. Kessler's run from Biarritz to Madrid (300 miles) in 11 hours 10 minutes, and the non-stop record established by F. F. La Roche of New York, who in 15 days 2 hours covered 3,450 miles, 1,437 better than the best earlier total. The year also saw the greatest of the automobile races yet held in this country, when, on October 7, the first contest for the W. K. Vanderbilt cup was run over a 302-mile course on Long island. An American, George

The World's Fair and Mimic War.

The world's fair, held in St. Louis to commemorate the centenary of the purchase from France of the Louisiana territory, has done much to mark the passing of 1904. In the area included within its grounds (1,240 acres), in the size and beauty of its 300 and more buildings, the exposition surpassed any which had preceded it, while in the number of its exhibits and their beauty it has equalled the best that has before been seen. As an evidence of the progress made by the American people in all pursuits of life and national activity it was an unqualified success.

Before the gates were opened to the public in May the cost of the fair had not been less than $15,000,000, so that it was scarcely surprising that when the books were closed on December 1 President Francis found a deficit. The total admissions during the seven months the exhibition was open were something less than 20,000,000.

Heath, won in 3 hours 26 minutes and 45 seconds, one man being killed and three injured during the race.

Other records have been lowered during the year on the track, both by men and horses. Major Delmar and Lou Dillon have each trotted a mile in 2:01¼; Prince Alert has paced a mile in 1:59½; and, just as October was going out, Dan Patch, at Memphis, established figures which stand as the fastest mile ever traveled by a horse hitched to sulky, finishing in 1:56. In the intercollegiate games held at the University of Pennsylvania in June, and in the Olympic games held at St. Louis in August, the event was the exception in which a record was not broken. In connection with track sports it is to be recalled that the Yale-Harvard team defeated the Oxford-Cambridge men at London in July, winning six first places in nine events.

The athletic surprises of the year seem to have been confined to golf and tennis. Coming east from California, Miss May Sutton captured all the tennis honors in the Atlantic and middle states; Miss Charlotte Dod of England took the golf championship away from Miss Rona Adair, only to lose it as promptly to Miss Pauline Mackey; while the American, W. J. Travis, playing in England, easily conquered the best of the amateurs in that home of the ancient and royal game.

Crops and Speculation.

In industrial circles 1904 will be long remembered both because of record corn and cotton crops, and because, too, of unusual speculative movements which have accompanied the wheat and cotton markets. It has been estimated that considerably more than 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn have been harvested this year, which will surpass the best previous year by something like 40,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, the wheat fields of the country have not produced as well as usual, and to this are to be traced the startling speculative "flurries" of February, May and August, when wheat was selling in New York and Chicago markets at $1.08, $1.03 and $1.17½.

The speculation in cotton culminated early in February, when the bulls, under the leadership of D. J. Sully, drove up the price to 18¼ cents a pound, the highest figure known since 1873. At one time Mr. Sully was $17,000,000 ahead of the market, but when the reaction came he failed absolutely. The 1904 cotton crop, with an average of 91.6, shows the largest acreage ever known, the governmental reports estimating a crop for the season 1904-1905 something more than 1,000,000 bales greater than the crop of any previous year. Upon the official announcement of this prediction, in early December, the activity of the market rivaled, if not surpassed, that which had marked the trading during the Sully campaign earlier in the year, prices falling off till the price per pound reached 8 cents, 10 cents lower than it had been in February.

Law and Lynchings.

The event of the year in the legal and financial worlds was undoubtedly the decision of the supreme court last March in the matter of the Northern Securities Company. Their ruling that this was an illegal combination was, however, reached by so close a vote as 5 to 4—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Holmes and Peckham dissenting from the majority.

Events of a more spectacular though less important nature have been the conviction of Whitaker Wright of swindling English investors out of $100,000,000, which decision was followed within a few minutes by the prisoner's dramatic suicide; and the freeing of Mrs. Maybrick after 14 years' imprisonment in England and her arrival in this country.

One thing which has marked the year in a way distinctly discreditable to the country has been the fact that lynchings have reached a total surpassing the worst heretofore known. In 1903 104 lynchings occurred in 16 states, 92 of them in the south. During the first six months of 1904 51 lynchings had occurred, the year ending with the appalling total of 127.

Strikes and a Saloon.

The labor troubles of the year, so marked that at one time 150,000 men and women were out on strike, have been given a somewhat unusual importance because of the remarkable developments which followed a strike called by the Western Federation of Miners in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts of Colorado. This strike, originally declared because of hours, soon developed into a contest between law and order and anarchy and murder. Things eventually reached such a pass that Gov. Peabody declared martial law in the disturbed districts and sent in state troops. A conflict of nearly two months then compelled the surrender of the Western Federation, but at a cost of some four-score lives on both sides and a total expense, including wages, of many millions of dollars.

The two strikes of the meat packers in Chicago and eight other large cities, which, in July and August, called out 53,000 operators, and the more "old-fashioned" strike when 26,000 operators left their work in 81 of the big woolen mills of Fall River, were notable more because of the numbers involved than because of any decided victory for either party to the dispute.

One sociological event of the year deserving special notice was the establishment of what has become known as the "Subway Saloon." A liquor shop in a crowded downtown New York street was, in July, equipped and opened under the ownership of a company including some of the most public-spirited and philanthropic men in that city. At the formal opening Bishop Potter made a commendatory address, which fact was instantly taken up throughout the country and made the text of a heated debate. The promoters of the saloon have announced that they propose to give pure drinks at a fair price, to take away from the business the motive of immense private gain and to sell no liquor to minors or drunken men. The venture is avowedly an attempt to apply here a principle which has been successfully worked out in England, of conducting a saloon decently and honestly, so as to improve as far as possible a situation which, it is claimed, cannot be met successfully by absolute prohibition.

In the Religious World.

In the religious world two events of unusual importance have marked the year. In England a decision by the house of lords has nullified the amalgamation, proclaimed in 1900, between the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian church. At that time Moderator McQueen of the first named body led a revolt against the union, in which he was supported by barely two dozen Scottish ministers, and in which he was opposed by thousands of the largest and most influential parishes of the country. After four years in the courts McQueen's little party now finds itself successful and suddenly in full control of church properties valued in the bulk at more than $50,000,000.

Across on the continent an epoch has been marked in the history of the Roman Catholic church by the practical nullification of the Concordat entered into a century ago by Napoleon I. and Pius VII. It has been said that this document was so equitable that it satisfied neither France nor the church, but the co-ordination of government and church interests which it fostered has been of such value to the church that its abrogation is a bitter blow to papal power. M. Combes, the French premier, took the opportunity offered by a trifling dispute concerning the bishoprics of Dijon and Daval absolutely to disassociate the French church and state, and the present parliament has just upheld him by a vote of 325 to 237.

$40,000,000 to Charity.

It is yet too early to know how the benefactions of 1904 are to compare in their total with the $62,000,000 and more which last year was given to various charitable causes, but, counting no gifts of less than $250,000, a total of something more than $40,000,000 has already been reached. This includes four gifts of $5,000,000 each, $15,000,000 of which has been given by Andrew Carnegie in equal parts to the establishment of a fund for the reward of "heroes in private life;" towards excavations to be made in Rome; and to that Pittsburgh institute to which he has already given so generously. The fourth of the $5,000,000 gifts was made by Marshall Field of Chicago, to the museum there which is to bear his name.

The Rothschilds have given $2,000,000 for the establishment in Paris of model dwellings for laborers, and Mrs. A. W. Reed of Pasadena, has given a like amount to educational institutions on the Pacific coast.

Two notable gifts of $1,500,000 each have been made by J. J. Hill toward the new Roman Catholic cathedral at St. Paul, and by Mr. Carnegie to a new engineering building in New York.

In the Wake of Fire and Accident.

If 1904 has been a year of war, none the less has it been a year of immense loss of property by fire and of life by accident. The great fire which, on the 7th and 8th of February, swept Baltimore, laying bare 140 acres that had been covered by more than 1,000 buildings, has been surpassed in great conflagrations only by the historic fire which destroyed Chicago in 1871. The business section of Rochester suffered in that same month from a fire which represented a loss of $2,500,000. In April a $2,000,000 fire visited Toronto, and in July the flames cost St. Petersburg $2,500,000.

The burning and sinking of the "General Slocum" in New York's East river, last June, with its loss of 1,031 lives, was so appalling that it threw into the background even such a disaster as the sinking at sea, a few days later, of the steamer "Norge," which involved a loss of 646 lives. In the tornadoes and hurricanes which, during the year, have swept over the Reunion Isles, Cochin China, Central Russia and the Philippines, 551 lives have been reported lost.

Murder and Sudden Death.

Violent death has been busy during the year. In the far east the war has been responsible to Russia and Japan for the loss of at least six commanders of reputation and high position, while at home Russia has lost the services of her minister of the interior, Von Plehve, and her governor of Finland, Gen. Bobrikoff, both of whom met death by assassination. Four other violent deaths which have come to men of note have been those of the great Russian artist, Verestchagin, who went down with the Petropavlovsk in April; Mayor McLane of Baltimore, who died of a pistol wound received, by accident it is believed, in his private office; Kent Loomis, whose mysterious death on the steamer on which he was going out to Abyssinia has not yet been explained; and John Field, known the country over in both financial and political circles, who in July committed suicide near his Philadelphia home.

Death has reaped a notable harvest during the year in the ranks of those who have been prominent in the industries and arts of the world. France has lost Waldeck-Rousseau, who had promised to become her next president; England has lost Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the great parliamentarian, while the death of Paul Kruger has taken from South Africa a figure which had made that corner of the dark continent a power in history. In America political ranks are the poorer for the death of Senators Hanna and Vest and Hoar, and Postmaster General Payne, literature has lost Sir Edwin Arnold, Samuel Smiles and Maurus Jokai. Art has lost Watts, Lenbach and Gerome, and one of the greatest of modern musicians died with Dvorak.

In 1904 Princess Mathilde Bonaparte has died, King George of Saxony, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, Prince Herbert Bismarck and Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. England has also lost Admiral Keppel, Dean Hole, and John Hollingshead, her veteran journalist. Germany has lost Count von Waldersee and Theodore Herzl, the Zionist. The names of the great dead whom America may mourn include Stanley, the explorer; William C. Whitney, Gens. Gordon and Longstreet, Bishop Huntington, Parke Godwin, Rear Admiral Taylor, "Citizen" George Francis Train, "Golden Rule" Jones, mayor of Toledo, and Mrs. Gilbert, the venerable actress.

(Copyright 1904, by Warwick James Price.)

Two Giants in the Democratic Camp.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO brought to the front the two ablest of the Democratic leaders that Pennsylvania had for a full quarter of a century after they became recognized Democratic factors in the politics of the state. These men were Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia and William A. Wallace of Clearfield. Wallace was elected to the senate in the fall of 1862, defeating Senator Lewis W. Hall of Blair, who had been elected in the same district three years before by a decided majority. Wallace served continuously in the senate for 12 years when he resigned to accept the United States senatorship, to which he was elected in the legislative session of 1875. Soon after he entered the national senate he was recognized by the Democrats as the leader of the body. After he had served his full term in Washington he returned to the state senate, where he served until 1886, making 16 years' service as state senator, and six years as United States senator.

Randall had served in the city councils, and was chosen in 1857 to fill an unexpired term in the state senate. I was first elected to the house the same year, and, although on opposing political sides, our acquaintance of that session ripened into a friendship that lasted until he died, the father of the national house of representatives. He was chosen to congress in 1862 from the First district of Philadelphia, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, defeating Webb, the Union candidate, by 1,447 majority.

Randall and Wallace were equally able in the varied political conflicts they had to accept, but they were unlike in temperament and in method. Wallace's finely-chiseled face, surmounting his symmetrical, manly form, always appareled with scrupulous neatness, would attract the attention of any one meeting him, while Randall's strong face, of heroic mold, with his often-careless dress and shuffling step, might pass through the multitude without special observation, but those who took a careful view of his features would see determination and self-reliance very clearly portrayed.

Of the two Wallace was much the greater organizer; indeed, for a quarter of a century after his entrance upon the political stage of Pennsylvania the Democratic party had no leader who equaled or even approached Senator Wallace in the power of organization, while Randall was a fighter rather than a strategist. Wallace would methodically and in detail plan a battle and then fight it to a finish, while Randall was always ready for battle regardless of method or preparation. Randall was impulsive, while Wallace's Scotch-Irish courage was greatly tempered by discretion. Both were fast friends and implacable enemies, and the greatest misfortune that befell these two men during nearly a quarter of a century of varying triumphs and defeats was the fact that they speedily became rival leaders, and their best energies were often entirely and desperately directed to the overthrow of each other.

A Battle of Titans.

Each aimed at the mastery of the Democracy of the state, and great as they were, neither was great enough to understand that the state was quite great enough for two such men, and that they could and should be in harmony with each other. I served with both of them in the legislature, and regardless of all the mutations in political conflicts which at times made me support and at other times oppose them in their political struggles, the closest friendship was ever maintained between both of them and myself. I enjoyed the confidence of both and in their many factional conflicts both conferred with me with absolute freedom.

On several occasions when they were about to engage in a factional struggle I brought them together in my office face to face, and appealed to them to pool their issues and cease their factional warfare. In every instance they left me after agreeing to do so, and in every instance the agreement was broken within a very few days, and each accused the other of precipitating the breach. In point of fact they, like all factional leaders, had dependent followers who hoped to profit by the triumph of their chief, and harmony would have lessened their importance.

A pointed illustration of the difficulty of reconciling opposing factions was given in 1884, when Randall had wrested the control of the party from Wallace, and had made himself so strong as a candidate for the presidency that Wallace was powerless to oppose him with any measure of success. W. U. Hensel, later attorney general under Gov. Pattison, was then chairman of the Democratic state committee, and a short time before the Democratic state convention met at Allentown in 1884, Randall and Hensel were in my editorial office discussing the situation, and I proposed to Randall that he should, without consulting Wallace, or asking any pledges whatever from him, place him at the head of the Randall delegation to the national convention. Randall's belligerent qualities asserted themselves with some violence at the suggestion, but Hensel heartily seconded the proposition, and Randall finally agreed that he would consider the matter fully and meet us again at dinner the same evening to decide it.

Randall was very positive in the conviction that he should place his most devoted friends at the head of the delegation, but after discussing the matter he finally yielded reluctantly to the positive advice of Hensel and myself, and assented to Wallace as the head of the delegation. The plan was that it should be done without approaching Wallace on the subject, as even Randall had to confess that if Wallace accepted the position, as he certainly would, he would feel that his personal honor and manhood required him to make exhaustive effort for Randall's nomination.

Wallace happened in my office on the following day. He spoke with some bitterness of the fact that the coming state convention would not be at all in sympathy with him. When I told him that he had been determined upon by Randall and his friends for the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to support Randall for president, Wallace, on the impulse of the moment, said it would be impossible for him to accept, but after a brief discussion of the matter, he realized that it would be a high compliment to himself, and that in no way could he show his greatness more distinctly than by accepting the trust without condition and discharging his duties with the utmost fidelity. He left my office much gratified, but within 48 hours I received a curt letter from him stating that it was evidently meant to crucify him at Allentown by presenting and defeating him as a candidate for delegate-at-large, and advising me that the incident was closed. I wrote him in reply not to bother himself about the Allentown convention for he would be unanimously elected, and that I knew he would be highly gratified not only at the expression of confidence from the convention, but by the manly performance of his duty as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. He was unanimously elected, and I saw him at almost every stage of the conflict in Chicago, where he seemed to have but one inspiration, and that was to promote the nomination of Randall. His speech presenting

Randall's name to the convention was one of the greatest and grandest of his life.

Randall's Tariff Views Against Him.

When the delegates met at Chicago and were lined up on the presidency, it finally became evident that Randall could not be nominated as his views on the tariff were not acceptable to a large majority of his party. I doubt not that Wallace shed no tears over the failure to nominate Randall, but in every public and private effort relating to the nomination he was tireless and earnest in support of Randall.

It would naturally be assumed that these two great leaders, when they were brought into such close relations in 1884, would have ceased to be opposing factional leaders, or at least had their factional hostility greatly tempered, but such was not the fact, and while Randall fully appreciated Wallace's manly exhibition of fidelity at Chicago, the battle of factions went on and continued until Randall's death on the 13th of April, 1890, when new political conditions arose over which neither could have exercised a mastery, and only a few months after Randall's death Wallace was defeated for governor in the Democratic state convention at Scranton.

It was the final defeat that comes to almost every great leader, but he did not appreciate it fully until after the election of Pattison, his successful competitor for the nomination, and he found it impossible to command the attorney generalship of the state for himself. He was then broken in fortune, and his home, that he ever appreciated as the most sacred altar of his devotion, had long been shadowed by a most accomplished and beloved wife and mother groping her way through life by his side in the starless midnight of mental infirmity.

Randall and Wallace had little opportunity for successful state leadership as they came into political control after the Democratic party had committed the fatal mistake of a doubtful or hesitating attitude in support of the war, and the only hope of Democratic triumph in the state was by defection in the ranks of the majority party.

Wallace was for a number of years chairman of the Democratic state committee. He struggled against fearful odds to maintain a hopeful Democratic organization. In the United States senate he was soon accepted as altogether the ablest of the Democratic senators in defining the policy of the party on all important questions, and he fully sustained the reputation he achieved. Randall became speaker of the house after having first suffered a defeat at the opening of the session. With the aid of Wallace, then a United States senator, Kerr of Indiana triumphed over Randall in the caucus, but Kerr died a few months thereafter and Randall was then successful, and he was twice re-elected to that responsible position.

Randall was a thoroughly loyal Democrat during the war, and was in the three months' service with Gen. Patterson as a member of the Philadelphia troop. He ever exerted a most wholesome influence in restraining his party from its general trend to array itself in opposition to the war, and his devotion to a liberal protective policy that cost him the nomination for the presidency in 1884, twice defeated his party in earnest efforts to return to a revenue tariff. After his retirement from the speakership in 1880, he was made chairman of the committee on appropriations, where his strong integrity commanded the confidence and respect of all parties. His severe economy was often criticised as he resolved all doubts against appropriations and saved the government many, many millions by his tireless efforts as watch-dog of the treasury.

His Influence for Gen. Grant.

It was chiefly through his efforts in the very closing hours of the session of congress that Gen. Grant was restored to the roll of the army as general, retired. Mr. Childs had been to New York and learned for the first time the exact character of the malady from which Grant was suffering, and that his life could not be prolonged beyond a very few months at the most. It was just about the close of the congressional session, and Mr. Childs urged me to proceed to Washington at once to present the matter to Randall, as without his aid it could not be accomplished. I hastened to Washington, Randall took hold of it without delay and forced its passage through the house, and nearly, if not quite the last act that President Arthur signed in the executive office, where the president usually attends at the close of congress, was the act restoring Grant to the army roll, and the last communication sent to that congress by President Arthur, even after the hour of adjournment when the clock had been halted in marking the flight of time, was a message sending Grant's nomination to the senate, which was promptly and unanimously confirmed.

Randall never enjoyed fortune. He lived most frugally on his salary as a member of congress, but his services were so highly valued as a Philadelphia congressman that a few business men, headed by Drexel and Childs, provided all the political expenses for his district from year to year, and when a fund was raised by Childs and Drexel just before Randall's death, to give a very moderate income to his family, he refused to assent to it, and I was again sent to Washington by Mr. Childs to insist that he should not interpose against a gift to his wife and children, who would be left dependent. He was then on his deathbed with only a few days of life before him, and it was my last meeting with Randall until I stood beside his lifeless body at the tomb.

He finally consented that, as the gift had no relation to public affairs, it might be carried into effect. The money was invested by Drexel to yield an annual income of $2,000, and, since his death, when some of the investments proved unfortunate, the full value was restored by the original contributors.

The one impossible chasm between Randall and Wallace was the fact that both could not be president of the United States. Both were very earnest candidates for that position for a number of years, as I know from very many conferences with them on the subject, and each was constantly in conflict to repress the other.

After Wallace retired from the United States senate Randall won the control of the party and became chairman of the state committee. He held the position for several years, but he was not an organizer. He was a political fighter rather than a manager, and defeat came to him as it had come to Wallace, although Randall narrowly escaped the presidential nomination in 1880 at Cincinnati. The convention was held in the balance for two days awaiting the final decision of Tilden, who would have been nominated by the convention had he not decided to withdraw. After delaying quite too long he sent a declination and advised the nomination of Randall, but it was too late. The Hancock following had been well managed and reached a tidal wave, and Randall fell through the indecision of his friend.

Wallace and the Presidency.

Wallace never was presented for president by his state, as Randall was in 1884, but for 15 years before his retirement from active participation in politics he always looked hopefully to his selection to the presidency. Had Wallace been for Randall in 1880, as he was in 1884, Randall would have been nominated and might have been elected, as Hancock was crucified by Tammany.

Thus, in striving to accomplish the great ambition of their lives, the only thing that they accomplished in that line was to hinder the advancement of each other.

In 1886 Wallace had retired from the United States senate, only a few years before, and had decided to become a candidate for governor. He explained his purpose to me, and I well understood that his chief inspiration in the movement was to obtain such position in the party as would indicate his continued mastery in the state. I suggested to him that there was no reason why he and Randall should be at war on the subject, and proposed that they should meet in my office together, and in a few days they were there to confer on the subject.

Like all intensely inflamed factional leaders, they did many childish things in factional warfare, but I had a very plain talk with both of them reminding them that

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

they were lessening their own manhood and political importance by political conflicts, and I suggested to Randall that he should declare in favor of Wallace for governor, to which he assented, and then, for the first and only time, as they shook hands at parting, I supposed the factional fight was ended at least for a season.

But within 10 days, doubtless because of the violence of the followers of both the party leaders, Randall conceived that he had good cause to break the compact, and he fought out at the state convention at York, one of the bitterest struggles of his life, where he succeeded in defeating Wallace for governor and nominating Chauncey F. Black.

Wallace was greatly mortified at his defeat, and intensely embittered against Randall, but his own senatorial district, after his defeat for governor, gave him a unanimous nomination, and next to a unanimous re-election to the state senate.

Important incidents in the lives of public men best illustrate their qualities. When Randall transferred his force and thus assured the nomination of Cleveland for president, in 1884, it was understood, if not more formally agreed to, that Randall should control the patronage of the administration in Pennsylvania if Cleveland succeeded, and as his friends and the friends of Wallace were at daggers' points in every locality, Randall was naturally inclined to appoint his friends and offend his Democratic opponents. He at first carried this policy to such an extent that a tempest of protest reached the president, and a somewhat tempered line of policy was accomplished by a rather interesting incident. He had recommended for postmaster of Huntingdon a devoted follower of his against the candidate presented by ex-Congressman Speer and Senator McAteer, whose political control of the Democracy of the county was absolute. Randall succeeded in having Postmaster General Vilas indorse his candidate to the president.

Speer called upon me and made an earnest appeal to save him if possible from such a fearful humiliation in his own home, that would practically destroy his usefulness in the party. I told him that I would give it immediate and earnest attention, as Randall's affront to Speer and McAteer was unpardonable, although forced upon him by his factional supporters.

It happened that Randall was in Philadelphia on the day that Speer visited me, and called to see me early in the evening. I said nothing to him about Speer's complaint, but asked him whether he would do me the favor to deliver a letter to the president in person as soon as he returned to Washington. He answered that he would certainly do so promptly. I wrote a brief letter to the president, stating that Randall had advised the appointment of a postmaster in Huntingdon who was opposed by ex-Congressman Speer and Senator McAteer, the absolutely controlling leaders of the Democracy in both the town and county, and that if the appointment was made neither Randall nor Cleveland would be likely to carry a delegate in that section of the state for some years.

How the Question Was Settled.

After writing the letter I said to Randall that I thought I should read it to him before it was given to him for delivery in person, and I read it. The masterful combativeness of his character was instantly exhibited in his strong face, but he made no other reply than that he would deliver the letter as he promised, and nothing further was said on the subject.

Immediately on his return to Washington he called upon the president and delivered the letter. Naturally, the president was greatly surprised at its contents, and turning to Mr. Randall he inquired whether the statements were true. Randall said that he was not prepared to dispute them, to which the president answered that the contest for postmaster in Huntingdon might be considered as settled, and Speer's man was appointed.

Wallace made his last battle in 1890, and his old rival was borne to his grave in the early part of the year. Wallace then believed the field to be clear for him, and in his methodical way he arranged to have Wallace men elected delegates in a majority of the counties of the state. He had little hope that he might be elected, but a nomination for governor would reinstate him as the leader of the party. He many times visited and conferred with me on the subject, and was quite confident of success, but the granger movement then developed in huge proportions, the hayseeds of the rural districts stormed the Democracy, and a month before the meeting of the convention at Scranton it became evident to all but Wallace himself, that even the tried followers of Wallace elected as delegates could not adhere to their chief and sustain themselves at home.

Three weeks before the convention met I ventured to tell Wallace that he could not be nominated. He retorted angrily that he had a Wallace convention, and that no human power could take it from him. I said to him that I did not believe his success was possible, and I begged of him to make careful investigation when the convention was about to meet and ascertain the precise situation. If he saw that defeat confronted him, I entreated him to enter the convention as a delegate, nominate Pattison himself, and let the convention unanimously nominate him for United States senator, as there was one to be elected. If the Democrats carried the legislature he would be the senator; if not, he could certainly be the attorney general. He dismissed the proposition summarily, and I did not see him again until the week before the election, when he returned from Europe and delivered his only address in the campaign in Philadelphia.

Instead of facing and bowing to the situation at Scranton, he stood his ground sullenly, accepted defeat, and sailed for Europe a few days thereafter. When abroad he was advised of the progress of the campaign and the probability of Pattison's success. He returned just in time to deliver a single speech, and at a little supper party after he had spoken, he stated to me his embarrassed financial condition and expressed the earnest desire that he might be made attorney general; but his opportunity and his power had passed away, and a few years later, when Randall and Wallace had struggled in ceaseless conflict for nearly a generation to climb the treacherous heights of political mastery, they "sleep the'gither at the foot."

A New Year's Hope

By JULIA WARD HOWE

I AM glad that I have lived to see the hand of progress move so far on the dial of human destiny. The manifestations of progress, so far as I have observed them, are these:

First, a hope cherished in some prophetic heart, a voice crying aloud in some wilderness. The voice is unheeded, is silenced, and a mournful despair follows.

But time moves on, and, lo! in the place of the solitary voice a whole chorus of voices makes itself heard. Depression gives way to fresh hope, and the good sought for is established.

When the first trump of anti-slavery was heard, how feeble did it seem! What was such a protest against the inclination of a whole people? It was disregarded, contumed, vilified, ridiculed. But a time came when the hosts of the heavenly court sustained that feeble protest, and the evil usage which sold men and women like cattle became impossible and obsolete.

From oppressed Italy and martyred Greece similar appeals went forth, to be treated with contempt, or punished by death or banishment. What power was in the patriot's cry to break the yoke of Austrian bondage, to stay the hand of Turkish cruelty? The despair that attended these first efforts was dark, indeed—the most sanguine scarcely expected to do more than to die in a sacred cause. But the years passed on, and events undreamed of effected the deliverance sought with such heroic self-surrender.

How recent is the case of Cuba, ground beneath the heel of Spain, her life-blood poured out to nourish the luxury and corruption of the mother country! Her struggles afflicted the civilized world, and the odds against her freedom seemed fatal. Then, before the tears were dry with which we mourned the sacrifice of her patriots, the explosion of the Maine carried with it the bonds of her enslavement, and the queen of the Antilles was free.

And now comes upon the scene this wonderful land of Russia, its many races endowed with as many gifts and talents, its soil teeming with undeveloped resources. There, if anywhere in this world, free thought and intelligent conscience have been made contraband by institutions fitted to perpetuate the primal barbarism. There the sacred pledge of a government is violated. Enslaved Finland learns that despots know no law. Religious liberty is derided. All faith, all conviction must abide within the limits of a church which has learned as little as possible by what 20 centuries had to teach. There the outcry against wrong has been formidable, the despair which followed it deep and desperate.

But lo! Above this dark cloud the light is breaking. The local assemblies are beginning to consider the rights of the people. Representation is demanded, and with it popular education. The reign of the autocrat nears its close. The reign of justice will succeed its downfall. Russia will assume a new dignity in the eyes of the word. Hail to her!

Hail to a noble nation that will be nobly governed. She will take her place among sovereignties which found themselves upon the rights of man and govern by them.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

By Charles M. Bregg

NIXON—William Gillette.

DUQUESNE—May Bouton "The Strollers"

GAYETY
W. H. Turner as
"David Harum"

MAY I wish for all the readers of this department a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

And this wish is quite broad enough to include the chiefs and subordinates of theaterdom. If criticism be necessary or demanded in the interests of the public good I hope this department will never shirk a responsibility or leave unsaid the word that will help us to purer, more intelligent and edifying stage amusements, but principles not persons, except in so far as a person may embody the principle, are aimed at. The new year does not open with bright promise. I am inclined to believe that at the theatrical centers, the big cities, the present season does not hold out encouragement either for great prosperity or for great improvement in the character of the attractions. It is hardly fair or generous at this season of good cheer and good wishes to preach doleful doctrine about the stage, but it must be confessed that the financial and artistic promise is neither gratifying nor encouraging. Sound, intelligent dramatic art is being demanded more and more, and the past few years of indulgence by the producers in fripperies has left a bare baker's dozen of these to go round. Again, the unfortunate schism between the leading producers has brought about a still greater dearth of high grade attractions in a majority of the cities. There are at least five of the most prominent dramatic productions of the present season that will hardly get away from New York, not because they would not come, if they could, but for the very good reason that they cannot find a theater in which to play; and yet I doubt whether there were ever before so many theaters.

✦ ✦ ✦

This condition is responsible indirectly for another result unfavorable to the cities outside of New York. With its overstock of big theaters demanding the maximum price it requires the longest possible run of the meritorious productions to keep these metropolitan theaters going. There is a fierce and unreasoning multiplication of attractions sent out over popular priced circuits this year. Theatrical managers who hold house managers by the throat in all the week, three-day and one-day stands are piling in attractions at a maximum of $1 or, in many instances, $1.50, which have lost their freshness, were dead failures at first or have been recast at the lowest possible cost. Excessive and hysterical advertising methods are resorted to in order to bolster up attractions that are absolutely without merit. I say all this with no unkind intent nor is my attitude one of partisan hostility, but the warfare in the popular price field is an imposition and sometimes an insult to the intelligence of a class of theatergoers who because they cannot afford $2 or $1.50 prices for their amusements are made the victims of an overcongested avarice that, having expended its power among the higher class theatergoers, seeks to gather up all the spoils on the outer fringes. It may be stated as a safe rule that an entertainment put forward at any price, be it ever so popular, that was no account at all in the original production is simply "forcing" a situation that will eventually bring about a catastrophe. In a nutshell, the prospects of the new year include more high-priced theaters to book than there are high-priced attractions. This will mean, unless individual members of the several syndicates stand up for their own, many "return" dates or else the use "on the road" of attractions that have been dire failures in the center of things—New York or London. On the other hand, the popular-priced circuits are being overloaded with "has beens" (if I may be permitted the slang, many of these "returns" are "never wuzzers") I do not see how the managers can help themselves. This condition of affairs is the result of a long chain of evils rather than the offense of one or even many men.

✦ ✦ ✦

In the effect of these conditions upon the public purse one remedy is open to the theaters. Do not charge so much as a dollar or even 75 cents for the poorly cast and intrinsically valueless popular-priced attractions that may have already been seen in the higher-priced theaters with a better company. "Popular priced" is an elusive term. A musical comedy or a play that in its original form was perhaps worth only 75 cents or $1 to the theatergoer is not popularized or made honest by sending it back over the same circuit with changed casts at those figures. It was as a novelty never worth more than that. There are attractions that live through many years and are always worth the price asked to see them at the first performance, but I defy anyone to name a musical comedy or vaudeville spectacle of recent years that comes under that head. In the matter of return engagements of entertainments of merit, like "The Wizard of Oz" "Prince of Pilsen" and "Babes in Toyland," I do believe it is an imposition to charge a maximum price of $2, however gladly a large number of people will go back to see these bright musical skits. A cheapening of the cast of one of these return attractions is also directly censurable if the old price is charged, for it is upon the talents of certain specially gifted people that the charm of many such amusements depend. I am very glad to know that the wisdom and fairness of this principle has found favor in the eyes of Mr. Nixon, manager of the Nixon theater. That manager announces this week a standard maximum price of $1.50 for the Nixon, with one or two exceptions. This is a wholly wise move at this juncture and commends the foresight of the Nixon management in view of the successive return of a number of attractions that have already been seen at higher rates. Now let rigid adherence to this one standard be maintained. It is the exceptional theatrical attraction that is worth $2.00 these days and this department has stoutly maintained all along that nothing so begets public distrust in theatrical management as fluctuating prices.

✦ ✦ ✦

So far as I have been able to learn the holiday business in the various local theaters was satisfactory, if not up to the standard of former years. The attractions were in the main pleasing and in one instance dramatically sensational. I do not believe that Richard Mansfield has ever given his local admirers so fine a chance to see his many-sided art. Both in novel and interesting characterization and in the scope of his familiar work Mr. Mansfield fairly outdid himself. The time has passed when there can be any reasonable dispute of this actor's position in the realm of stage art. As a character actor he is quite the greatest on our native stage. Perhaps there are one or two other actors who do one or even two or three roles with a power comparable in its way to Mansfield's work, but no one of them has so long and so progressively maintained the high standard of excellence and achievement that belongs by right to Richard Mansfield. The engagement of last week proved one or two things of minor interest that are worth a word of praise. In repeating his old and familiar characterizations the actor strengthens rather than allows his conception and execution to lag. His Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance" was especially noteworthy for its finished detail and the spontaneity and freshness of its peculiar spirit. His "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is another evidence that Mansfield does not allow his own work to deteriorate through any conception of the weakness or insignificance of the play. I do not share the belief held by some that Mansfield's Mr. Hyde would be more effective if played under a higher light. To my mind the actor adds an element of weird, uncanny interest by this shadow work that is very much needed to strengthen a play that has little of the elements of dramatic worth about it.

✦ ✦ ✦

The greatest interest in Mr. Mansfield's repertoire naturally focused upon his new production, "Ivan the Terrible," and upon the two Shakespearean revivals. As the Czar Ivan he made a profound impression. It is a tremendous piece of acting, intensely tragic while it is full of grim sardonic humor. The role of the old Czar, as played by Mr. Mansfield, is one of the great things of our modern stage and will be remembered as long as Booth's Hamlet and Salvini's Othello. He has put into his enactment of this part all those marvelous powers of character creation which made his Brummel and his Chevrial so notable; but the part gives a much wider range to the actor's abilities, and it can hardly be doubted that Alexis Tolstoy's rather disjointed historical tragedy will form a permanent addition to the Mansfield repertoire. It is not a great play, but a great character. What the third act has to do with the action as a whole is an enigma to the spectator. In fact, if it were not for Ivan, the play would be an empty succession of senseless scenes; and if it were not for Mr. Mansfield's wonderful acting, Ivan would be a rather tiresome old gentleman who likes to hear himself talk. As it is we have here at last a character creation that overtops the long famous Louis XI. of Sir Henry Irving.

✦ ✦ ✦

In the two Shakespearean roles Mr. Mansfield showed independence of tradition and intelligent scholarship in building up the characters of Shylock and Richard according to textual hints, human nature and historic side lights. His Shylock was so different from Irving's, that if the two Shylocks met in the synagogue they would not know each other. Mr. Mansfield's Shylock is in the prime of manhood—robust, proud, sonorous-voiced, no doddering and cringing old man. He is broad and fierce, where Irving is narrow and subtle. Although I prefer Irving's Shylock as being perhaps the more delicately shaded study, Mr. Mansfield's interpretation of the role is one that leaves memories of unalloyed artistic pleasure and satisfaction. His Richard is also a character creation entirely different from the ordinary rout of ranting Richards. Gloster was only 18 when he killed King Henry, and Mr. Mansfield begins the play as a roystering young blade, unmoral rather than immoral, showing his gradual growth in cruelty and crime as he wades on through ever-rising seas of blood to Bosworth field. If Mr Mansfield's Shylock was more sonorous than most, his Richard was more subdued than most. The audience at both performances was very large—"Richard III." packing the house to overflow. Does Shakespeare really spell ruin?

✦ ✦ ✦

The Alvin theater seems to have made something of a ten-strike with its big production of the Jules Verne play. In the added features and spectacles the production is particularly beautiful and suitable to the holiday season and I am not surprised to learn that it will be kept on for at least another week. The other theaters all had thoroughly seasonable, if not novel Christmas entertainments. This week there will be some very worthy entertainment of an intelligent dramatic kind. Mr. William Gillette comes to the Nixon theater for his annual engagement, bringing to us his long popular New York success, "The Admirable Crichton," J. M. Barrie's fantastic comedy. Mr. Gillette is deservedly very popular in Pittsburgh. He is an actor of very many strong qualities. I do not share the view that endows him with very broad histrionic equipment, but I am sure that in roles of certain style where the mood of the character fits into the peculiar temperament and style of the actor there are few men who can be so entertaining and effective in their work.

✦ ✦ ✦

In the expression of a certain imperturbability under trying circumstances, Mr. Gillette is a master. It was this striking feature of his work that made him famous in "Secret Service," and it was this characteristic that undoubtedly brought about his selection to create the role of Conan Doyle's detective. While this peculiarity of the actor's endowment has been greatly emphasized by the various roles which have been given him to create it by no means represents the sum total of his talents. He is an actor of engaging finesse, of certain strong personal attractions and is withal a man of wide intelligence, a fact demonstrated not only by his dramatic authorship but by his thoroughly dignified and worthy stage career. He is a native of Hartford, Conn., and comes from a long line of distinguished ancestry. Mr. Gillette's father was one of Connecticut's representative men, prominent as an abolitionist and social reformer, a member of congress at Washington and a candidate for governor of the state. It was intended that young Gillette should go to Harvard, but as a young man his leanings toward a stage career manifested themselves and early in life he went to the west and secured a place in a subordinate company. His early career was full of hard work in obscure places, but his native talent and indomitable will brought success in the end. Mr. Gillette is often represented to be a man of great reserve and taciturnity in private life, though his intimate friends declare him to be possessed of charming social qualities when surrounded by a congenial atmosphere. The actor professes to have no high ideals in his work, and is reported to have said when asked about his methods, "I will not, under any circumstances, talk about my work. I'll talk about your work if you want to, but not about mine. The public has ample opportunity to see it—whenever there is anything to see. If it is good, it will speak for itself; if bad, the less said about it the better. I do not work on any theories or by any rules. Whatever occurs to me I set down. As for "views" about the drama, I haven't any. It may be declining and it may not."

✦ ✦ ✦

Mr. Gillette's play is from the pen of J. M. Barrie, who gave us "The Little Minister," "Quality Street" and the more recent, but considerably less known "Little Mary." "The Admirable Crichton" is described as "fantastic," though the piece is suggested by an actual character, for James Crichton, surnamed the Admirable Crichton, was a real man, who lived and flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. As a youth of distinguished birth he was the fellow pupil, under private tutors, of James VI. of Scotland, who by the will of Elizabeth became James I. of England. Later he was educated at Perth and at Edinburgh. By the time the youth was 17, however, his intellect was fully developed, and he was reported to be master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldiac, Italian, Spanish, French, Flemish, German, Scottish and English. He had such a memory, moreover, that he could repeat, with-

out an error, whatever he had once heard. Strangely enough, too, this wonderful youth was no less skilled in elegant than in scholarly instruction.

✦ ✦ ✦

My intimations two weeks ago with reference to the future of the stock company at the Alvin have been verified in part. Instead, however, of Robert Hilliard as the first stock star, Miss Amelia Bingham will be brought to the Alvin for a series of productions of her own plays, supported by Harry Woodruff, as leading man. This arrangement provides an exceedingly important addition to the worth and artistic merit of our local theater and I regard it as quite the best thing of its kind that could have happened for Pittsburgh just at this juncture when artistic excellence is being sacrificed in the "popular-priced" scramble on the one side, and competition in high grade attractions made impossible on the other. Miss Bingham is an actress of very many fine qualities. She has always commanded the most intelligent support because of her gifts and her coming to the Alvin means even a better grade of acting ability for a company already well equipped. I have not seen young Mr. Woodruff for some time, though as I recall him his promise of becoming a really good actor had no greater obstacle in its way than certain affected mannerisms which are usually the besetting sins of handsome young leading men who early secure more than the ordinary amount of flattering public attention. This is a defect that experience and accumulated wisdom and dignity will remedy, perhaps in Mr. Woodruff's case has remedied. By this arrangement I suppose the stock company will lose Miss Kennark's services, a loss which is to be deplored, for Miss Kennark is an actress of commanding charm and I should be glad for the public sake to see her remain in a company to which she has given artistic force and intelligence.

✦ ✦ ✦

At the Gayety theater we are to have a return visit from that delightful old up "York state" horse trader, David Harum, who was revealed to us first on the stage by William H. Crane. Mr. Turner, who plays the role of Harum is said to be a young actor of intelligence and skill. At the Duquesne we are to have Nixon and Zimmerman's production of "The Strollers," the pretty musical comedy in which Francis Wilson was at one time the star. At both the Bijou and Empire melodramas will be seen. The Grand will have a good vaudeville bill and at the Academy "The World Beaters" will give us their type of variety.

Stage News and Gossip.

It is not generally known that William Gillette is the inventor of the theatrical device known as the "horse effect," now in use in scores of different productions. In staging "Held By the Enemy," several years ago, Mr. Gillette tried several devices to secure the effect of a galloping horse, heard first in the distance, and approaching rapidly nearer. After trying several devices then in use, the distinguished actor-author solved the problem in his own way by using a marble slab, upon which the operator strikes with cocoanut shells.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Amelia Bingham's repertoire, when she appears with the Harry Davis stock company at the new Alvin theater, will include four of her greatest successes, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," "Olympe," "The Modern Magdalen" and "The Climbers." It is more than likely she will open in the latter Clyde Fitch play.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Lamb children, Stanley and Lolita, in the "Two Little Waifs," are booked for the Empire, week of January 9.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Lottie Alter, who assumed the role of Jill in the "Mother Goose" extravaganza, while it was at the Nixon theater, succeeding Leila McIntyre, will leave that company today in Baltimore. Miss Neva Aymar will play the role in the future. Miss Aymar's role will be played by Edith St. Clair. Miss Alter will go to New York to accept an important role in a new comedy.

✦ ✦ ✦

Arthur Hoops, who was lead to James K. Hackett in "Rupert of Hentzau," is playing the part of Dr. Ward, the hypnotist in "The Great Automobile Mystery," which is at the Bijou this week.

✦ ✦ ✦

In the cast of "The Strollers," which is at the Duquesne theater this week, is Samuel B. Brobst, who is a Pittsburgh boy. For two seasons he was a member of the Harry Davis stock company, before that having been soloist in the Christian Science church, this city. He is well known both in Pittsburgh and Allegheny musical circles, having appeared frequently in concert. For three seasons Mr. Brobst was connected with the Duquesne garden opera company. Four years ago he joined "Ben Hur," playing the part of Sanballatt, as well as directing the choral numbers.

Miss Alice Gale—Alvin.

✦ ✦ ✦

"Parsifal" in English is a January underline for the Nixon as is also the Victor Herbert piece, "Babes in Toyland."

✦ ✦ ✦

Willard Spenser, the author of "Miss Bob White," which is now on tour with a large, efficient company, is at work on a new opera, which he hopes to produce under the auspices of Nixon & Zimmerman next season.

✦ ✦ ✦

E. S. Willard will open in New York city at the Knickerbocker theater, January 23. The play, "Lucky Durham," was written by the late Wilson Barrett.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bohannon and Corey, who are at the Academy next week, will present for the first time in this city their latest success, "Illuminated Grotto of Picture Melodies."

✦ ✦ ✦

The "King Dodo" company has disbanded. Perhaps it is just as well.

✦ ✦ ✦

There is much humor in the manifestations of the stage. In its publicity-methods both personally by players and by the regularly accredited publicity-promoters there sometimes appear statements meant in all seriousness which are full of unctuous humor to those in possession of the real facts. For instance, a young woman of the "ten, twent' and thirt'" musical comedy route has issued by wire to the press of the country a New Year's manifesto. It is rich, considering its source. Here it is: The New Year—Begin it with malice toward none and charity for all. To members of my profession I would say: Never by word or action allow the breath of scandal to influence your deportment. In these days, when the tongue of calumny is too often busy with the workers of the stage, we, like good soldiers, should stand together and in our daily life present an unbroken and impenetrable line of defense.

A local press promoter in sending out statements about a new player at his theater makes this startling and remarkable statement: "Miss ——— receives the largest salary ever paid to any dramatic artiste in this country, equal, in fact, to the remuneration accorded the prima donnas at the Metropolitan opera house in New York."

It is to laugh!

✦ ✦ ✦

Wagenhals & Kemper signed contracts yesterday with Robert Drouet for his appearance as leading man for Blanche Walsh in Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Woman In the Case," to be presented at the Herald Square theater, New York, on January 30. Mr. Drouet will continue on tour with Miss Anglin until needed for rehearsals with Miss Walsh.

✦ ✦ ✦

Henry W. Savage has sold the entire production of "Peggy from Paris," the musical satire by George Ade and William Loraine, to Madison Corey. The company is now touring the west under the sole management of Mr. Corey.

✦ ✦ ✦

Wayburn's minstrels are underlined at the Grand, as is also Pauline Hall.

✦ ✦ ✦

When Fred Stone began to act the part of the Scarecrow in "The Wizard of Oz," two years ago, he weighed 185 pounds. Now he tips the beam at 148, having lost 17 pounds in the meantime. He thinks he can give Marian Martineau's readers pointers on the reduction of flesh. He goes to bed regularly at 1 o'clock each night, sleeps soundly until 12 the next day, doesn't drink or smoke, and takes care of himself as jealously as if he were a football player in training.

Mr. Stone's statistical inclinations lead him to make interesting calculations. At the rate of three bales of straw a week, he has consumed 300 tons of straw in his make-up. He has used 500 stocks of grease paint of six inches in length each, 200 cans of powder, 100 cans of cold cream, four wigs and 200 pairs of gloves, since June 16, 1902. He is using the same hat, the same coat and the same boot and shoe that he did on the first night.

✦ ✦ ✦

Barrie has finished two new pieces, a serious drama for Ellen Terry, which she will act next season in America, and a fairy play with music for Christmas time.

✦ ✦ ✦

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co., who arrived in New York on the Umbria from England on December 18, announces that he has secured George Bernard Shaw's new play, "John Bull's Other Island," which will be produced in New York by Arnold Daly in the spring or early fall. Mr. Shaw will then come over and superintend the rehearsals, and has also intimated that he may lecture while here. Mr. Tyler also brought with him the manuscript of Hall Caine's latest play, "The Prodigal Son."

Mr. Tyler also made a contract with Ellis Jeffreys, the leading woman of the Haymarket company in London for the past three years, to appear in New York next spring with a London company in "The Prince Consort," by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, husband of Marie Tempest.

✦ ✦ ✦

New York is enjoying a visit from Lydia Thompson, the founder of the famous "British Blonde Burlesquers," and who will be remembered by the old-time theatergoers as having created a furore here when in her prime. She is on a visit to her daughter, Zeffie Tilbury, who is playing the role of Paulina in Viola Allen's production of "The Winter's Tale."

✦ ✦ ✦

"In Old Kentucky" follows Thomas E. Shea at the Bijou.

✦ ✦ ✦

Ivan Caryll, who wrote "The Duchess of Dantzig" and the "Earl and the Girl," arrived in New York with Mrs. Caryll on the Baltic, December 23. "The Duchess of Dantzig" is to be put on at Daly's, January 16.

✦ ✦ ✦

J. M. Barrie has dramatized "The Little White Bird" for Charles Frohman, which was produced on December 22 in London. It was called "Peter Pan; or the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up."

✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. John Glendinning known to the stage for many seasons as Clara Braithwaite, died at her home, 1210 Fifth avenue, New York, on December 22, of acute pleurisy. John Glendinning, her husband, was playing his part in the support of Henry Miller in "Joseph Entangled," at the Harlem opera house, when the news of his wife's death reached him.

✦ ✦ ✦

George Ade is to write a new comedy, which will be used as a starring vehicle for Joseph Wheelock, Jr., who will begin a New York engagement in the play next October. The comedy will depict both New York and country life.

✦ ✦ ✦

Augustus Thomas' successful comedy, "The Other Girl," is coming to the Nixon soon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Capt. Robert Marshall has sold to Charles Frohman the American rights of his new English comedy, which will be produced at Wyndham's theater, London, February 6, with Weedon Grossmith in the principal role.

✦ ✦ ✦

Forbes Robertson, who will be seen in this country this season in H. V. Esmond's new play, "Love and the Man," sailed last Saturday from London to begin his four in Toronto, January 9. Mr. Robertson will go to New York for an engagement in February.

New York's Theatrical Poverty.

It does not require a long stay in New York to learn that there is something wrong in the theatrical situation in that often alleged paradise of the actor, the manager and the producer. Twelve short hours would compass my sojourn, and then leave a margin of time, and yet in that little space I heard enough and guessed enough to convince me that the "road" stories that float from Broadway are, bad as some of them have been recently, roseate dreams alongside the actual facts. I shall not attempt to diagnose the situation beyond a few obvious symptoms. Neither shall I seize the usual weapon wielded by those who come out of Gotham as champions or knockers for "one side" or the other in the warfare that is going on there among certain managers. I may as well go further and say that I talked to no partisan newspaper writers nor was I dined at the Waldorf by any theatrical manager, star or press agent. I went, saw, wept a few astonished tears and hurried away. What I saw was that the New York theatergoers are showing an amazing and distressing disinclination to go to theaters except in a very few instances, so far as houses are concerned.

There are too many theaters in New York, to begin with. One is amazed as he takes up a directory card of the season 1904-05. Theaters that are called "first class," that is, where $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 are charged for the best seats, have increased in amazing proportion to the number of people I saw in attendance upon them. I counted five audiences by a sweeping count and am persuaded that the five could easily have been accommodated in our Nixon theater. Besides this overcrowding of theaters upon the people, I note a surprising lack of interest or enthusiasm among many of the audiences. What has taken the old crackle and spontaneity of interest of our modern theater audiences in so many cases. I found it in New York, but it was rare and rather isolated.

As to the attractions, read by the cards, they looked good to me. Actually examined I found many of them pegging away at almost starvation attendance. I am not writing a fancy sketch, nor am I looking for heads to knock. I am just expressing amazement at certain things I saw in a brief swing around the Gotham circuit. Think of Fritzi Scheff playing to a beggarly 100 in a new (?) opera. Think of our own popular Ethel Barrymore practically starved out of New York. As a climax, think of three big failures of three important importations by Charles Frohman following each other in quick succession in New York.

And right here I come to the seed of my observations. New York is a-weary and sick of London failures and foreign nastiness. My objective point in visiting the metropolis was to see Pinero's latest play, "A Wife Without a Smile." I did not see it. The game was not worth the candle. New York did what London did—stayed away from the play and thereby saluted Mr. A. W. Pinero with the assurances of its profound disgust for his recent attempt to glorify eroticism. Mr. Frohman brought the piece to New York. Mr. Frohman is a wiser man than this act would indicate, for he announced that the most objectionable features of the play would be eliminated. He is even wiser now for with this emasculation made the people plainly said they would have none of it, so it was taken off the Criterion stage last night.

Exeunt filth!

This is all pretty hard on Mr. Frohman for he has had to stiffen his backbone and pull off another of his London importations, "The Rich Mrs. Repton," only recently, besides having to send still another London importation "out of town" to make a living—"Letty" with William Faversham. I sincerely trust these failures will bring their own lessons to the producers. Mr. Frohman is a manager who has given us many good things. I do not believe he is looking for failures, just as I am sure he is not the thick-headed autocrat he is described to be by his enemies. But Mr. Frohman needs to be braver even than he has been and tell the public that he is done forever with London failures and erotic plays, simply because he has found out that these things are neither "easy money" in America, nor fair and just to an intelligent public, from the manager who has been dubbed "Napoleon."

Do this, Mr. Frohman, and cut loose from entangling alliances of the "no art, all spangle" kind, and you still have enough that is really meritorious to win you even a better appellation than the rather empty one of Napoleon.

But New York has some enlivening attractions. Of these Pittsburgh will get a few—only a few—for with the dearth of attractions for home consumption, and the cities with three or four "syndicate" houses clamoring for bookings, Pittsburgh with its "take this or go without" possibilities, may go shy at some points. Among the light entertainments of merit I think Ade's comedy "The College Widow," is doing the best business. The new Fields venture has caught on well. Edna May in "The School Girl" is popular. In dramatic productions the really great successes are Mrs. Fiske, in "Leah Kleschna" and David Warfield in "The Music Master." I know these attractions belong outside the fold, but simple justice demands the truth. Leaving out the Shakespearean revivals and not counting the visitors from a foreign shore who are playing in Gotham, the two productions above cited are the only really artistic examples of fine and worthy dramatics on the New York stage.

Mrs. Fiske's play is a marvelously fine drama, and the work of the Manhattan theater stock company more nearly approximates a high standard of real histrionic excellence than anything that the modern theater has afforded for a long time. Mr. Warfield's work I did not see, but I had vivid illustration of the public estimate put upon it by the sale of seats for the evening.

My visit to the metropolis was, though brief, informing in a high degree. I took no prejudices to the situation, but I brought back much knowledge of conditions that affect directly the welfare of Pittsburgh theatergoers.

When the inside history of the theatrical situation as it is now is written, if it ever shall be, there will be many tra[illegible] and not a few amusing features to the story. Not th[illegible] of these will be the serio-comic misery and the [illegible] satisfaction that runs in parallel undercurrent[illegible] various private sanctums of the New [illegible] nabobs.

Programs for the Week

NOTE—It must be understood that the following notices are the opinions of representatives of the attractions themselves, given merely as their statements for the information of the public, and this department is not responsible in any way beyond this.

NIXON—William Gillette.

Presented by Charles Frohman for one week, beginning with a holiday matinee tomorrow, William Gillette will be seen at the Nixon theater in J. M. Barrie's comedy-fantasy, "The Admirable Crichton," with the original New York cast and production entire. Crichton, played by Mr. Gillette, is a butler. He is proud to be in the service of a nobleman of such exalted rank as that of his master, earl of Loam, and proud of his own supreme position in the servants' hall. Lord Loam, however, is bitten by the fad of radicalism and requires that his servants shall be entertained once a month by his family in the drawing room, this to the distress

not more of the family than to the servants, particularly Crichton. The noble family and some guests go yachting, with Crichton and one maid as their only attendants. The whole party are wrecked on an uninhabited island and thrown back on the resources of primeval man. Crichton soon establishes a leadership which develops into a dictatorship. In the third act Crichton has become a sort of petty king with the earl, his family and guests as menials. Crichton proposes for the hand of Lady Mary Losenby, the earl's eldest daughter, and is eagerly accepted both by Lady Mary and her family. In the midst of the preparations for the wedding ceremony, a ship is sighted. It is within the power of Crichton to give or withhold the signal which shall reveal the presence of the party on the island, and for a moment he hesitates. Then, despite the fact that Lady Mary pleads with him not to do so, he gives the signal, and at the moment of his renunciation of the woman he loves and who loves him, he falls into the servility of the butler. The last act shows the return of the party to England, with the old order triumphant.

✦ ✦ ✦

GAYETY—"David Harum."

"David Harum," with William H. Turner, begins a week's run at the Gayety, opening tomorrow with the New Year's matinee. In looking over the list of successes of the last half dozen years, one cannot help noticing the fact that three were rural comedies, "The Old Homestead," "Shore Acres" and "Way Down East." To their number an addition has been made in "David Harum." Like the others it deals with rural types and country scenes, but there all similarity with its predecessors ends.

One of the good things in the book was the horse trade between Harum and the sanctimonious Deacon Perkins, and this is made use of in the opening act of the play. Mr. Turner gives a capital portrayal of Harum, rounding it out with the story of the visit to the circus, told in a drawling, halting manner by the old fellow, who sees not the things about him, but scenes of 40 years previously.

Everyone who has ever had a whiff of new-mown hay or lived within sound of the cow bells in the country, cannot but help to like this play. Though its scenes are laid in a country town, however, it is not like other country plays. Its adherence to nature is said to be responsible for its great success. Some one who greatly appreciated Westcott's work, said that "David Harum" was the greatest and best drawn character in American fiction of recent years, and the critics have repeatedly asserted the same thing about the old fellow, who held that a man "might be straighter'n a string in most things, and yet never tell the hull truth about a hoss." Mr. Turner is no stranger to this city, having appeared here nearly every season for the last 10 years.

✦ ✦ ✦

DUQUESNE—"The Strollers."

Presenting a revival of "The Strollers," the Nixon & Zimmerman opera company will be seen at the Duquesne theater this week with a special price matinee tomorrow. The opera, or as it has been frequently called, the musical comedy, depends largely upon a most interesting plot and a quantity of music of a high order in its bid for success. The story is that of a German grocer, who joins hands with a meandering gypsy. They wander from place to place, giving sleight-of-hand performances and thieving whenever they get an opportunity. They accidentally find a purse containing a £1,000 note and a diamond necklace and in the next town they reach they are arrested. From this point the story is full of interesting adventure, full of clean, wholesome humor and given expression by a chorus of pretty girls in the singing numbers. The opera has been staged in accordance with the inflexible policy of Nixon & Zimmerman, that everything be done regardless of expense, and is being presented by a strong cast which includes Gene Luneska, Dwight Allen, May Bouton, Maida Snyder, Robert Lett, George Lydecker and Henry J. Santra.

✦ ✦ ✦

ALVIN—The Big Christmas Spectacle.

The talk of all Pittsburgh and surrounding towns is the gorgeous holiday spectacle of Jules Verne's splendid play, "Around the World in Eighty Days," which is delighting crowded houses at the new Alvin theater, and which Manager Davis has decided to hold over for one more week, commencing Monday afternoon. The Pittsburgh newspaper reviewers have simply exhausted their vocabulary of adjectives in heaping praises upon the magnificence of this superb extravaganza, and they also admit that never has a production of this kind offered so much in the way of genuine laugh-producing specialties. Among the more notable stage pictures is the Suez canal, the grand pageant of the rajah's sacrificial ceremonies, Calcutta, San Francisco, the Rocky mountains, the open sea. Among the most effective bits of stage realism is the explosion of the ship Henrietta and the sinking of the ship in midocean.

Independent of the spectacular features, and the play itself, there are enough specialties in the performance to constitut a first-class vaudeville entertainment. Probably the most novel and interesting feature of all is the trained elephants from the world's fair in St. Louis. There are four of these elephants, and in addition to adding to the picturesqueness of the splendid ensemble at the close of the fourth tableaux, they give a very amusing exhibition of a mimic Boer war, in which they fire gatling guns, represent a hospital relief corps, carry their dead and wounded from the battlefield, and go through other wonderful performances with almost human inteiligence. The elephants are a source of unlimited joy to the children, and afford a great deal of pleasure to grown-ups. The Kiralfy ballet, headed by Stella Kiralfy and Freda Bloom, present an array of uncommonly attractive girls, whose dancing is one of the pleasing features.

✦ ✦ ✦

BIJOU—"Great Automobile Mystery."

"The Great Automobile Mystery," the last melodrama of the New Year, begins a week's engagement at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. It is from the pen of Theodore Kremer and all accounts have it as the most sensational thing that he has ever written. It is founded on fiction. An automobile plays a conspicuous part in the play. The villain, Dr. Warde, a physician with hypnotic influences, owns the machine and by persuading a loving wife to take a ride with him, breaks up the home of John Barrymore, and then tries to murder the husband. Seriously wounded the man is taken to Bellevue hospital, where the little son is also confined on account of a carriage accident. The estranged wife visits the institution in time to learn of a plot of Dr. Warde whereby her husband will be carried to the dissecting room. This she prevents in a strong scene. The climax of the play and the great automobile scene come in the last act, when the adventuress turns against Dr. Warde and sets fire to the machine. The cast includes Arthur Hoops, Nina Morris and Manifee Johnstone.

✦ ✦ ✦

EMPIRE—"Why He Divorced Her."

One of the latter day melodramatic successes is M. W. Taylor's production of Will C. Murphy's play, "Why He Divorced Her," which will be at the Empire this week, opening with a matinee tomorrow. While this is the first season of the play its reception has been, it is said, most cordial. Mr. Murphy has written a play which is full of humanity and possesses a plot and story which abound in interest, and at the same time excites and thrills. We are told that Mr. Murphy has also in this play, dared to be original, and offers a positively new plot, theme and story. He takes his characters from life, and the background of his play from actual occurrences in daily life, the result being the presentation in its entirety is plausible and absorbing. There are several sensational scenes and climaxes. The company engaged to present this play has been selected with care.

✦ ✦ ✦

GRAND—Holiday Vaudeville.

An excellent vaudeville bill has been arranged for this week at the Grand opera house. It is up to date in every particular, the best novelty and comedy features being engaged for the occasion and on the whole is an admirable beginning for the opening of the year. Among the attractive features will be the original Paul Spadoni, the noted juggler, who is reputed to be the leader of his class. He includes two extremes in his work, juggling the lightest and heaviest articles. He handles the heaviest cannon balls with apparent ease, and one of his most difficult feats is that in which he catches a cannon ball fired from a cannon with powder. The Grand Opera Trio will be the musical attraction. These celebrated singers were with the Mascagni opera company and is the most pretentious operatic trio in vaudeville at the present time. James O. Barrows, John Lancaster and company will be the features in a dramatic way. Those who like genuine comedy artistically presented, will find the work of these entertainers quite to their liking. The return of Rice and Cady, the unctuous German comedians, who were the chief fun-makers of the Harry Davis musical travesty company, will no doubt be a source of delight to their host of friends here. Others on the bill are Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Waterbury Brothers and Tenney and the "Three Madcaps."

✦ ✦ ✦

ACADEMY—"The World Beaters."

Among the leaders of the light extravaganza companies which have toured the country during the past few seasons, may be mentioned "The World Beaters," which comes to the Academy for a week, commencing tomorrow. There are 40 people in the ensemble, which numbers several comedians and a score of burlesquers, and the management has provided all the essentials for them to present a bright and breezy form of entertainment. They have had two new and up-to-date burlesques written with a view to fit the members of the company with congenial roles, and so constructed that the chorus of exceptionally pretty girls can have full swing for their talents. The burlesque will be staged with beautiful effects. The first part is entitled "One Night Out" and is a breezy burletta, with bright and snappy dialogue, with funny situations, good specialties and tuneful melodies. The olio which follows presents some of the best entertainers in the vaudeville business. The Three Nudos, who are wonderful aerialists; Burnett and Weyerson, in their clever characterization "The Soubrette and the Tramp;" Bohannon and Corey and their illuminated grotto; Dorsch and Russell in merry musical movements, and Major Casper Nowark, the smallest comedian in the world.

✦ ✦ ✦

"Wizard of Oz" Coming.

"The Wizard of Oz," which comes to the Nixon next week, is enjoying its due meed of popularity throughout the United States, for the reason that it possesses a breezy originality unknown to the conventional style of musical comedy now in vogue. "The Wizard of Oz" is a skilled fusion of various popular forms of amusement—ranging from sparkling opera bouffe and piquant pantomime to modern comic opera. Necessarily a production of this kind entails the services of clever people in diverse lines of stage work.

✦ ✦ ✦

Shea at the Bijou.

Thomas E. Shea, the great Shakespearean actor, who at the close of last season came under the management of Nixon & Zimmerman, will be seen at the Bijou theater the week of January 9. Mr. Shea has selected for his Pittsburgh engagement "Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde," "Banished by the King" and "The Bells," the exact days of which have not yet been decided upon.

It is assured that at the expiration of Miss Amelia Bingham's engagement at the Alvin another well-known star will be featured in connection with the stock company.

The new Garrick theater in St. Louis was opened last week. Miss Ada Rehan in repertoire was the attraction.

NIXON

The World's Perfect Theater.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Beginning this week (January 2) the following scale of prices will prevail (except for Grand Opera) until close of season.

LOWER FLOOR (divided)...$1.50 and $2
LOGE SEATS.....$1.50
BALCONY SEATS.....50c, 75c and $1.00
500 OPERA CHAIRS, second balcony, 25c

THIS WEEK—MATINEES MONDAY AND SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN

Presents

WILLIAM GILLETTE

in

The Admirable Crichton

By J. M. BARRIE

Author of "The Little Minister."

As Played All Last Season at the Lyceum Theater, New York.

NEXT WEEK—JANUARY 9.

THE SUPREME SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES.

Wizard of Oz

WITH

MONTGOMERY AND STONE.

SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

Duquesne Garden

SKATING—Aft. and Eve.

PUBLIC SESSION NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

New Ice Every Session.

HOCKEY—Friday, Saturday

CALUMET VS. PITTSBURGH.

Seats Now Ready.

What We Once Saw: What We Now See.

This department will print from week to week parallel columns of what the local theaters offered five and ten years ago and what they offer now. Theatrical syndicates, big and little, are only about four years old. He who runs may read.

Week Dec. 31 1894.	Week of Monday, Jan. 2, 1899.	Week of Jan. 2, 1905.
New Grand—Hallen & Hart in "Later On."	Duquesne—Ward & Vokes.	Nixon—William Gillette.
Alvin—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."	Avenue—Stock Co. in "The Three Guardsmen."	Alvin—Stock Co. Spectacle.
End—Robert Hilliard.	Grand—"The Late Mr. Brown."	Grand—Vaudeville.
"Darkest Russia."	Academy—The Bowery Burlesquers.	Bijou—Melodrama.
—The French Folly Co.	Alvin—"The Sign of the Cross."	Empire—Melodrama.
"A Gaiety Girl."	Bijou—"The Finish of Mr. Fresh."	Duquesne—Musical Comedy.
		Academy—Variety.

The Foreign Stage

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Fifty-eight performances—and after all that commotion! The sudden collapse of Pinero's comedy, "A Wife Without a Smile," at Wyndham's makes this certain at least, that the famous dancing doll—or "erotometer," as the Times' critic called it—will perform no evolutions on the American stage. For certainly no play ever got a more magnificent advertisement than was bestowed gratuitously upon this "comedy in disguise," and if all the talk about the doll's suggestiveness and all the fits thrown by the excellent Mr. Stead failed to draw the London public for more than eight weeks, what possible chance would it have across the Atlantic?

One would have thought that Stead's declaration that he had been "made to laugh at hell" and the somewhat hysterical appeals to the censor of other critics, would have resulted in the doll's dancing for 500 nights on end, and no doubt they would have, had the public found the play immoral. Instead, it seems to have found it merely a bore, and so, the "Doll's House," as someone dubbed Wyndham's theater, will close on Saturday evening next.

It will do Mr. Pinero's reputation no good. Perhaps as it is the author of "Quex" ought to be grateful, for if it had not been for the discussion over the antics of the doll, probably "A Wife Without a Smile" would not have run for a fortnight. But it's four years or so since Pinero had a real success and those are not lacking who affirm that the premier playwright is beginning to peter out. "Iris" was a comparative failure, and "Letty," which William Faversham is now using at home, had hardly a hundred nights to its credit when it finished at the Duke of York's, whereas "The Gay Lord Quex" was played 400 times or more. When it became known, however, that the author of "Sweet Lavender" and "The Amazons" had turned his attention to comedy writing once more, it was generally expected that Pinero would come into his own again—hence the disappointment of his admirers over the "doll drama" is all the greater. And what must make the situation especially annoying to Mr. Pinero, is the fact that his younger rival, J. M. Barrie, is going stronger than ever.

✦ ✦ ✦

For several years Henry Arthur Jones was in a position to dispute Pinero's title of foremost English dramatist more or less successfully, but of late Jones has dropped out of the running and given place to the witty and resourceful author of "The Little Minister." Since Pinero made his last big hit Barrie has made three—with "Crichton," "Quality Street" and "Little Mary." Probably he will hit it off again with the new play which he wrote a while ago for Ellen Terry, and in the meantime, the most eagerly awaited item of the Christmas season is Barrie's new fantasy for children, and older folk, too, which he calls "Peter Pan; or the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up." This is a fairy story in three acts, and no one who read "The Little White Bird" needs to be told that it reveals the author in his happiest and most original mood. The piece will be produced at the Duke of York's just before Christmas and if it pleases Londoners' will be given in the United States early in the new year. Its hero, Peter Pan, is a boy who has the misfortune to overhear his parents discussing what they will make of him when he grows up, whereupon he determines never to grow up and promptly starts for fairyland. This fairyland, by the way, is by no means of the pantomime order but that of a child's imagination—filled with pirates, redskins, crocodiles, wolves and other fearsome things such as Mr. Barrie loves to think about. There will be a touch of pathos, too, in one of the scenes, which will show tender hearted mothers who have lost their little ones, seeking for the boys or girls from whom they have been parted. It is promised that the scenic effects of this play will be of the most astonishing kind, particularly one which is laid "In the tree tops." The cast which will give the play in London will be a particularly strong one, including Nina Boucicault, who made such a hit in "Little Mary," Gerald DuMaurier and Pauline Chase, the erstwhile "Pink Pajama Girl."

✦ ✦ ✦

Owen Hall has an original turn of mind, and for the new burlesque which he is writing for George Edwardes, he has hit on a rather novel idea. He has written a new version of "Faust," in which Mephistopheles becomes a policeman and escorts Marguerite around the town. When completed the new burlesque will be produced at the Gaiety. George Dance, who wrote "A Chinese Honeymoon," is helping Hall with his libretto.

✦ ✦ ✦

A new play by Capt. Marshall, who wrote "The Duke of Killicrankie," will be produced in London by Charles Frohman about the end of January.

The Children of Shakespeare.

By Dorothy Chester, in Dramatic News.

In Shakespeare's time and for some time after it was the custom for boys to portray the characters of women. All that is reversed now, and women are invariably chosen to play Shakespearean boys. It is almost impossible to get a real boy who can both look and act the parts. Shakespeare introduced comparatively few children in his plays, none of which were girls. While Juliet would be considered a child in years, she is played as a woman. The greatest boy, from the acting standpoint, in the entire Shakespearean repertoire, is Prince Arthur in "King John," the first of the historical tragedies. His pathetic appeal to Hubert in the first scene of the fourth act is one of the finest "bits" in the range of Shakespearean drama. It is a part particularly adapted to feminine impersonation. Fleance in "Macbeth" is another part that is never entrusted to a male player. The prince of Wales in "Richard III." is always represented by a girl, and is an especially good part; while the duke of York, the representative child of Shakespeare, is played by a precocious youngster of either sex. Lucius in "Julius Caesar" is possibly the best acting part next to Arthur. The fool in "King Lear" was formerly enacted by women to a large extent, and can perhaps come under the head of boys. Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Robin, the page of Falstaff, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," are generally played by a woman.

The boy in "Henry V." is no doubt the same boy that figures in "Henry IV.," and is precocious and wise beyond his years, due, no doubt, to his association with that worthy quartette, Falstaff, Bardolph, Nym and Pistol. He philosophizes, translates French, and yet is merry, mendacious and full of tricks as the average boy who thinks he is doing well to spell his own name. His environment makes him the up-to-date boy of his period. For a boy of his quickness it was easy to pick up the ways and manners of his unsavory elders. His knowledge of French could be easily obtained in their peregrinations, as England was filled with soldiers returning from the war with the French, and the soldiers usually haunted the taverns where Pistol and his associates "most did congregate."

The diminutive size of the boy may be judged by Falstaff's remark to him in "Henry IV.": "If the prince put thee into my service for any other reason than to set me off, why then I have no judgment. . . . Thou mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels."

Regarding the way I play the part, I scarcely know what to say. I speak the lines simply as I think a boy of about 14 would, were he able to use such language and reason so intelligently. If there is any merit in my performance I think it lies chiefly in the fact that I aim at being absolutely natural. I do not try to be Shakespearean, but try to play the part in what I consider an "up-to-date" fashion. I believe in being colloquial and natural, whether one is playing in Shakespeare or the modern drama. Shakespeare undoubtedly took the poetic and dramatic license to make his boys in the tragedies speak as boys never could speak, and gave them a grandeur of expression that no boy, past or present, ever dreamed of, save the one created in the brain of the greatest poet of all time; and yet the reader or spectator feels that they are boys even in their greatest flights, so great is the art of Shakespeare!

The Funny Side of Life.

Miss Singer—I wonder if that rich uncle of mine remembered me when he made his will? I used to sing to him.

Cynical Friend—He must have; he hasn't left you anything.

Jennie—You are not married yet?

Fannie—No, but I'm going to be. The young man who has been visiting me has been making inquiries behind my back if I know how to cook.

"I believe, professor, you are a master of nearly every known tongue?"

"That is so; all but my wife's and her mother's."

"I understand you are going to call on Miss Pert this afternoon"

"We changed our minds."

"What caused you to do that?"

"We learned at the last moment that she was at home."

THE NEW ALVIN

HARRY DAVIS, Prop. and Mgr.
Bell 'Phone—82 Grant
P. & A.—109 Main.
Curtain 2 and 8.
Carriages 5 and 11.

REGULAR POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.

Second Week,
Commencing Monday, January 2, '05.
HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY—MATINEE DAILY.

The Most Stupendous of Spectacles, Unrivalled in This Age of Magnificent Footlight Pictures and Marvelous Stagecraft—Unequaled in Originality of Beauty—Pittsburgh Newspapers Exhaust Their Vocabulary of Adjectives in Heaping Praises!

The Harry Davis Stock Company and 150 PEOPLE

In a Bewildering, Dazzling Production of Jules Verne's Great Spectacular Play,

Around the World In 80 Days

One Long, Riotous Revel of Color, Action and Gorgeous Costuming—Saturated With Bright-Like Laughter and Permeated With Wholesome Jollity.

Bring the Children from 2 to 82 Years Young to See

The Wonderful Troupe of Trained Elephants from the St. Louis World's Fair.
The Marvelous Arab Acrobats.
The Kimlfy Ballet.
The Dainty Pony Ballet.
Blockson and Burns, Comedians.

A Good Laugh in It for Everybody.

Regular Matinees Best Reserved Seats 25c and 50c

COMING—SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
MISS AMELIA BINGHAM

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

HARRY DAVIS, OWNER AND MANAGER.
High-Class, Refined Continuous Vaudeville
..1:30 to 10:45..
Phones: Bell, 2524 Court—P. & A., 2200 Main

NEW YEAR'S WEEK Beginning Monday Afternoon, JAN. 2

THE GREAT PAUL
SPADONI
The Modern Hercules. The Only Man Who Catches a Cannon Ball Fired From a Cannon.

THE GERMAN COMEDIANS
RICE & CADY
LATE STARS IN "FIDDLE-DEE-DEE."

JAMES O. BARROWS, JOHN LANCASTER & CO.
IN "THE JOLLY JOLLIER."

BARNEY FAGAN & HENRIETTA BYRON
The Best Dancing Feature Before the Public.

JACK NORWORTH
"THE LIFE OF EVERY PARTY."

Waterbury Bros. and Tenney
MIRTH AND MELODY INTERMINGLED.

LOUISE DRESSER
THE SINGING COMEDIENNE.

ST. ONGE BROS.
UNIQUE CYCLISTS.

THE KINETOGRAPH AND FIVE OTHER BIG ACTS

COME WHEN YOU PLEASE—STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE

EVERY AFTERNOON BEST SEATS 25c & 50c

15 GREAT ACTS—ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

B. F. Keith's ALL THIS WEEK MAT. DAILY MONDAY, WED. & SAT. BEST RESVD SEATS 25 & 50

Phones—Bell 1445 Grant; P. & A. 328 Main

THE SEASON'S MOST... MARVELOUS SENSATION
"THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE MYSTERY"

NEXT WEEK
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
THOMAS E. SHEA
IN REPERTOIRE

Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings—"The Bells."
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—"Banished by the King."

DUQUESNE THEATER
THIS WEEK
Special Price New Year's Mat. Monday
"THE HOME OF COMEDY"
Direction R. M. Gulick & Co.
PHONES Bell 3506 Court P. & A. 3111 Main
"SPECIAL PRICE" Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Best Res'd Seats, 25c & 50c

THE NIXON & ZIMMERMAN OPERAS Co
THE STROLLERS

NEXT WEEK
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S PRODUCTION OF Willard Spencer's Big Success,
"MISS BOB WHITE"

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

THE last thing which anyone expected of the stock market during the closing days of the old year was that it would make a series of new high prices, or that enough interest could be aroused to swell the transactions to the rate of 1,000,000 shares a day. And yet that is exactly what happened. It may have been that the upward movement was stimulated by the covering of shorts. There was undoubtedly a good deal of short selling on the "scare" following the attacks of Mr. Lawson earlier in the month, and the reaction which followed, together with the enormous shrinkage in transactions, revealed the highly speculative character of the dealings which maintained a million-share-a-day rate for two consecutive months, and on several occasions during that time carried the volume of transactions to more than 2,000,000 shares a day. It is also possible that there was some manipulation for the purpose of establishing a high range of prices from which to calculate the market value of securities on hand by the large investment institutions. This has become a familiar feature of the London market for years, and to describe it the foreigners coined the expressive term, "window-dressing." It is also possible that the abnormal ease in the money market for this season of the year encouraged the belief that a January rise would take place in investment securities, and professional traders laid in a supply of varied assortments to meet the expected demand. The movement, however, could not have occurred without the consent or approval of the large banking interests which have been credited with control of the market for the past six months, and this view is considered the most significant of the final days of the great bull market of 1904.

O ⊙ O

The rather sharp reaction which occurred in the market Friday afternoon did not impair confidence in the future. If there is one thing more conspicuous than any other in Wall street at the opening of the new year it is confidence in a still larger volume of trading than has yet been witnessed and a still higher range of values. This confidence is so strong as to be properly described as over-confidence, and if nothing occurs to mar current sentiment it is almost certain to lead to over-speculation, which means collapse sooner or later. Even the chronic pessimist cannot but acknowledge the bright outlook. Beginning this week, New York will pay out for January interest and dividends a sum variously estimated at $140,000,000 to $150,000,000, the largest in the history of the country. Necessarily these payments called for extensive preparations, but they were successfully made and at the same time gold was exported to Europe without causing the least disturbance in the money market. There was a slight flurry in call loan rates on Friday, the last day of the week on which loans are made on the stock exchange, but the rate to carry over the holidays did not rise above 5 per cent, and while this was being paid time money was freely offered at 3 to 3½ per cent. This indicates an easy money market through the first quarter of the year at least, and easy money is one of the chief requisites for a bull campaign in Wall street. The industrial outlook is also particularly encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that the first quarter of 1905 will witness several increases in railroad dividends. In addition to all this the estimates of the department of agriculture, issued during the week, estimated the farm value of the principal crops of 1904 at a figure in excess of $2,734,000,000, not including cotton, which is conservatively estimated at $500,000,000, the grand total being the largest in the history of the country. The farms of the United States added more than $3,000,000,000 of new wealth to the public store, which, with the enhancement of $1,000,000,000 or more in market value of securities added during the last half of 1904, is an influential contribution to confidence in the future.

O ⊙ O

The statistics bearing upon our national prosperity which appeared during the week, however, and the great mass of statistics and cheerful predictions which will confront the reader this week in various "annual reviews" are really history—and it is the aim of the stock market to anticipate history. Wall street did not wait for the publication of the government's figures on the crops. It has not waited for the publication of the quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corporation, due the last Tuesday of this month, nor has it waited for the meetings of various boards of railroad directors which are expected to increase dividend rates this year. It has been discounting all these events, and the only question with investors is: Has the market fully discounted the good news? The question with speculators is: Will "they" put them higher in order to unload? By "they" is meant the large financial interests which are supposed to be still carrying large amounts of stocks accumulated during the last quarter of 1904, some of the accumulation being made on the knowledge of improving trade conditions, and some unwillingly taken to support values during the early part of December, when the reaction at one time threatened to run into a panic.

O ⊙ O

Inasmuch as U. S. Steel was the most prominent individual leader of the market all through the bull campaign, it may be taken for the purpose of comparison in an attempt to answer the question of the investor. The speculator would become impatient with anyone who would attempt to answer his question by an appeal to facts and figures, so the speculative end of the market need not now be considered. The highest price ever quoted for U. S. Steel preferred was 101¾, which was reached during the greatest boom and by the aid of the most expert manipulation ever witnessed in Wall street. The securities of the Steel Corporation have been officially quoted on the New York stock exchange for three years and ten months—forty-six months in all. Within this period there have been only eight months in which the preferred stock was quoted as high or higher than it was quoted last Friday. In 1902 the range on the stock was 97¾ in January, to 79 in December, an average of 88⅜ for the year, as compared with 95½ last week. The year 1902 was the most prosperous in the history of the corporation, there remaining a surplus of $34,000,000 after paying $56,000,000 in dividends, representing 7 per cent on the preferred and 4 per cent on the common stock then outstanding. At the close of December, 1902, the corporation reported orders on hand amounting to 5,347,253 tons, which up to that period was unprecedentedly large, and during that same month the range on the preferred stock was 86 to 79. In March, 1903, the corporation reported orders on hand amounting to 5,410,719 tons, the largest on record, and in that month the preferred stock ranged between 87⅞ and 84½. The most sanguine estimates of the amount of orders on hand at the present time do not exceed 5,200,000 tons. Of course, the corporation has been introducing economies during the past two years. Wages are lower and costs have been reduced. It is doubtful, however, whether the difference fully offsets the difference in quoted prices for material today and two years ago. These comparative figures seem to answer the question as to whether the market value of the Steel stocks has or has not discounted actual and prospective improvement in the trade.

O ⊙ O

One of the first items of news of importance in the new year is likely to be the decision in the Northern Securities case. It was a rumor on Thursday that the decision had been reached and would be handed down on Friday that caused an advance in Northern Securities stock to the highest ever quoted. The rumor proved to be unfounded, but at the close of the week there was much confidence in the handing down of the decision on Tuesday next. Wall street opinion has veered around to the Hill-Morgan side of the controversy, and this view was responsible for the buoyancy in Northern Securities stock. But simultaneously with the rise in the latter the Harriman stocks also advanced, which created the impression that pending the decision of the court the rivals for control of transcontinental business had effected some combination that would be mutually satisfactory. The most popular guess is that if Northern Securities distributes its assets in accordance with the Hill plan, which will prevent the Harriman interests from controlling Northern Pacific, a new combination of Harriman interests will be made which will embrace New York Central, Northwestern and Union Pacific in one grand continental system.

O ⊙ O

The southern group of railroad securities was not seriously affected by the tremendous slump in the price of cotton to the lowest level recorded in several years. It is conservatively estimated that there has been a depreciation of at least $100,000,000 in the market value of the cotton in the hands of southern people within the past six weeks. The discouragement entailed by such loss cannot fail to influence business sentiment in that section; but there is reason to believe that the price of cotton will rally, although there is no hope that it will reach the average of the past two years. Another effect of the slump will be upon our foreign trade balance, although this may be neutralized by a revival of export demand for our breadstuffs.

The "Fool Woman" as a Play Problem.

The advent of Miss Nance O'Neil in New York, and her production of Sudermann's "Fires of St. John," has aroused a new discussion concerning the style of drama wrongly but persistently called "problem plays." Into the discussion Bronson Howard, dean of inactive dramatists, was drawn, and this is what he said:

"There has never been a period of the drama, in any age or country, from classic Greece down, when illegitimate love was not treated in a very large proportion of the plays produced. In order, therefore, to bring the term within useful limitations, I should define it something in this way:

"'Problem Play—A play dealing with the emotions of a fool woman of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.'

"I think this definition will be, in effect, though not, of course, in form, the definition of the term adopted by future historians of the English drama.

"From this point of view the problem play is extremely interesting at the present moment, because the 'fool woman' still exists in droves sufficiently numerous to form an important class in our society. There are too many of them off the stage to be ignored on the stage.

"I cannot illustrate the exact meaning of the term 'fool woman' better than by calling attention to the 'fool girl,' who almost dominated the stage for centuries because she was so numerous in real life. I refer to the seduced girl, over whom entire audiences once wept, and who can hardly squeeze a tear now from the back row of the gallery.

"Mrs. Inchbald, as early as 1808, said that this 'unfortunate' had then ceased to interest people if she belonged to cultivated society. In other words, to be 'unfortunate' merely showed a weakness of intellect, and so was undramatic. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first in America, about 70 years after Mrs. Inchbald's discovery, the seduced girl, even of the less cultivated and the lowest classes of social life, lost her public interest. Since that time she has been regarded simply as a 'fool girl' and useless to the dramatic writer, except for merely collateral purposes.

"The higher evolution of the married woman in real life has been and is going on rapidly. The proper dignity of her sex is asserting itself. If she has a brutal or unsympathetic husband we sympathize with her breaking heart, but we begin already to suspect that she is a fool, lacking the natural dignity of her sex if on that account she turns to the love of another man. We are becoming weary of the woman who does this, and she will soon be merely the sporadic 'fool woman' of social life, relegated to the limbo of popular indifference, where the 'fool girl' has been waiting for her more than a quarter of a century."

Commenting upon which, John Corbin of the Times, writes:

"That is a blast of common sense for you, as fresh and stimulating as it is experienced and wise! Iris is a fool woman. Hedda Gabler is a fool woman. Both, be it noted, are freely granted to be extremely interesting. But neither is likely to hold the attention of the world very long. Paula Tanqueray is a very different sort of person. Hers is the oldest of the professions, and the most universally practiced.

"As to Sudermann's 'Marikke' ('Fires of St. John'), at least a doubt is permissible. She is a fool woman, but with a difference. About real passion, sheer and unsentimentalized, there is an inherent nobility which in our hearts we all instinctively recognize. Was Juliet a fool girl to consent to a clandestine marriage? Was Othello a fool husband to believe the tales of an obvious villain against his spotless wife? Was Lear a fool father to give over his kingdom, and to his two villainous and hypocritical daughters? To Puck, it may be remembered, all mortals were fools. Be it so! Shakespeare understood that the truest and worthiest path to sympathy of an audience was to give his characters the frailties of their kind. He made only one stainless hero; and Henry V., colossal in all things, is a colossal failure, on the stage and in literature.

"After all, this question of fool or not fool is hardly the final question. What endures in the drama is passion, aspiration, sin. So long as it is true, and of universal significance, it makes small difference whether it is made the subject of poetic or realistic drama, comedy or farce."

"Miss Bob White."

Manager Gulick offers "Miss Bob White" at the Duquesne theater the week beginning January 9. This well-known favorite musical comedy ran longer in Philadelphia than any play ever known, and its success on this side of the Alleghenies is well known. Nixon & Zimmerman are still directing "Miss Bob White."

"Under Southern Skies."

One of the events of the season will be the engagement of "Under Southern Skies" at the Gayety theater next week. This favorite attraction is always sure of a big house when visiting our city, as its merits are well and favorably known and appreciated here.

Thomas E. Shea, the actor, enjoys the proud distinction of being a director of the First National bank of Belfast, Me.

Eva Westcott, the American girl who came over with the "Prince of Plisen" company and, like Camille Clifford, stayed behind, is now doing a successful turn at the Palace music hall.

William Gillette has long been associated in the public mind with roles where in the action of the play he was required to smoke either cigar, pipe or cigarette. Few who have ever seen him in "Sherlock Holmes" will forget the scene in which his lighted cigar foiled his would-be murderers and even in his present great success, "The Admirable Crichton," he is required to smoke twice during the course of the play.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS'
ACADEMY
SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT
THE HOME OF BURLESQUE
2 SHOWS A DAY 2
Matinee 2 Evening 8
HAPPY NEW YEAR
WEEK MON. MAT. JAN. 2
THE
WORLD BEATERS
BURLESQUERS
A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION.
40—ARTISTS—40
THAT ARE ARTISTS
TWO COMEDY SATIRES:
"ONE NIGHT OUT"
—AND—
"PING PANG PONG"
Two of the Funniest Things That Have Ever Happened
The cleverest lot of girls that have graced the stage in A century. Headed by that Charming Burlesque Queen
MISS MAY GEBHARDT
AND THESE QUEENS:
MAY COREY MARIE NUDO SISSY GRANT
AND THIS LOT OF PRINCESSES:
Miss Lewis Miss Black Miss Graham
Miss Bond Miss Moran Miss McDou[gal]
Miss Schell Miss Poland Miss Willia[ms]
Miss Reid Miss McFarland Miss Courtney Hall Sisters
NIGHT PRICES NEW YEAR MA[T]

GAYETY
HYDE & BEHMAN AMUSEMENT COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
Beginning Monday With Special New Year Matinee.
Regular Mat. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 25c, 35c and 50c.
Eve's and Monday Mat. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
'Phones—Bell 296 Grant; P. & A. 163 Main.
JULIUS CAHN OFFERS THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF YEARS
DAVID HARUM
With W. H. TURNER as "DAVID."
NEXT WEEK—UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

EMPIRE THEATER
UPTOWN
COLLINS AVE
P. & A. '[Ph]
951 East
Bell 'Phon[e]
9141 High[land]
Reached by all Car Lines.
E. J. McCULLOUGH - - - MANAGER
Week Commencing With New Year's Matinee Monday, Jan. 2
M. W. TAYLOR'S Greatest of all Melodramatic Success[es]
WHY HE DIVORCED HER
By Will C. Murphey, Author of "Why Women Sin."
A Stirring and Consistent Story, Replete With Artistic and Thrilling Sensations.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SCENIC EQUIPMENT UNSURPASSED.
Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Attraction Lincoln J. Carter's "Two Little Waifs."

A DREAM OF 2054.

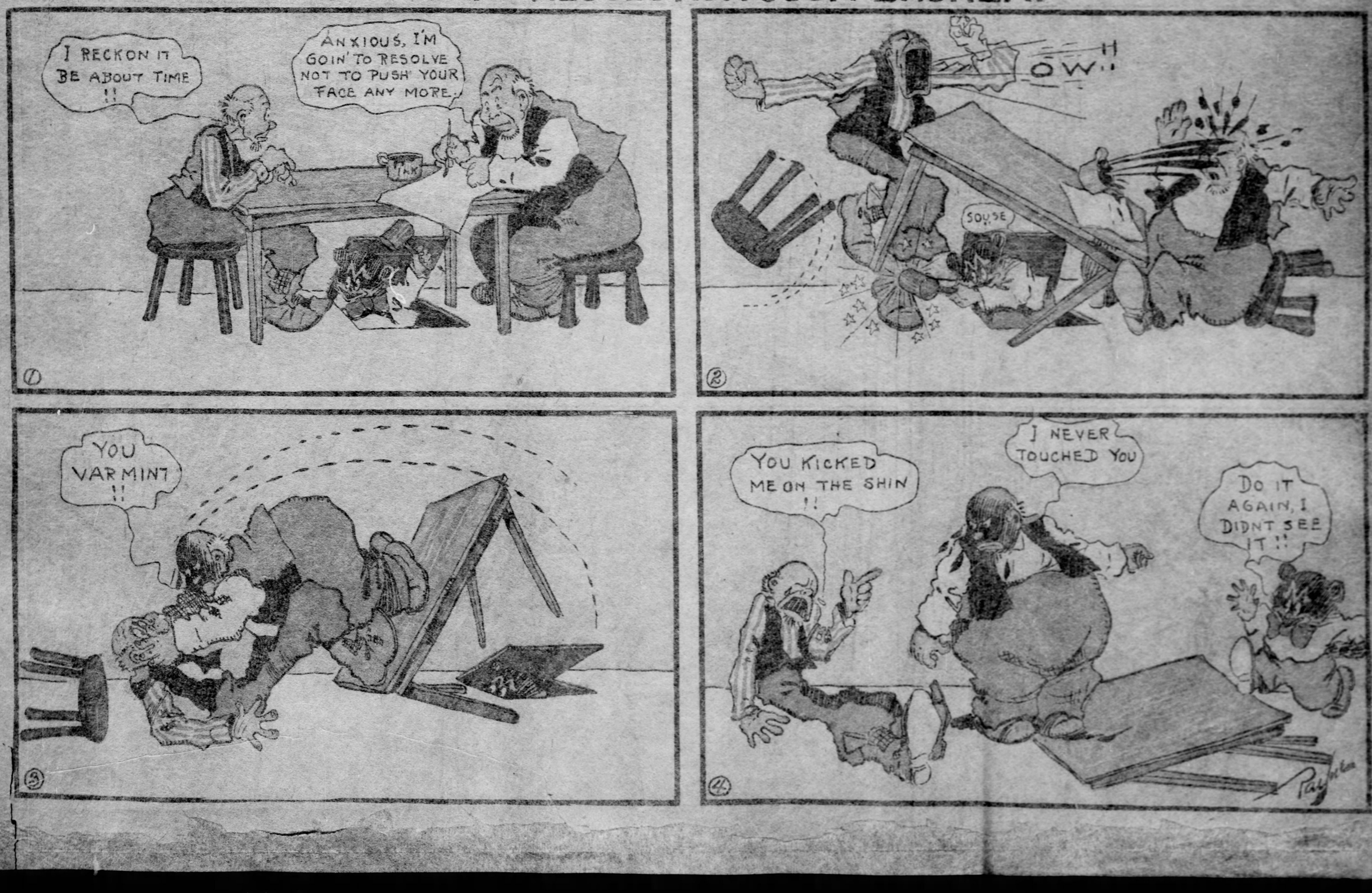
The Pittsburgh Gazette.

YOU BA-A-A-D HAMMER

COMIC SECTION PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

FLYING FELIX=HE MIGHT HAVE MADE A MILLION IF HE HADNT WOKE UP.

A NEW YEARS RESOLUTION SOON BROKEN.



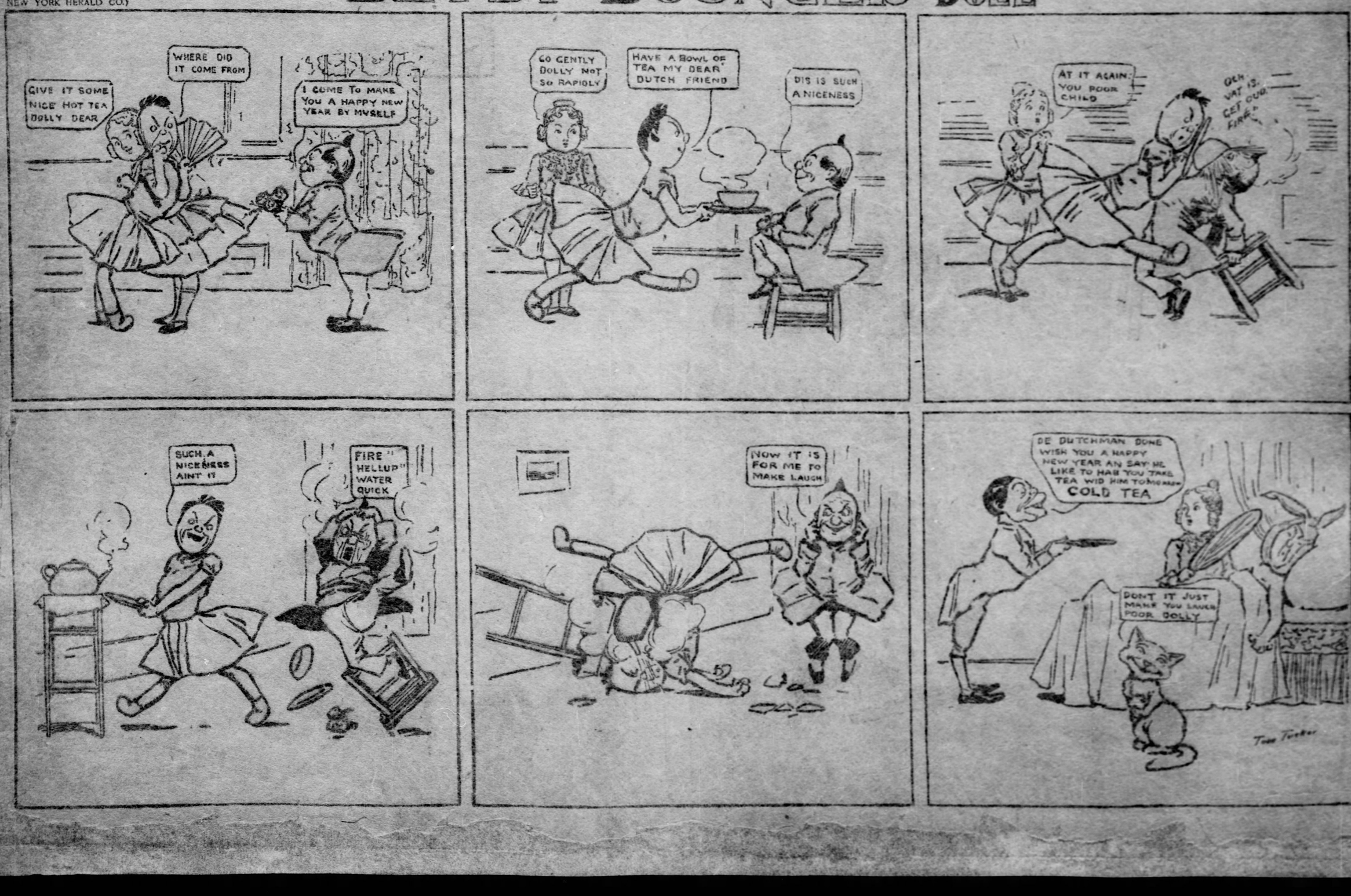
Little Sammy Sneeze and Betsy Bouncer

HE JUST SIMPLY COULD'NT STOP IT — LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE — HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING

(COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

BETSY BOUNCER AND HER DOLL

(COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

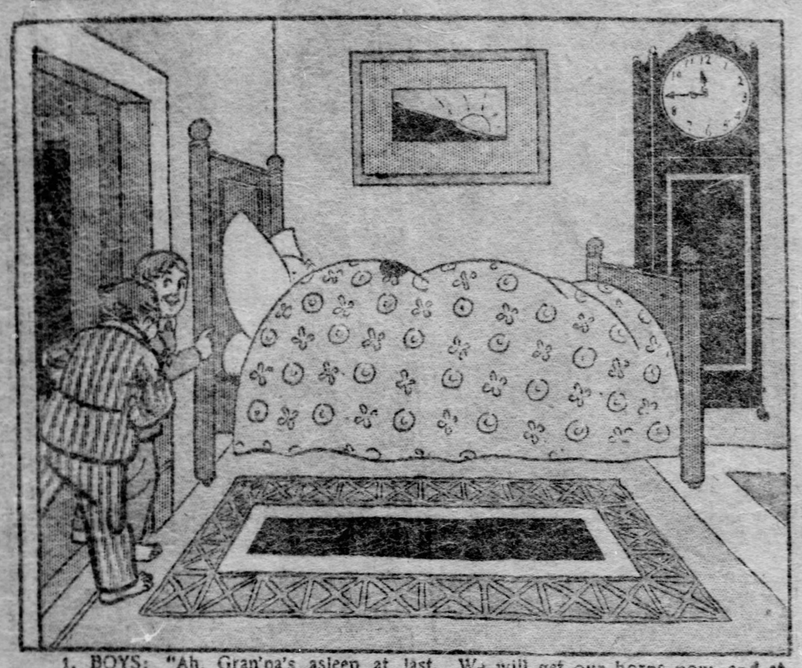


Foxy Old Grandpa ✠ Lulu and Leander

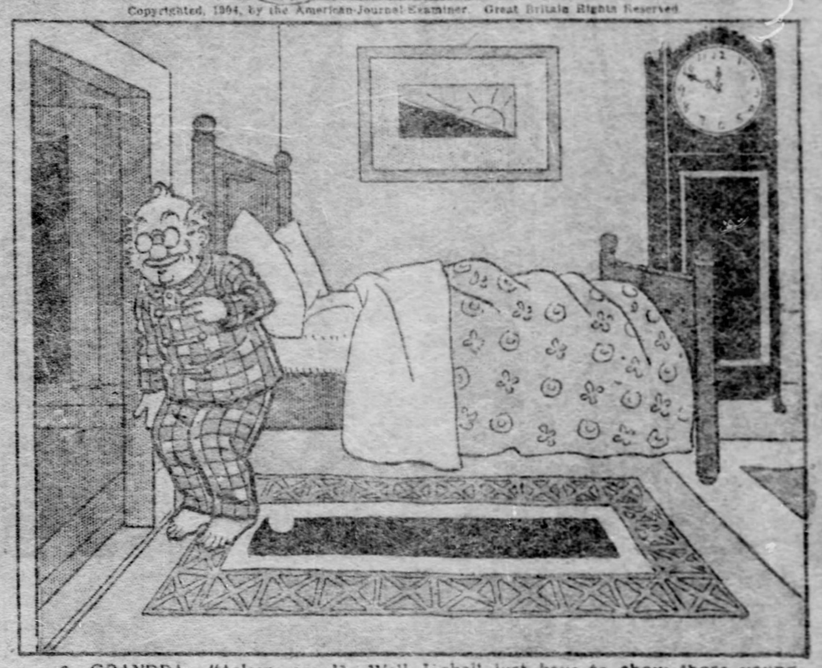
FOXY GRANDPA

THE BOYS PREPARE A LIVELY NEW YEAR'S GREETING FOR HIM, AND GET A LIVELIER ONE IN RETURN.

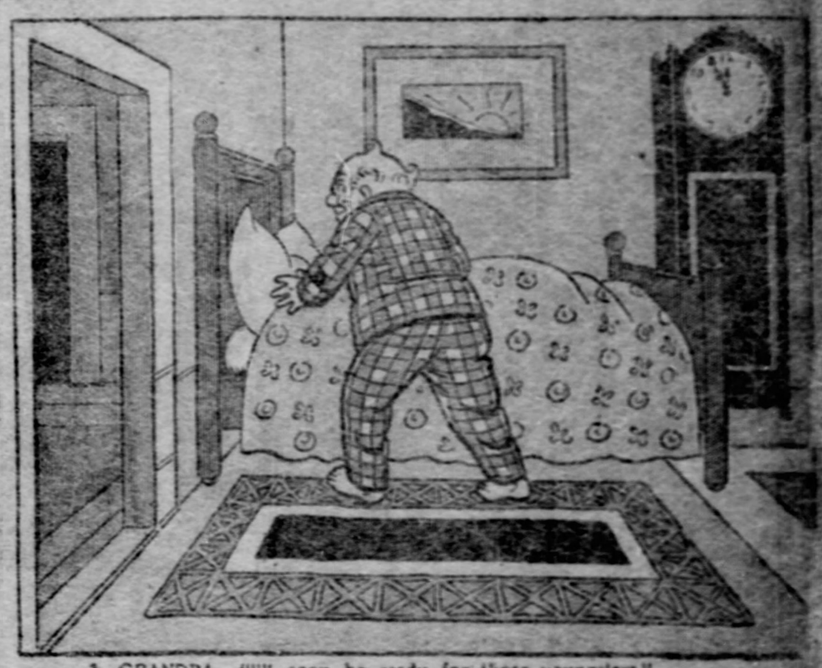
Copyrighted, 1904, by the American-Journal-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.



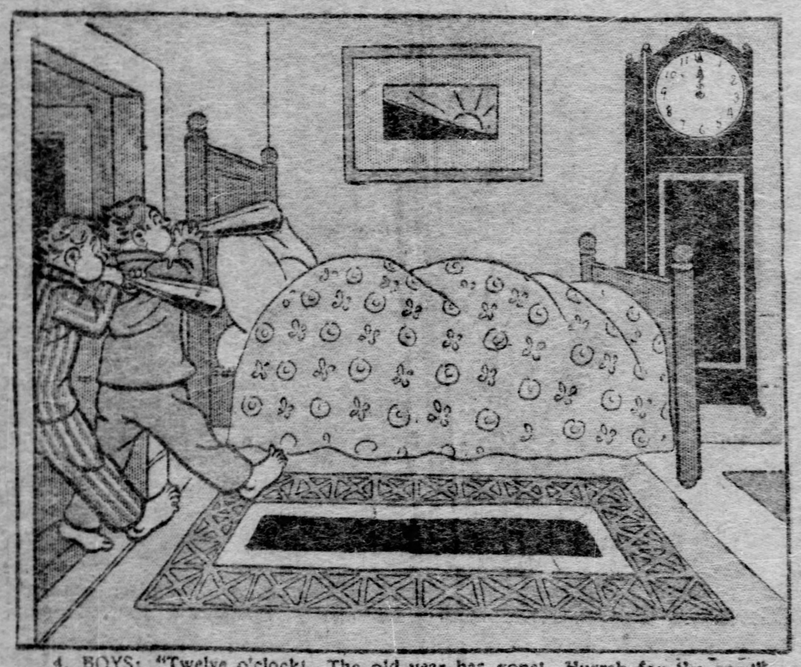
1. BOYS: "Ah, Gran'pa's asleep at last. We will get our horns now, and at the stroke of twelve give him a merry New Year's blast."



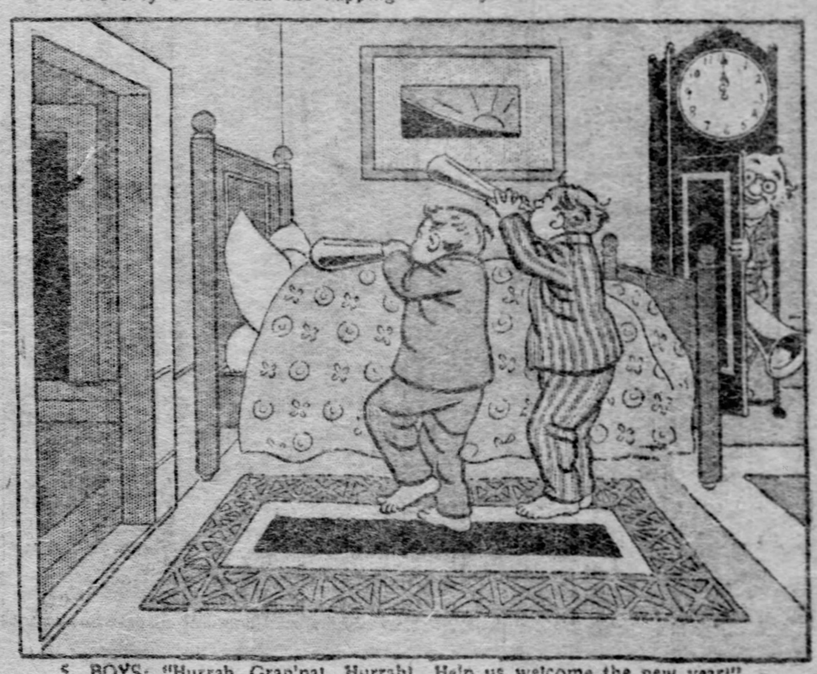
2. GRANDPA: "Asleep, am I? Well, I shall just have to show those young mischiefs they can't catch me napping so easily."



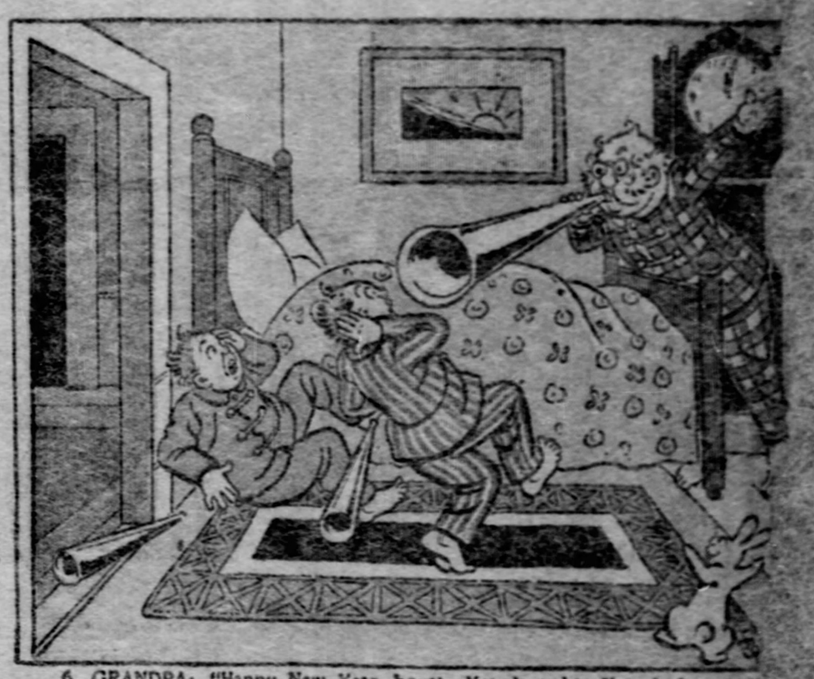
3. GRANDPA. "I'll soon be ready for those youngsters."



4. BOYS: "Twelve o'clock! The old year has gone! Hurrah for the new!"



5. BOYS: "Hurrah, Gran'pa! Hurrah! Help us welcome the new year!"



6. GRANDPA: "Happy New Year, boys! Yes, hurrah! Hurrah for 1905!"

LEANDER MAKES A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

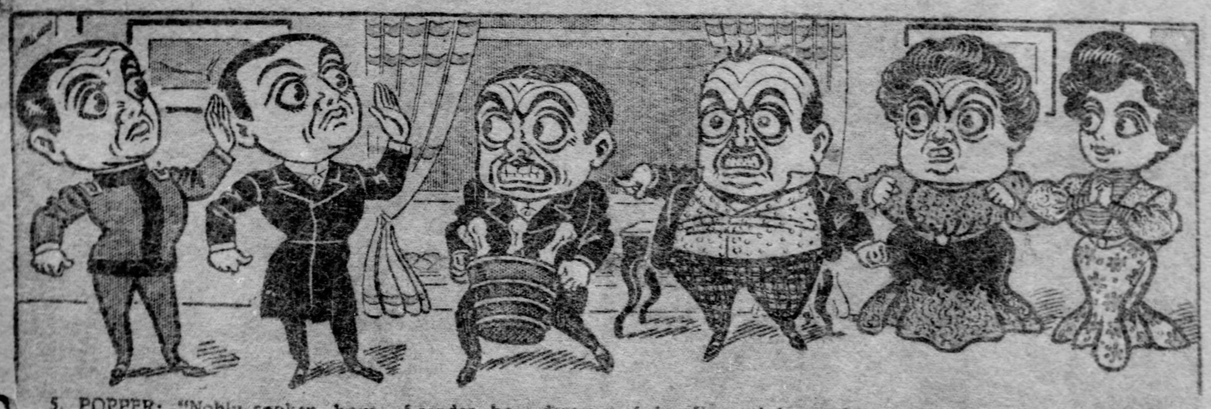
Copyrighted, 1904, by the American-Journal-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

1. LEANDER: "Yes, Lulu, I have made a resolution this New Year's Day. I have resolved never again to be jealous of Charley Onthespot or Lieutenant Sharpnell. So I have brought with me to-day these bottles of wine to drink eternal friendship with them when they pay you their New Year's call."

2. LULU: "Oh, Leander, I am so glad you have resolved to rid yourself of your uncalled-for jealousy, but I don't like to think of you drinking wine. Besides Popper will never allow liquor in the house."
LEANDER: "Oh, I'll fix Popper all right. Wait till he hears of my resolution. Now you go get some glasses and a bucket of ice, dear."

3. LEANDER: "Yes, Mr. Peachtree, I have resolved to down my insane jealousy, and I have brought this wine to drink to my resolution when Charley and the Lieutenant call."
POPPER: "Liquor is against the rules in this house, but on account of New Year's Day and your happy resolution I will allow it to pass this time."

4. ALL: "A Happy New Year, Charley! A Happy New Year, Lieutenant!"
LEANDER: "Boys, allow me to fill your glasses. I have made a good resolution to-day, and I want you drink"——
CHARLEY: "Thank you, Leander, but I NEVER drink."
LIEUTENANT: "I NEVER touch it, old man."



5. POPPER: "Nobly spoken, boys. Leander, how dare you bring liquor into my house? I shouldn't have allowed it. You cart the whole ruinous mess out and throw it into the ash barrel."
MOMMER: "Leander is a tempter. He is a wine bibber. He biteth like a serpent."
LULU: "Oh, how noble of you! I think more of you both than I ever did before."

6. LEANDER: "! ! x x —— ——t Hypocrites! You might think I were the Old Boy himself! TEMPTER! WINE BIBBER! SHE thinks more of THEM than ever. Ye gods! Did a lover ever? Just look at Popper's and Mommer scowling faces. See HER throwing bouquets at THEM! A Happy New Year! BAH! Good resolutions! BAH!"

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

BUSTER BROWN IN A TRUNK STORE

MA BUYS A BOUNCING TRUNK

1
BUSTER WE WILL SAIL NEXT WEEK, I'M GOING TO BUY SOME NEW TRUNKS
I WILL GO WITH YOU MAMA DEAR
HE'S GETTING SOLID WITH HER LATELY

2
TRUNKS & BAGS
BAGS & TRUNKS
LIKEWISE TRUNKS & BAGS

3
I WANT TO BUY A TRUNK

4
THE BOUNCER. SOLID RUBBER. CANT BE BROKEN, BUSTED OR BURSTED. IT WILL DEFY THE BAGGAGE-MAN
LOOK OUT NOW BUSTER
PYRIGHT, 1905, BY THE YORK HERALD CO.)

5
OUR TRUNKS ARE LIKE ALL... THEY'RE ...
THE BOUNCER SOLID RUBBER CANT BE BROKEN ...TED OR BURSTED ...L DEFY ...GAGE MAN

6
OUR TRUNKS ARE LIKE ALL TRUNKS. THEY'RE ALL COVERED WITH STRAPS, NAILS AND HUGE BUCKLES, AND WITH JUST ENOUGH PASTE BOARD TO HOLD THEM TOGE...
THE BOUN... SOLID ... CANT BUST... IT WILL THE ...

7
WHAT A LOT OF BOUNCE AND VIGOR IT HAS, MUST HAVE TAKEN A TONIC
MAY I HUMBLY SUGGEST THAT YOU LET GO BUSTER

8
IT SEEMS TO BE STEERING FOR THE DOOR
CUNNING LITTLE CHAP, YOU KNOW

9
GOOD WORK OLD CHAP

10

11
OH, I SAY! MY WORD!
BING!

12
SO ITS 1905 HOW TEMPUS KEEPS FUGITING. I AM ONLY 7 AND YET IT DOES N'T SEEM ANY TIME SINCE 1805. DEAR ME!

HAPPY NEW YEAR.
WELL HERE IS ANOTHER YEAR—ANOTHER CHANCE TO REFORM YOUR DISPOSITION. TO BE KIND & GENEROUS AND JOIN THE GOLDEN RULE CLUB. MA THINKS NOW THAT SHE'LL NEVER BE CROSS TO ME AGAIN. THATS BECAUST I'M HURT. POOR IMPATIENT PARENTS THEY'RE SORRY AFTER THEY'RE CROSS. MA LIKES HER MAID SO MUCH SHE'S GOING TO FETCH HER TO NEW YORK, TO OUR HOME, THEN SHE WILL BE A HOME MAID. AN IMPORTED HOME MAID. SHE HAS WORKED FOR BARRENS AND BARRENESSES, FOR LORDS AND LORDESSES AND LORD KNOWS WHO! SAYS. I AM GOING TO TO BE GOOD THIS YEAR—THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS WITHIN YOU. THAT IS IF THERE'S ROOM FOR IT. THERE IS N'T ROOM FOR IT IN A GREEDY OR STINGY PERSON. PARENTS ENJOY YOUR CHILDREN FOR OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. HOW'S THAT FOR NEW YEAR'S, EH?
BUSTER BROWN

BUSTER WAS A BOUNCING BABY BOY

R. F. Outcault